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HISTORY

OF THE

CITY OF MEMPHIS

AND SHELBY COUNTY

TENNESSEE

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF SOME OF ITS PROMINENT CITIZENS

BY

O. F. VEDDER

VOLUME II

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PREFACE.

The matter in this, the second volume, was prepared, edited, and much of it written by Mr. O. F. Vedder, an accomplished journalist, who, it will be seen, has done his work well, a work that admirably supplements the more comprehensive labor involved in the first volume. The publishers here desire to express their thanks to all who in any way aided Mr. Vedder in the production of this volume, especially L. B. McFarland, who, at great labor, compiled and wrote the chapter devoted to the Bench and Bar, and to Dr. F. L. Sim, who prepared the history of the medical profession. To Mr. McDavitt, of the Registrar's office, E. A. Keeling, secretary of the Merchants' Exchange, C. L. Pullen, secretary of the Legislative Council, J. P. Prescott and John S. Toof, the publishers are greatly indebted for valuable assistance. They were an unfailing source of good advice, and by their kindly aid have greatly enhanced the value of this volume.

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PART II.

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THE ground upon which Memphis stands is associated with the earliest explorations in America by the Spanish race, and around it cluster some of the most important events in the march of civilisation upon the western continent. Here, standing on its commanding bluffs, nearly three hundred and fifty years ago, that daring explorer, intrepid and fearless warrior, Fernando De Soto, after having penetrated hundreds of miles through territory where the feet of white men had never trod, first saw the "Father of Waters." One hundred and thirty-two years later Father Marquette and M. Joliet, two of the most celebrated personages known to the early religious history of this country, on their way down the Mississippi, stopped at the Indian village which then occupied the site of the present city of Memphis. The progress of civilisation in the New World owes much to these devout men who, inspired with the purpose of converting the wandering tribes of savages to the

true faith, gave tireless labor for a harvest which seemed but scanty when they came bringing in their sheaves. Not altogether in vain, however, were their labors, for in the colonisation that followed them, we find the gleam of their mission fires lighting the way for trade and settlement, which found protection around the rude cross they so reverently planted.

A few years roll on after the visit of Father Marquette and the Chevalier de La Salle is seen to select with unerring sagacity as the site of a French fort, the commanding position now held by the commercial metropolis of Tennessee. For the next one hundred years that followed we find, at intervals, this spot the chief point of feeble efforts at colonisation in Western Tennessee. During this period it became the scene of desperate struggles of powerful tribes of Indians contending in their savage way for its possession; but savage power is finally annihilated, and upon this historic bluff the rude Indian village gives place to the first permanent abode of civilisation in this portion of Tennessee.

But it is not the intention to deal with the story of the early period of this region, a panoramic historical view of which, with all its wealth of stirring events and interesting traditions has been unfolded in the preceding portion of this work. The later general history of the white settlement upon the Chickasaw Bluff, through different stages has also been told. It forms a narrative in many respects unique among the histories of municipalities of the world, and abounds in incidents as interesting to the student of history as surround the city's ancient namesake in the delta of the Nile. For four years it was the theatre of war, which bred demoralisation and ruin to every social and material interest. It has been visited by pestilence which counted its dead by thousands and awoke the sympathy of the civilised word; has passed through war, panic, local disorders, and calamities such as have not only repeatedly prostrated its commerce and industries, but make the present peace and prosperity seem almost the work of magic. None but a brave and courageous people could have withstood the vicissitudes of fortune which have so often surrounded the inhabitants of Memphis. In the lowest depths of disaster not one spring of hope seemed to have deserted them. At each returning period of light in the darkness, brave efforts were put forth and history furnishes us with no more heroic spectacle than that exhibited by the people of Memphis a few years ago, when with unhesitating confidence they put the past with all its ruin and blasted hopes behind them, and beginning at the very bottom applied themselves to planting in steady labor, frugal living and self denial the shattered foundations of public and individual prosperity. The progress they have made challenges wonder and admiration. To-day Memphis has no disturbing element; order, industry and thrift are everywhere, while its growth in material wealth and population has been such as to suffer no disparagement in comparison with any other city on the globe. It has become, what nature liberally endowed it to be, one of the great commercial centres of the Southwest. Where only ten years

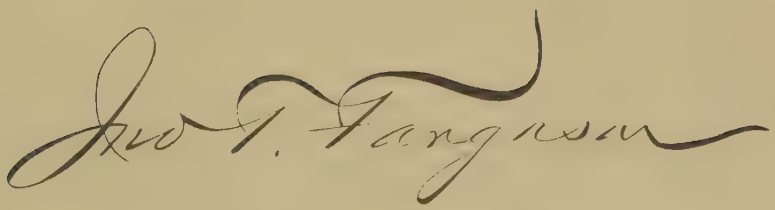
ago was the dismantled remnants of an apparently hopelessly prostrated city, has grown up a great thriving metropolis, with all the ramified interests of modern civilisation, with all the elements of strength and every promise of enduring prosperity. All the agencies which have contributed to these results have already been treated of, and in the remaining portion of this work it is the intention to pursue somewhat in detail certain subjects and portions of the history of Memphis only in general referred to in the preceding volume. Commencing with the incorporation of the city, we have aimed to record the more important events in its municipal history.

Memphis was incorporated by act of the Legislature of Tennessee December 9, 1826. This act of incorporation was secured through the efforts of the younger and more progressive element of the town, of which Marcus B. Winchester was the leading representative. Comparatively few of the inhabitants had been consulted in regard to the matter, and when it became known that a charter had been secured, the citizens generally were taken by surprise. Some were pleased, others were indifferent, and still others were very much opposed to supporting an incorporation. At a public meeting the incorporation was denounced as a trick of the proprietors, and the chairman of the meeting, Isaac Rawlings, a man with a powerful local following, but unimbued with the spirit of progress, made a vigorous speech against the charter, declaring the town had not grown sufficiently in wealth and population to need a city government, and that its support would be a severe hardship on several of the poor people living in the outskirts of the proposed town. Speakers on the other side as strongly favored the incorporation as being a necessity, proposed, in order to satisfy the Rawling party's temporary prejudices, to leave out the poor people in the outskirts. Notwithstanding the opposition awakened, the incorporation proved a success, and at the end of two years the form of government it inaugurated had no more sincere friends than Mr. Rawlings and his followers. The substance of the first charter of Memphis was as follows: Section 1 incorporated the town and conferred upon it its name. Section 2 gave the town authorities power to pass all kinds of needful legislation for the government of and preservation of the health of the town. Section 3 required the sheriff of the county to hold an election on the first Saturday of March, 1827, and on the same day, in every subsequent year, for members of the board of aldermen, at which election any person holding a freehold in the town, who was entitled to vote for members of the general assembly, should be qualified to vote for mayor and aldermen. Section 4 was rather curious in its grammatical construction. It read: "That the seven persons having the highest number of votes at any election shall be taken to be elected, and the sheriff of said county shall within two days thereafter, and a majority being present, shall proceed to elect a mayor from their own body for said incorporation for the time the aldermen were elected."

By some delay this charter did not reach Memphis until after the first Saturday of March, 1827, and the election for aldermen, which, according to its provisions, should have been held on that day, did not take place until April 26, following. At this election, held at the old court-house, the following were chosen members of the first board of aldermen: M. B. Winchester, Joseph L. Davis, John Hooke, N. B. Atwood, George F. Graham, John R. Dougherty and William D. Neely. The first meeting of this body was held May 9, when the certificate of election was presented, signed by Nathan Anderson, Isaac Rawlings, A. Rapel and S. R. Brown, sheriff. At this meeting M. B. Winchester was elected mayor in accordance with the requirements of the charter, and the first resolution passed was to the effect that it was important to the interest of Memphis that ordinances be adopted for the government of the city. Notice was also given that on May 12, an election would be held for a treasurer, recorder and town constable. This election resulted in the selection of Isaac Rawlings for treasurer, Jacob L. Davis, recorder, and John J. Balch, town constable.

At the meeting of the board held May 30, considerable discussion ensued over the question of the legality of their organisation. The members of the board had been elected on the 26th of April, instead of on the first Saturday of March, as required by the charter. After much talk and subtle logic had been brought to bear upon the question, the board finally decided in their own favor, by the following process of reasoning: That the charter did not reach Memphis until after the first Saturday of March; that it was evidently the intention of the Legislature that the corporation should be organised during the current year; that the judges held the election legal, and the sheriff had so certified; hence, it was declared proper on the part of the board that they consider themselves a legal body, and proceed to pass the ordinances needed by the new town. The legality of subsequent acts of this first board of mayor and aldermen, we believe, was never afterward questioned, or contested, on the ground of the evasion of the technical construction of the charter in regard to the first election held.

The first ordinance passed by the board related to the classification of property into taxable and non-taxable, the following being ordained to bear their proper share of public burdens: All town lots; all free males between the ages of twenty-one and fifty; all slaves between the ages of twelve and fifty; wholesale and retail stores, including medicine stores, peddlers and hawkers; members of the learned professions, who practice the same for profit; tavern keepers; retailers of spirits; stud horses and jacks. Taxes were levied in the following proportions: Improved lots with buildings, 10 cents on the $100; unimproved lots, 10 cents; each free male inhabitant, 25 cents; each slave, 25 cents; each wholesale and retail store, $8; each trading boat, peddler or hawker, $10; each lawyer or doctor practicing for profit, $2; each tavern keeper, $3; each retailer of spirits without tavern license, $10.



The limits of the corporation were fixed by ordinance, as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Wolf River with the Mississippi River; thence with Wolf River to the mouth of Bayou Gayoso; thence with said bayou to the county bridge; thence with the line of the second alley east of, and parallel with, Second street to Union street; thence at right angle to Second street to the western boundary of the tract of land entered to John Rice by the grant number 283, dated April 25, 1789; thence with the said western boundary up the Mississippi River to the Wolf River.

At the same time a public printer was chosen; the recorder elect was required to give bonds in the sum of $500, and the treasurer in double the sum liable to come into his hands during the current year. These and other ordinances were passed at this meeting, and all were signed by all the members of the board, including M. B. Winchester, the mayor. At a meeting held in October $80 was set apart for the improvement of Chickasaw street, the first money appropriated for such a purpose; and $120 for a wharf from high to low water mark at the lowest steamboat landing.

At the second election for mayor M. B. Winchester was again selected, the other aldermen being Samuel Douglas, William A. Hardy, John D. Graham, Augustus L. Humphrey, Joseph L. Davis and Robert Fearn. During this corporate year David Banks was elected constable; the office of town surveyor was created, and a superintendent of the grave-yard was provided for. This burial ground referred to was conveyed to the town of Memphis by M. B. Winchester, in 1826, there being at that time no public burial ground in the town. It is the same tract of ground now forming the western part of Winchester Cemetery, one of the most interesting landmarks in the city. For some years it was neglected and allowed to fall into decay, but several years ago the Old Folks' Society took charge of it. It has since been properly guarded and taken care of. The original proprietors of Memphis gave to the city in 1828, to be used as public grounds forever, Auction, Market, Exchange and Court Squares, and also the promenade.

After two years of charter life, Memphis having experienced in the mean time some considerable improvement, the charter was amended so as to give to the town all the powers of Nashville, and providing that the mayor should not hold any office under the government of the United States. The last clause excluded Mr. Winchester from seeking the mayoralty for a third term, he being postmaster at that time. On the 4th of March, 1829, Isaac Rawlings was elected the third mayor of Memphis, by a vote of four to three of the board, and was again elected in March, 1830. In August of the latter year the town was divided into three wards, as follows: "Ward No. 1 comprising all that part of Memphis northeast of a direct line from the Mississippi River to Overton street, thence with said street to the Bayou Gayoso; ward No. 2, all that part of the aforementioned line to Overton street, to Bayou Gayoso

and northeast of a direct line from the Mississippi to Winchester street, and thence with Winchester street to the eastern boundary of the town; ward No. 3, all that part of Memphis south of the last mentioned line." Another important event in 1830 was the erection of Town Hall, on the southeast corner of Market Square.

In March, 1831, Seth Wheatley was elected mayor, and Robert Lawrence in 1832. Isaac Rawlings was then elected mayor for three consecutive terms, and was succeeded by Enoch Banks in 1836. The legislation of these years was barren of any unusual interest, the improvement of streets, paying of bills, and the assessment of taxes being the matters of greatest moment up for consideration. The growth of the town up to this period of its existence had been quite slow. A description of the town in 1836, as given by a resident at that period, who is still living, may not be out of place: "The main portion of the town lay back of Poplar street, skirted by the bayou on the east and north, with its front mainly on Wolf River. The only cut down the bluff was at Market street, another at Auction, where it tapered off to a hill some fifteen feet high, and terminated at the alley north of Sycamore street. A view from the deck of a steamer, south of Market street, presented a continuous high fronting bluff, just such as can now be seen south of Beal street. Winchester street was then the centre of the town. The city hotel was located on the southwest corner of Winchester and Main, fronting the former; the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank on the diagonal corner opposite, fronting Main, in the brick building still standing, but remodelled a few years ago. One drug store was opposite the hotel, another on the south side of Winchester, near Mississippi Row (now Front street). The principal saloon and restaurant was on the northeast corner of Winchester and Front alley, in the large two-story frame building, still standing there. There were several stores on Mississippi Row, south of Winchester, as far as Market street, and perhaps to Exchange, also others north of Winchester on Jackson, on which corner was the post-office. From Jackson, south and west of Mississippi Row, was the open promenade, but north of Jackson the street called Chickasaw was built up on both sides, mostly stores, as far north as Overton street." Such is a brief description of the town at a period when it contained a population of less than 1,000, and before its sanguine friends had even dreamed of the importance it was destined to assume among the great commercial centres of the country.

The slow growth of Memphis during the first few years of its existence as a corporation, was due to several causes. In the early 30's a strong rivalry for commercial supremacy sprung up between Memphis and Randolph. The latter was forty-seven miles northwest of Memphis, on the Mississippi River, and located on a high bluff resembling the one here. Raleigh Springs, nine miles northeast of Memphis, also made efforts against both, and its selection in 1824 as the county seat of Shelby county, and subsequent possession of the

court-house, gave it a promising start. But while it made great headway as a place of residence, as a business point it never assumed importance. The latter fact can be easily accounted for. Business in those days was developed altogether by flatboats, and for these Raleigh had no waterway. Hence while Raleigh's population increased for several years, the real commercial rivalry existed only between Memphis and Randolph. Flatboat owners seemed to have a preference for Randolph, and poured into her lap the cotton and other products of the counties bordering on the Hatchie River, at that time the most fertile and best cultivated lands in this section. Memphis was almost entirely ignored as a depot for this important trade, and in consequence it remained stationary as a commercial centre, while Randolph steadily advanced. This state of affairs continued to the latter's advantage until the great financial crash of 1837, when the tide turned in favor of Memphis. To give a clear idea of the wild speculation which prevailed in the country a few years prior to 1837, would make it necessary to open a chapter of national history which can only be mentioned, not entered upon; a chapter which concerns that species of financiering appropriately termed wild-cat banking; banking without legitimate banking means or convertible security, and therefore only calculated to play the part of a beast of prey; a period when the extraordinary spectacle was witnessed of banks coming into existence in a state of suspension, born bankrupt and lifeless except for plunder. Enormous amounts of worthless paper were issued, and wild banking and wild speculation went hand in hand until business became prostrate; credit, public and private, destroyed, bankruptcy general, and prosperity only apparent among officers of the law who were busy in bringing suits and serving writs. Such was the mortifying result of the attempt to find an easier road to wealth and greatness than by the common highway which industry and frugality open. The suffering from the collapse of this fictitious prosperity was general, but in the West and South more intensely felt than elsewhere. Tennessee, especially the river counties, caught the blow in all its intensity. Randolph, then a flourishing village with extensive wholesale establishments, and the depot where the bulk of business for this section was transacted suffered severely, and began a commercial decline from which it never rallied. The change was not instantaneous, but required five or six years to manifest itself unmistakably. Its trade slowly diverted to Memphis, and from this time the real period of the latter's prosperity may be said to have commenced, and such rapid progress did it make that in the course of a few years Randolph gracefully retired from the contest for commercial supremacy. Randolph's condition and prospects now as compared to the balmy days prior to 1837, make it seem almost incredible that it was ever the successful rival of Memphis. At present it contains but few houses one or two of which only are used for business purposes, and is one of the most unimportant landing places upon the "Father of Waters."

In 1837 John H. Morgan was elected mayor of Memphis, and was succeeded in 1838 by the re-election of Enoch Banks. On August 6, of the latter year the first board of health was appointed, composed of Drs. Christian, Sappington, Frazier, Hickman, De Witt, Mabry and Shanks. The extent of the business transacted by the corporation at this time is indicated by the receipts and disbursements of the treasurer for 1838, the former being $5,957, and the latter $5,452 95. For the corporate year beginning March, 1839, Thomas Dixon was elected mayor, and on the 4th of March of that year a list of the taxable property of the town and the taxes thereon was as follows: Four hundred and seventy-one town lots valued at $587,400, taxes $2,950; one hundred and fifty-two slaves, value, $91,800, taxes $223.50; five carriages, taxes $20, and two hundred and thirty-one white polls, taxes $231. Thomas Dixon was again elected mayor in March, 1840, and on April 25 the Legislature passed an act changing the title of the place from the town of Memphis to the city of Memphis. The tax list of the year 1840 was as follows: Four hundred and ninety-nine town lots, value $552,425, taxes, $4,143.18; two hundred and twenty-one slaves, value $107,500, taxes $268.75; three hundred and twenty-four white polls, $324; six carriages, $24. In March, 1841, William Spickernagle was elected mayor. All the previous incumbents of this office appear to have served the city without a salary, but now the town having become a city, the aldermen at last began to think that duties were sufficiently valuable and onerous to deserve a pecuniary compensation, but they did not deem it wise to vote upon such an important question without consulting the people, and it was accordingly resolved on the 15th of September that the recorder be required to ascertain as nearly as possible the sense of the people on the question of giving the mayor a salary, and to inform the board of the result of such inquiry at the next meeting. The sentiment of the people seems to have been favorable to this idea, for on the 12th of November, 1841, it was resolved that the mayor be paid a salary of $500 per annum "from the 15th of September last."

During the early history of Memphis great trouble was experienced in collecting wharfage from the flatboatmen who landed their cargoes here. This should have been the principal source of city revenue, when in fact this income for several years prior to 1841 was out of all proportion to the trouble and annoyance of its collection. The managers of the flatboats were opposed to paying wharfage, and when they banded together in resistance to the efforts of the wharfmaster to collect it they were generally successful. It finally became impossible to raise any revenue from this source. Such was the state of affairs in 1841 when William Spickernagle was elected mayor. This new officer determined this bold defiance and evasion of law should end. The boatmen had lately shamefully assaulted and abused the wharfmaster, and the indignation of the people of the town was thoroughly aroused. Two volunteer

military companies were encouraged to organise and equip themselves, which was no sooner done than they tendered their services to the mayor to assist in the enforcement of the laws relating to wharfage. A wharfmaster of indomitable pluck was selected, and to this officer a certain per cent. of the amount collected was offered as a stimulus to thoroughly do his duty. His administration proved a success for the first year, but not without some severe tussles with the boatmen. The following year, 1842, the succeeding board of mayor and aldermen continued the same officer as wharfmaster, as the previous year had been the most productive of revenue ever known. In May, 1842, five hundred flatboats were lying at the Memphis wharf at one time, and among the boatmen was a man by the name of Trester, a very desperate character, who swore he would pay no charges. He defied the wharfmaster and the constable, and finally the military had to be called to their aid. A riot ensued in which Trester was mortally wounded. Colonel G. B. Locke, the wharfmaster, and Captain E. F. Ruth, of the guards, with about twelve men, well equipped, aided by the citizens in general, succeeded in putting down the flatboatmen and arresting all of them who had taken any part in the resistance to the law. This victory had its salutary effect, and the municipal authorities never afterwards had much trouble in collecting wharf charges.

The prosperity of Memphis set in in earnest in 1841, and her commercial supremacy became a fact with no immediate contestant, for from that year onward there was no rivalry between it and Randolph worth speaking of. In 1842 Edwin Hickman was elected mayor, and also in 1843 and 1844. On February 5, 1842, an act was passed to amend the charter of Memphis, by which the city was divided into five wards, and each ward entitled to elect two aldermen who, with the mayor, were required to prescribe the limits of the wards. This act also specified the city's boundaries as follows: "North by Bayou Gayoso, east by Bayou Gayoso, south by Union street, west by the main channel of the Mississippi and Wolf River to the mouth of the Bayou Gayoso." By this act the power to elect the mayor was conferred upon the people.

The year 1843 was a memorable one in the municipal history of Memphis in connection with the navy yard project. In 1841 Congress appointed commissioners to locate a navy yard some where in the Mississippi Valley. The public spirited citizens of Memphis of this period, ever on the lookout for an opportunity to advance the city, immediately began advocating this city as the proper site for the navy yard. When the subject was first broached it was regarded by many as a huge joke. The first action taken by the board of mayor and aldermen in the matter was on September 23, 1841, when the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, The government of the United States has passed an act promising the establishment of an armory on the western waters, and believing the

local situation of Memphis is advantageously situated for such an establishment, therefore

"*Resolved*, That the mayor be authorised to appoint a committee of five citizens to draw up a memorial to the president of the United States, setting forth the claims of Memphis and the advantages she possesses for such an establishment."

The commissioners appointed by Congress, after an examination of the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Ohio to New Orleans, reported that the mouth of Wolf River was the best location. The site selected included all the ground from Market street to the north side of Auction, and west of Chickasaw to the river bank, including the batture. May 4, 1843, an act was passed by the board of mayor and aldermen, enacting that in consideration of the sum of $25,000 the city would convey to the general government a deed of the ground surveyed by the committee for a navy yard and depot, providing the same should be required within three years for the establishment of such navy yard and depot. After some difficulty over the title, a transfer was made in December, 1844, and the government took possession of the property, razed all the buildings thereon, and began the construction of several buildings, such as a rope walk, a large store, commandant's house, carpenter and blacksmith shops, and an office building, most of which were completed in 1845. Commodore Shields and Commodore Lavalette were the successive commandants at this famous naval depot. After the expiration of President Polk's term, in March, 1849, but small appropriations were made for the Memphis navy yard, barely enough to salary a few officials to look after it. After two or three years of this studied neglect to utilise the navy yard for government purposes, Senator James C. Jones demanded the reason for such action, and was informed the navy department did not intend to make it operative. He then demanded that the property be returned to the city. This seemed a fair settlement of an unfortunate government enterprise, and Congress almost unanimously passed a resolution "to donate the entire navy yard property at Memphis to the city authorities." This happened in 1853, and marked the end of one of the greatest failures in the shape of a navy yard the country had ever seen, after having cost the general government between $1,200,000 and $1,500,000. The only work worthy the name turned out by this novel navy yard was the great iron steamship *Alleghany*, which was entirely built and equipped here with the exception of her hull. She was a most wonderful war vessel! "Her speed," says an early historian, "was four miles an hour down stream, and four hours to the mile up stream." She started for New York, but after a tedious trip, put into Norfolk, where her submarine propellers were removed and side wheels substituted; but still she proved unsatisfactory, and after inspection by government officials, was totally condemned, after having cost the government nearly $500,000.

At the election in March, 1845, J. J. Finley was chosen mayor. With the beginning of this corporate year proper measures were taken for the improvement of the streets, and from this time until the war a considerable sum was annually expended for such purpose. November 12, of this year, the great Internal Improvement Convention met in Memphis, presided over by John C. Calhoun.

The corporate year beginning March, 1846, with Edwin Hickman as mayor, is memorable as the date of the secession of the part of the town south of Union street, and the establishment of a separate corporation known as South Memphis. The causes which led to this division were in the main nonsensical, but at the time aroused bitter feelings. To fully understand the sectional strife which existed at this period, it will be necessary to recount a portion of the earlier history of the town. Soon after the incorporation of Memphis the northern portion of the town became known by the uneuphonious designation of "Pinch," a title which still clings to North Memphis, and South Memphis in retaliation, was named "Sodom." The appellation "Pinch" is accounted for as follows: "In the early years of Memphis there existed just north of where the Louisville and Nashville Railroad now lies, a bend in the bayou, which once constituted a rather large lake, known as Catfish Bay, from the fact that quantities of that fish existed in its waters. The regular landing was then contracted, and none too safe for flatboats. Those, therefore, who desired to close out and break up, hauled up in Catfish Bay and dismantled their vessels. This fact and the cheapness of old rubbish lumber, with which to build shanties, caused a number of poor families to settle along its banks. One group of mean houses so erected was dubbed by Craven Peyton 'Pinch-gut.' The inhabitants did not take kindly to the name and endeavored to cast it upon a similar row of houses on the opposite side of the bay. More distant neighbors settled the dispute by giving the appellation to the whole surroundings of the bay, but later the whole north end of the town became known as 'Pinch.'"

As early as 1835 the town had extended considerably south of Union street, but the citizens of this portion of the corporation, by a combination of circumstances, soon became hostile in feelings toward Pinch, and as a result Memphis became divided against herself. Prior to 1842 the town was divided into three wards, the two first extending to Market street, and the third from Market to Union street, and although the latter was but thinly settled it was entitled to rights in the way of improvements, of which it was deprived by the combination of the other two, although it contributed its full proportion of taxes. Among the first grievous cause of complaint was the refusal of the corporation to allow the citizens of the third ward to cut down a more convenient road to the landing, which they proposed to do at their own expense. Bad feeling was the result of the refusal to grant this reasonable request. Ill

feeling between the two sections was further engendered from the following impolitic action on the part of the authorities of "Pinch:" In 1837 a sand bar existed at the foot of Winchester street, and a large wooden wharf was built across it. Heavy deposits extended the bar, and the following year it became too shoal at low water for boats to land, and Captain William W. Hart, owner of the wharfboat, *Orleans*, moved her down some three hundred yards. The board of mayor and aldermen, feeling that South Memphis might be benefited thereby, with more arrogance than decency, ordered him to bring her back, and upon his refusal passed a resolution ordering a fine of one hundred dollars per day until he obeyed. Instead of doing so he moved below the corporation line. A bitter fight in the courts was the result, which Hart won. The idea of coercing steamboats at such a time was the height of absurdity. Hart was the general mail agent, a very popular and influential man, and trade and travel increased so rapidly at his wharf that steamboats were unable to accommodate all. The board of mayor and aldermen beheld this lost to "Pinch" with anything but favor, "but," says an early writer, "after fretting, foaming, and even threatening to get up a mob and cut his boat loose, they finally subsided, but not until they had produced a very warlike feeling on the other side." With the impetus to trade thus secured, the denizens of South Memphis conceived the idea of laying off another town. They had gotten the steamboats, a heavy advantage, and supposed by a little effort, the merchants and better class of people of "Pinch" would come. Then another movement against both factions was commenced by the people inhabiting Fort Pickering. They, however, cut but a small figure in the affair; soon after wearied of the fight and left "Sodom" and "Pinch" to settle the question of future supremacy. The sectional warfare continued between the latter until 1846, when on January 6, of this year, an act was passed by the Legislature incorporating South Memphis with a mayor and eight aldermen. The town was divided into four wards, comprising what is now known as the South Memphis Tract, which was laid off into blocks 1 to 67, all being south of Union street, and extending east of the bayou. This charter was afterwards amended to include Fort Pickering as far south as Jackson street, and eastward to La Rose street. The first election of town officers for South Memphis occurred January 17, 1846, and resulted in the selection of Sylvester Bailey as mayor, and A. B. Shaw, H. H. Means, George W. Davis, W. Howard, J. E. Merriman, John Brown, J. P. Keiser and James Kennedy as aldermen to shape the destinies of the new town. Foolish over their success, and absurdly severe in their demands and acts, the citizens of "Sodom" did not make much headway. Capitalists continued to locate on the bluff, preferred Pinch property for investment, and within a short time commercial interest, if not social ties, brought both places together.

As many of the old citizens remember, until the breaking out of the war,

A. A. Montgomery

party preferences were rarely known in the election of county, district, town or city officers. Merit or personal preference largely governed in local elections in *ante bellum* days. Only for legislative, State and congressional officers were party lines drawn. A remarkable election for constable for the fifth district occurred in 1846. The regular constable had died, leaving a vacancy, and a special election was ordered to be held. There were no less than thirteen candidates, and the election resulted thus: John W. Taylor, 119 votes; James McKenna, 119 votes; J. C. McCullum, 84; John Newsom, 78; E. J. Eastham, 74; Russell Seger, 67; R. K. Doeble, 57; Joseph Horne, 55; T. B. Mynatt, 38; O. F. Prescott, 35; R. J. Jennings, 16; G. S. White, 8, and James Rhode. There was no election of course as the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes were tied; hence another special election was ordered to be held, when only four candidates ran, with this result: John W. Taylor, 419; James McKenna, 190; J. C. McCullum, 187, and John Newsom, 79. On the first election 766 votes were cast, and in the second 875.

The legislative year of 1847 was barren of matters of great importance. Enoch Banks served as mayor. At the popular election held on March 4, 1848, the candidates and votes for the office of mayor were as follows: Enoch Banks, 356; Gardner B. Locke, 356; Edwin Hickman, 87; James Seawell, 80, and W. F. Fannehill, 61. A tie occurring on the two highest candidates on the popular vote, the election of mayor devolved upon the board of aldermen, and on March 13 that body, on the second ballot, elected Gardner B. Locke, he receiving six votes, a majority of the entire board. At this session of this board several important measures were passed. On March 11 the salary of the mayor was increased to $1,000. During this year J. W. A. Pettit was the first to urge upon the board the establishment of a system of free schools for the city. This was early in 1848, and in accordance with his advice the members of the board had schools opened, each in his respective ward. Colonel Pettit, as alderman, opened the first school at the northeast corner of Third and Overton streets, in the house of Mrs. Moore, whom he employed as teacher. Later schools were opened in the second and third wards. On the 1st day of April, 1848, a resolution was adopted by the board of aldermen that an assistant teacher be employed by the alderman of the first ward for the school in that ward; "provided the compensation of such assistant shall not on any account exceed one-half allowed the teacher now employed, and that said assistant shall at any time be discontinued by the board with no compensation except for the time he or she may have been employed as such assistant." That there was some dissatisfaction with the workings of the free school system was evinced by a resolution being offered June 3 for the discontinuance of the ward schools. But they had too many friends in the board to permit of their overthrow. On June 19 an ordinance was introduced and passed furthering and strengthening the free school system. This ordinance

consisted of selections from two ordinances previously proposed, but not passed, one of them having been introduced by Mayor G. B. Locke, and the other by Mr. Macgevney. Section 1 of the ordinance as adopted, divided the city into school districts; section 2 provided that the school tax should be one-eighth of the city revenue, as provided by the city charter, and that the schools were to be equally free to all white children between the ages of six and sixteen; section 3 provided that all that part of the city north of Poplar street should be the first district, and all that part south of Poplar street should be the second district; section 4, that the board of education, then called the board of managers, should consist of the mayor, two aldermen, and two citizens, one from each school district; section 5, that there should be two school-houses in each district, and section 7 required the board of managers to report to the board of aldermen. (A continuation of the history of the free school system will be found in the chapter on education).

An act was passed by the Legislature January 21, 1848, amending and reducing all the charters of Memphis into one act, or charter. By this charter the limits of the city were thus defined: "Beginning at a point in the middle of the Mississippi River, opposite to the centre of Union street; thence eastwardly with a line passing through the centre of Union street to the western bank of Bayou Gayoso; thence down said bayou with the western bank of the same to the point of its intersection with Wolf River; thence down Wolf River with its northwesterly bank to its intersection with the Mississippi River; thence down the Mississippi River to a point opposite the north side of Market street; thence to a point in the main channel of the Mississippi River, opposite to the said north side of Market street, and thence down the said main channel of the said river to the place of beginning." This charter also provided that the aldermen, two from each ward, and the mayor, were to constitute a city council, each alderman to be a *bona fide* resident of Memphis, and all to be elected by the qualified voters of the city. The further new provisions limited the tax levy to three-fourths of one per cent. upon all property taxable for State purposes, and the city council was given authority to borrow money to the amount of the annual revenue of the city, and no more in any one year, to establish hospitals, to establish a system of free schools, and to regulate the same in such manner as to avoid sectarian influence, and to create an annual fund not exceeding one-eighth part of the annual revenue of the city for their support.

At this period of municipal history the city was growing more toward the south, and the residents of the southern portion claimed they were not adequately represented in the board of aldermen. To correct this unfair representation, the ward boundaries were rearranged as follows: Ward 1, all north of Jackson street; ward 2, all between Jackson and Market streets; ward 3, all between Market street and Market Place alley; ward 4, all between Market

Place alley and Carr's alley; ward 5, all between the 4th ward and Finley alley; ward 6, all of the remainder of the city north.

At the election held for mayor and alderman, March 5, 1849, Enoch Banks, for mayor, received 462 votes, "more than was received by any other candidate." Taxable property was defined by the council of this year as follows: Taxable property, real estate, slaves, pleasure carriages, piano fortes, gold and silver plate, watches and jewelry, and capital loaned or deposited at interest. Taxes were levied as follows: Three-fourths of one per cent. for general purposes, and an additional tax of one-eighth of three-fourths of one per cent. for the support of schools; upon all free white males qualified to vote in the city of Memphis, a poll tax of $1.50 for general purposes, and an additional tax of nineteen cents for school purposes. Exemptions were as follows: Property used for religious, educational or hospital purposes; that belonging to the United States, to Tennessee, to Shelby county, and to Memphis, to any regular organised fire company; all slaves under twelve and over fifty years of age, and all others incapable of rendering services to their master. Ministers of the gospel and free white persons in the army of the United States were exempt from poll tax. Privilege taxes were provided in various sums according to the business followed, and an additional tax of one-eighth of the privilege tax was levied in each case for the benefit of free schools.

During the year 1849 the citizens of both Memphis and South Memphis were much exercised and stirred up over the question of uniting them into one corporation and under one government. Great differences of opinion existed in both localities, many for and many against the new proposition. But wise leadership prevailed, and on December 3, 1849, the Legislature passed an act incorporating all the territory of Memphis and South Memphis into one, under the name of the city of Memphis. Sectional strife and feuds, however, continued to a degree by no means creditable to the parties engaged in them long after the union of the two corporations. The boundaries of the united cities were as follows: Beginning in the middle of the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of the Bayou Gayoso; thence due east to and with Bayou Gayoso to Auction street; out Auction and Raleigh road to Avenue East (Dunlap), of town reserve (Manassas); thence south with said avenue to the South Memphis tract; thence with its east line to its southeast corner; thence west with its south line to the east line of Butler tract; thence to its southeast corner; thence with its south line to centre of the Mississippi River; thence with the river to the place of beginning, excluding the navy yard. The first council consisted of twenty-four aldermen, those having been elected in South Memphis before the consolidation, becoming members of the new board. The same number of aldermen were continued in 1850, when the council divided the city into six wards, and on June 25 the regular election was held, when Edwin Hickman was elected mayor, and twelve aldermen were chosen. The corpor-

ate year was, by the new act, to extend from July 1 to June 30 of the following year.

Edwin Hickman was elected mayor in 1851, and A. B. Taylor in 1852, 1853 and 1854. An important era had now arrived in the history of Memphis, and the town was making rapid strides as an important point. Its population of 6,427 in 1850 had increased to 12,687 in 1854. Railroad building was in active operation, and the commercial outlook was most flattering. The Legislature of 1854 enacted a new city charter, with boundaries same as before, except they included the navy yard which had been donated to the city. In 1855 A. H. Douglass was elected mayor, Thomas B. Carroll in 1856, and R. D. Baugh in 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860. At the Legislative session of 1857–8 the city charter was amended by creating two more wards, making eight in all. The city boundaries, however, remained the same as before. The prosperity that set in in 1850 continued, and was greatly augmented in 1857 by the completion of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. New blocks of buildings were built, and on every hand was evidence of thrift and enterprise, which continued until the breaking out of the war, when all industrial pursuits for the time were checked. John Park was elected mayor in 1861, 1862 and 1863.

The part that Memphis took in the war between the States has been so thoroughly told elsewhere that only a brief reference will be given to the exciting period that followed 1861. On June 6, 1862, the Federal fleet made its appearance above the city. The Confederate fleet stood ready to defend the city. The conflict was brief, all of the Confederate boats but one were sunk or captured, and the Federals took possession of the city and raised the stars and stripes over the post-office. The city officers continued to govern the city until July 2, 1864, when, by order of General Washburne, the newly elected city officers were not allowed to qualify. Following is the order under which the civil government was, for the time being, set aside:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 2, 1864.

(Special Order No. 70.)

1. The utter failure of the municipal government of Memphis for the past two years to discharge its proper functions, the disloyal character of that government, its want of sympathy for the government of the United States, and its indisposition to co-operate with the military authorities, have long been felt as evils which the public welfare required to be abated. They have grown from bad to worse until a further tolreation of them will not comport with the sense of duty of the commanding general. The city of Memphis is under martial law, and municipal government, existing since the armed traitors were driven from the city, has been only by sufferance of the military authorities of the United States. Therefore, under the authority of general orders No. 100, dated War Department, Adjutant General's office, April 24, 1863 :

It is ordered that the functions of the municipal government of Memphis be, and they are hereby suspended until further orders.

The present incumbents are forbidden to perform any official acts or exercise any authority whatever; and persons supposed to be elected officers of the city at an election held on June 30, 1864, will not qualify. That the interests and business of the city may not be interrupted, the following appointment of officers is made:

Acting mayor, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Harris, assistant adjutant general United States volunteers; Recorder, F. W. Buttinghaus; treasurer, James D. Davis; comptroller, W. O. Lofland; tax collector, F. L. Warner; tax collector on privileges, John Loague; chief of police, P. M. Winters; wharfmaster, J. J. Butler, who will be fully respected in the exercise of the duties assigned them; and all records, papers, moneys and property in any manner pertaining to the offices, government and interests of the city of Memphis, will be immediately turned over by the present holders thereof to the officers above appointed to succeed them. Said officers will be duly sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties and will be required to give bonds to the United States in the sums at present prescribed by law and the city ordinances for such officers respectively.

The officers herein named and appointed will constitute a board which shall discharge the duties heretofore devolving upon the board of aldermen, and the acting mayor shall be chairman thereof; and their acts, resolutions and ordinances shall be valid and of full force and effect until revoked by the commanding general of the district of West Tennessee, or superior military authority.

By order of Major General C. C. WASHBURN.

W. H. MORGAN, Maj. and Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

Official: W. H. MORGAN, Ass't. Adj't Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 2, 1864.

(Special Order No. 70.)

[Extract.]

XIII. L. R. Richards is hereby appointed Register of the City of Memphis and a member of the board constituted by special order No. 70, part 1, of this date from these headquarters.

By order Major General C. C. WASHBURN.

W. H. MORGAN, Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

To Lieut. Col. Harris, A. A. Gen. and Acting Mayor.

On the 16th of July, 1864, special order No. 83 was issued, so far modifying order No. 70 as to constitute a council to discharge the duties of the board of mayor and aldermen. This order named the following persons who, with the acting mayor, were to be known as the provisional mayor and council of the city of Memphis: First ward, J. P. Foster, Andrew Reukert; Second ward, G. D. John-

son, S. T. Morgan; Third ward, B. F. C. Brooks, A. J. Miller; Fourth ward, I. M. Hill, J. G. Owen; Fifth ward, W. S. Bruce, William W. Jones; Sixth ward, J. E. Merriman, C. C. Smith; Seventh ward, G. P. Ware, Joseph Tagg; Eighth ward, Patrick Sherry, H. T. Hulbert.

E. T. Morgan was appointed city attorney on July 28, 1864. On August 12 following, J. P. Foster was relieved from duty as councilman from the First ward and appointed chief of police *vice* P. M. Winters relieved; Henry G. Smith was appointed councilman for the First ward *vice* J. P. Foster, and J. B. Wetherill *vice* William S. Bruce resigned. By special order No. 134, William M. Farrington was appointed councilman of the Third ward in place of A. J. Miller, deceased. This was the last order issued by Major-General Washburn. On October 4, Brigadier-General Morgan L. Smith issued special order No. 159, appointing William R. Moore councilman *vice* H. G. Smith resigned. October 19th Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Harris was relieved as acting mayor and Captain Channing Richards, of the Twenty-second Ohio Volunteers, was appointed in his stead.

On July 3, 1865, military authority over municipal affairs in Memphis was ended by the issuance of an order by Major-General John E. Smith, revoking special orders numbers seventy and eighty-three, and commanding the officers appointed by them to cease their functions and to turn over to the officers elected by the people all the books and papers pertaining to their several offices. The officers elect referred to were in part as follows: John Park, mayor; John Creighton, recorder, and B. G. Garrett, chief of police.

The condition of the city at the close of the war presented many grave and perplexing questions. In common with the rest of the South, Memphis experienced the consequence of the terrible revolution war had wrought upon its commercial prosperity. Without money, credit or crops, the future looked dark and foreboding. An entire change in the system of labor, and the unsettled and disturbed condition of the country presented great embarrassments, and made any speedy resumption of a well-balanced business impossible. No city in the Union experienced more fully than Memphis the disastrous effects of the terrible ordeal through which it had passed, and notwithstanding its vitality and wonderful recuperative agencies, it was several years before the city was restored to the position it held in the commercial world at the beginning of the year 1861.

By default of an election John Park continued to serve as mayor until October 15, 1866, when W. O. Lofland was elected October 13, 1866, qualified, and served until January, 1868. In December, 1867, the Legislature passed an act granting a new charter to Memphis, which enlarged the city boundaries, extending the city limits northward, eastward and southward, and also prolonged the mayor's term to two years. During this same year the Ninth and Tenth wards were created. John W. Leftwich succeeded W. O. Lofland as

mayor, and served until January, 1870. Prior to 1870 the legislative powers of Memphis were vested in a mayor and board of aldermen, but during 1870 the charter was amended, reposing these powers in a mayor, board of aldermen, and a board of common councilmen, who, together, were styled the General Council. Each ward was represented by one alderman and two councilmen, the former elected for two years, and the latter for one year. The amended charter of 1870 also reduced the boundaries of the city to the territory still embraced in the city limits, and described as follows: "Beginning at a point on the west line of the State of Tennessee, where the centre of Kerr Street, produced, would strike the Mississippi River; thence eastward on a line with the centre of Kerr street, if extended, would strike the town reserve; thence southward, along the said east line of the town reserve, to the middle of the old Raleigh road, on Johnson's avenue; thence eastward along the middle of the old Raleigh road to a point where the centre line of Dunlap street, produced, northward, would intersect the same; thence southward along the said produced line, and the middle line of Dunlap street to the middle of Union avenue; thence westward along the middle of Union avenue to the middle of Walnut street; thence southward along the middle of Walnut street to the middle of the old Fort Pickering Railroad; thence westward along the middle of the old Fort Pickering Railroad, or Broadway, to the middle of Bayou Gayoso; thence southward, up said bayou, and along the middle of the same, to Jackson street; thence along the middle of Jackson street and the prolongation of said street, to the west line of the State of Tennessee; thence northward with the west line of the State of Tennessee to the beginning."

The valuation of real and personal property in the city of Memphis for 1870 was fixed at $24,783,190, upon which was levied a tax of $486,881, divided as follows: For schools, $74,359; interest tax, $239,049; city tax, $173,482. The value of real and personal property in the city of Memphis as returned by the assessor from and inclusive of 1860 and 1870, was as follows: 1860, $16,897,000; 1861, $21,153,000; 1862, $18,297,000; 1863, $16,693,000; 1864, $15,026,000; 1865, $15,574,000; 1866, $17,823,000; 1867, $30,819,900; 1868, $28,564,000; 1869, $28.528,000; 1870, $24,783,000.

John Johnson was elected mayor for the corporate year beginning January, 1870; was re-elected in 1872, and succeeded in 1874 by John Loague, who was followed in 1876 by John R. Flipper. At this period in the municipal history of Memphis the following table is of value as partly revealing the financial condition of the city, which led to the revolutions in its local government in 1879:

Statement showing total value of all taxable property in the city of Memphis from 1870 to 1878 inclusive, also amount of tax levied and rate of tax on each $100 of valuation, how divided, and the purpose for which it was levied.

YEAR.	Total Values.	Total Tax.	City General Rate.	Interest Rate.	Sinking Fund Rate.	Miss. R. R. Bond Rate.	Judgment and Sundry Indebtedness Rate.	Mandamuses' Rate.	T. E. Brown, Bond Rate	School Rate.	Reimbursing Rate.	Total Rate.
1870	$24.783.250	$ 489.182.30	70	100	..	.	..		..	30	..	200
1871	24.542.315	490.845.30	70	100	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	200
1872	26.548.652	659.447.10	100	100	20	..	..	..	..	30	..	250
1873	28.217.970	1,090.179.26	100	100	20	10		.	70	30	70	400
1874	29.971.043	531.714.85	100	25	01	04	..	..	30	20	..	180
1875	29.971.045	631.215.99	100	20	25	..	05	50	54	10	..	264
1876	27.389.145	525.210.30	100	...	..	10	07	40	60	10	..	227
1877	22.386.133	435.486.53	95	75	05	..	05	..	..	10	..	190
1878	19.998.166	599.944.08	90	30	20	02	03	150	..	05	..	300

Immediately following the installation of the city officers in 1879, with John Flipper again as mayor, a radical change was made in the city government; the old charter was repealed; the existing officers removed, and a new form of government inaugurated. The causes for such action, as hereafter shown, arose from a complication of peculiar circumstances, immediate relief from which was imperative, and which seemed otherwise impossible to be obtained, and surely the ends attained thereby, as the following pages will show, justify and prove the wisdom of this novel departure.

The distressing calamities consequent upon the terrible scourges of 1873 and 1878, had robbed Memphis of thousands of her citizens, and of millions of money in paralysed industry and diminished values. Added to these ills the city's debt had become so large that the payment of the interest upon it became a burden greater than an impoverished people could bear. This financial state of affairs was brought about by bad management on the part of the municipal government, and in part by the recurring pestilence to which the city had been subjected. These financial difficulties, extending over a period of several years, had prevented the people from surrounding themselves with the necessary safeguards to prevent a recurrence of the frightful scourge through which they had passed. Every available dollar of the large tax raised several years prior to 1878 had been expended in paying interest on a rapidly accumulating debt, while public improvements of the most pressing character had been entirely neglected. The close of the year 1878 found not only the city with her credit completely gone and bankrupt, with a debt of millions past due and mandamused by every court having jurisdiction in the city, both State and Federal, but the city itself unsewered, unpaved, and in a condition of filth unfit for human habitation. The bonded indebtedness at this time exceeded $3,700,000 with a floating debt over $2,000,000. To offset this the assets of the city amounted to only a small sum over $2,194,000, leaving a net indebted-

ness of more than $3,500,600. Most of the citizens believed that much of this enormous indebtedness had been unjustly created, and were desirous that some means should be devised by which a just settlement could be obtained upon a fair and equitable basis, but that such settlement should be delayed until the city was put in a proper sanitary condition by paving its streets, inauguration of a system of drainage and sewerage, and such other measures as were required to ward off the ravages of pestilence. It was believed that the old form of government was largely responsible for the then existing financial condition of the city, that it was cumbersome and expensive; furnished many opportunities for extravagance, peculation and corruptions, and that it was powerless to bring the relief, not only the material welfare, but the preservation of the health of the people imperatively demanded. From evils surrounding them the citizens of Memphis united to find release. The entire press of the city and many prominent business men actively interested themselves in the subject. Mass meetings were held and committees appointed to devise means to secure the abolition of the old system of municipal rule, and in its stead to inaugurate an honest and economical government. The result of these efforts culminated in the State Legislature being asked to take back the privileges and franchises granted by that body to the city, and to pass an act known as the Taxing District Act, which should be applicable to the city of Memphis. The passage of this measure was secured January 29, and became a law by the approval of the governor January 31, 1879. The necessity which induced the people of Memphis to ask for the passage of this law was graphically described in the preamble accompanying their petition. It recited that "by misgovernment and fraud, by oppressive taxation and unwise expenditures, by great loss in the value of property and decline in business, by the visitation of great plagues, destructive alike to life and property, and the creation of enormous corporate debts, for which not more than one-fourth of actual value to the dollar was received, came our embarrassment, so that no longer did our municipal corporation provide for the peace, safety and general welfare of its inhabitants."

The following extracts from the act creating the taxing district, and condensed synopsis of some its most important sections will give the reader some idea of the powers and duties of the officers of the district, and an insight into the workings of this admirable system of municipal government:

Section 1 provides in the following terms, that cities might form taxing districts and States, "that the several communities embraced in the territorial limits of all municipal corporations in this State as have had or may have their charters abolished, or as may surrender the same under the provisions of this act, are hereby created taxing districts, in order to provide the means of local government for the peace, safety and general welfare of such districts."

Section 2. "That the necessary taxes for the support of the governments

thus established shall be imposed directly by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, and not otherwise. In administering the affairs and for providing the means of local government in said districts, the following agencies and governing instrumentalities are established :

"First. A board of fire and police commissioners, to be selected and qualified in the manner hereinafter provided.

"Second. A committee on ordinances or local laws, to be known as the 'Legislative Council of the taxing district,' and which shall consist of the commissioners of the fire and police board and the supervisors of the board of public works.

"Third. A board of health, to consist of the chief of police, a health officer and one physician, who shall have been in active practice for the period of five years next preceding his appointment, who shall be an inhabitant of the taxing district and for five years a resident of the county, and who shall be *ex-officio* president of the board.

"Fourth. A board of public works, to consist of five supervisors of public works, three of whom shall be chosen by the qualified voters of the people of the taxing district, and two appointed as hereinafter provided, and shall serve for a term of two years." (As will be seen hereafter, they are all now elected by the qualified voters of the district.)

Section 3 defines the full powers of the government to establish work houses and houses of correction ; to declare what acts shall be misdemeanor and to attach punishment thereto ; to punish vagrancy, pauperism, to suppress disorderly houses and gambling ; defines the powers of the government to pass laws to preserve the public health ; to define, prevent and remove nuisances ; to make quarantine laws and enforce them within ten miles of the district ; to establish and regulate hospitals, to designate and establish fire limits and to prevent the erection of dangerous buildings therein ; to make, preserve and improve steamboat and flatboat landings and all wharves within the district ; to regulate the laying of railroad tracks through the district ; to erect and keep in repair all necessary public buildings ; to open, widen or change the location of, or close streets or alleys, and to have power over all other affairs in the taxing district in which the peace, safety or general welfare of the inhabitants is interested.

Under section 3 all necessary judicial authority is vested in the president of the board of fire and police commissioners, the judicial functions of which office are twofold. 1st. He presides as judge of the police court, in which capacity he tries all offences against the district ordinances. 2d. He is a justice of the peace and as such has all the criminal jurisdiction of any justice within the limits of the district. Where the same act constitutes an offense against the State and district, he has a right, in these two capacities to try both offenses, but where the misdemeanor is solely against the State law he fines if the party submits ; in all other cases he binds the party over to the criminal court.

Section 4 defines the powers of the legislative council as established in section 2, which is charged with the duty of making all laws and ordinances not inconsistent with the general laws, for every object, matter and subject within the local government instituted by the taxing district act. Said council to convene when ordered to do so by the chairman of the board of fire and police commissioners, and is empowered to elect a presiding officer and to adopt rules for the government of its proceedings. The secretary of the board of fire and police commissioners acts as secretary of the council.

Section 5 provides that the board of fire and police commissioners shall consist of three commissioners, and time and manner of their election; fixes the president's salary at $2,000 per annum and provides that he shall devote his entire time and attention to the office, and that each of the commissioners shall receive a salary of $500 per annum.

Of the first legislative officers of the taxing district, two members of the board of police and five commissioners and one supervisor of public works were appointed by the governor; one of the latter board was appointed by the county court and the remaining members of the legislative council were elected by the people. But the election of their successors by popular vote was prescribed by a subdivision of section 5, as follows:

"That at the election provided for in January, 1882, two of the members of the board of fire and police commissioners shall be elected for four years, and one for two years, and three of the board of public works for four years, and two for two years, and thereafter the term of all said officers shall be for the period of four years, and ever after shall be filled as they occur by the expiration of term of office, at each succeeding two years, by election to be held for that purpose on the first Thursday after the first Monday in January, and that any vacancy which may occur in said offices otherwise than by the regular expiration of the office, shall be filled by the governor of the State, the person appointed by the governor to hold for the unexpired term of the office he is appointed to fill."

The third division of section 5 provides that at the first meeting of the board of police and fire commissioners after each biennial election, the board shall elect from its numbers a president and vice-president. The president so elected to be the executive officer of the taxing district. In case of sickness, absence or death the vice-president to perform the duties of that office. Any vacancy in the office of president or vice-president to be filled by the board from the members thereof. Said commissioners to employ a secretary at a salary of not exceeding $1,800 per annum. The remainder of this section is quoted in full: "Each member of said board of fire and police commissioners shall give bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duty, and he shall not be, when appointed or elected, in arrears for any taxes; each commissioner upon entering upon his duty shall take an oath that he is not under

any direct or indirect obligation to appoint any person to the office of policeman or fireman, or other employees; that he will faithfully discharge the duties of the office. The said police commissioners, any two assenting, shall have the power to appoint all officers and subordinates in the police and fire service, including the chief of police, and to suspend and discharge the same at will. As soon as said police are appointed a list shall be furnished the chief of police, and the policemen are thereafter to be under the control of the chief of police, unless removed by the board of commissioners. The day and night police, exclusive of the chief, shall consist of one policeman to every one thousand inhabitants, by the Federal census of 1870. The police commissioners are authorised to adopt rules and regulations of general discipline which it is the duty of the chief to enforce. The said commissioners, any two assenting, shall appoint the chief of the fire department and all subordinates, and suspend and discharge the same at will. As soon as the firemen are appointed, a list shall be furnished the chief of the fire department, and the firemen are thereafter to be under his control, unless removed by the board of commissioners. The commission is authorised to adopt rules of discipline, which it is the duty of the chief to enforce. The commissioners shall employ no more men in the fire department than are absolutely necessary to successfully manage the engines, hooks and ladders, hose-carriages, etc., required for the extinguishing of fires."

Section 7 relates principally to the powers and duties of the board of public works. After reciting that the board shall consist of five members; the manner of their election; period they shall serve; qualification of members; and that they shall serve without compensation, this portion of the taxing district act proceeds as follows in relation to all contracts for public works: "The said fire and police commissioners shall in every case, before entering into any contract for any purpose, advertise daily, for one week or more, for such proposals for the work to be done, materials to be furnished, or service to be performed, and shall open all the bids on the day named in the advertisement, in the presence of a quorum of not less than three of the members of said Board of Public Works, and shall enter such bids, with the names of the bidders, in a book to be kept for that purpose, which book shall at all times be open to the inspection of the taxpayers, and every bid shall remain at least one week open for canvass and discussion after the opening, before any contract shall be awarded upon it; and after that time the award shall be made, if at all, to the lowest responsible bidder, who shall, in all cases, be required to give ample bond and security for its performance, the bond and security to be approved by the Supervisor of Public Works and Fire and Police Commissioners who sign the contract. But no contract shall be made which does not receive the assent of at least two of said Police and Fire Commissioners, and at least four of the members of said board; and all contracts of every description shall be in writing, and shall be signed by all the Commissioners assenting thereto and ap-

proved in writing by all the members of said Board assenting thereto, and shall be signed as well by the other contracting party, and shall be recorded in full in a well bound book, open to the inspection of taxpayers at all times. The Fire and Police Commissioners shall, in every case [involving an expenditure of over one hundred dollars], before advertising for proposals, submit to the board a statement in writing, with estimate of cost of the proposed work to be done, material to be furnished, or service to be rendered; and, unless the same receive the written sanction of at least four members of said Board, it shall not be advertised nor undertaken—said written sanction to be indorsed on the statement and estimate made by said Commissioners, and to be kept on file in their offices. The said Board shall hold stated meetings for the transaction of business. It shall be a felony for any member of said Board, or any members of said commission, to become interested, directly or indirectly, nearly or remotely, in any contract of any kind made in behalf of said District, and upon conviction, the guilty party shall suffer imprisonment in the State penitentiary, at hard labor, for not less than five nor more than ten years, and shall be forever rendered infamous and ineligible to any office of honor or profit in this State." . . The remaining seventeen sections of this act are devoted mainly to provisions relating to the establishment and maintenance of police and fire departments, board of health, and for the levying and collection of taxes.

The scope and character of the municipal government the various sections of this act creates, is well and tersely expressed in the introduction to the first digest of the taxing district laws published in 1882, under the direction of city attorney, C. W. Heiskell, in which that gentleman says: "This government is simply an agent of the State government, without the power of credit or taxation, and the evils consequent thereto. It owns no property, except for governmental purposes alone. It can issue no bonds, and has no power to pay them if they are issued. It contracts no debt, except as against particular taxes levied by the State itself, to pay them year by year. It therefore pays as it goes—the only true policy for individuals and States. What improvements it makes, it pays for, and if it has no money to pay, it waits till it has. Launched under such auspices, it is hoped that it will prove a lasting blessing, and that economy, honesty, and enterprise, cleanliness and sanitation, good streets, and an efficient fire and police protection, will close its gates on the pestilence forever, and open wide the doors of health and lasting prosperity."

The first officers under the taxing district act appointed for two years by the governor were: Member of the board of police and fire commissioners, D. T. Porter president, and W. W. Guy; supervisor of public works, M. Burke. The following were elected for two years by popular vote, February 5, 1879: John Overton, jr., police and fire commissioner; C. W. Goyer, John Gunn and R. Galloway, supervisors of public works, and as a member of the latter board W. N. Brown was appointed by the County Court. W. W. Guy died of yellow fever in 1879, and Mr. Burke of the public works board was appointed to fill his

place, and J. M. Goodbar to fill vacancy caused by Mr. Burke's promotion. On February 22, 1881, C. W. Goyer died and Henry James was appointed in his stead.

Nearly a year elapsed after the inauguration of the taxing district plan of government, before an opportunity was given to prove its practicability. Its early history was not only evironed by legal opposition, but by circumstances of the most distressing character. The validity of the act was contested in the court soon after it was put in operation, which stopped the payment of taxes. This legal battle was not ended until June 4, 1879, when the Supreme Court decided in favor of the taxing district. In the mean time a very small amount of revenue was received, and in order to run the government, Dr. Porter and John Overton, jr., personally advanced several thousand dollars. Legal complications were no sooner settled than yellow fever made its appearance and prevailed until November, 1879. During this period the payment of taxes again ceased, and business of every kind was almost entirely suspended. It was not until January, 1880, that the great work of reform was begun in municipal affairs, by the taxing district government. From the reports made by its officers to the governor of the State, covering the period from February 1, 1879, to December 1, 1880, we find, notwithstanding the difficulties and unusual circumstances of many, and great discouragement which surrounded their efforts, the following remarkable progress was made: A sum of $160,296 was expended in street improvement, 5.028 miles having been paved. Of this amount 7.01 was paved with block stone, and the remainder with Telford or Macadam form. Twenty-four and two-tenths miles of sewers were constructed in addition to 25 miles of subsoil drains, nearly $200,000 being expanded in this greatly needed work. The sanitary department of the government, represented by the board of health, under Dr. G. B. Thornton, accomplished a most important work by the inauguration and putting into practice vigorous measures for the cleansing and purification of the city, the defective sanitary condition of which, prior to the creation of the taxing district government, had made it a very hot-bed of pestilence, and mainly accounted for the malignancy and widespread devastation of the epidemic disease of 1878 and 1879. In fact, so thoroughly, economically, and efficiently, were the municipal affairs of Memphis managed, under the workings of the taxing district government for the first two years of its existence, that its continuance and maintenance became the solicitation of every well wisher of the city's prosperity.

No further change, except as enumerated, occurred among the taxing district officers until July, 1881, when Dr. Porter resigned his position as president, and John Overton jr., was appointed in his stead, and R. C. Graves to fill the vacancy thus caused in the board of police and fire commissioners.

Dr. Porter's administration extended through more than two years of the darkest period of the city's history. The value of the work he performed in this trying time can hardly be estimated. His entire time and attention were

given to the great problems, a new and novel experiment in municipal government constantly presented, and which were made doubly difficult by the impoverished condition of the people, and the radical reforms necessary to be immediately made for the preservation and public safety of the community. He labored arduously and well, and not only saw his efforts crowned with success, but performed a service with which his name will ever be most honorably associated.

On January 5, 1882, as provided by the taxing district act, all the officers, all the members of the legislative council were chosen by the popular vote. At this election the following officers were selected: Members of the police and fire commission: D. P. Hadden for four years, R. C. Graves for four years and M. Burke for two years; members of the board of public works; James Lee, jr., Lymus Wallace and Charles Kney respectively for four years, and M. Gavin and Henry James for two years. R. C. Graves and Henry James resigned in February, 1883, and the governor appointed James Lee, jr., to fill the place of the former and R. L. Cochran, of the latter. A. S. Livermore was appointed to fill vacancy in the board of public works caused by Mr. Lee becoming a member of the board of police and fire commissioners. Mr. Livermore resigned in July, 1884, and John E. Randle was appointed in his stead. At the first meeting of the police and fire commissioners, elected in Jannary, 1882, D. P. Hadden was elected president, a position he has since held by successive elections until the present time.

One of the most perplexing questions which confronted the new government was the settlement of the old city debt. As before mentioned this indebtedness amounted to nearly six millions of dollars. As stated by the first president of the taxing district, "the object of creating the taxing district was not to repudiate the debt of the old city of Memphis, but to have a cheap and efficient system of government, so as to put the municipality in a good sanitary condition, pave the streets and enable us to pay that debt upon terms that may be agreed upon by the commissioners that may be appointed and the creditors." But how to accomplish this desired object was looked upon for some time as an insoluble riddle. The first concerted move upon the part of the citizens in regard to the matter, occurred January 31, 1881, when at a mass meeting it was resolved to petition the Legislature to pass a act to adjust the indebtedness on a basis of twenty-five cents on the dollar in addition to the back taxes of the city. But no legislative action was taken until the session of 1882, when the act creating what is known as the liquidating board, was passed empowering said board to settle the debt at thirty-three and one-third cents on the dollar. J. R. Godwin, John J. Duffy and H. F. Dix were appointed members of the board. The basis of this settlement was not satisfactory to the city creditors, and only a few thousand dollars in bonds and scrip were funded under the act. In March, 1883, an act was passed creating a new funding board, to compromise the debt at fifty cents on the dollar, by the issuance of bonds bearing

interest at the rate of three per cent. for the remaining twenty-four years. This board was composed of D. P. Hadden, president, S. P. Walker and C. W. Heiskell. By December, 1884, $4,589,881.38 of the old city debt was refunded, creating a debt of $2,396,299.67 in bonds against the taxing district.

The biennial report of the taxing district officers, December, 1, 1882, furnishes the following: 5.22 miles of streets paved, at a cost of $190,554.26; 1.5 miles of Nicholson pavement removed; 10.3 miles of sewers laid; expense of police department, $68,023.83; fire department, $74,741.10; sewer department, $79,050.14; board of health department, $38,523.60; hospital department, $27,960.52. The report for 1884 gives the following facts: 6.85 miles of street paved, the great portion in block stone, and the remainder in rubble stone, Telford and Macadam, gravel, and cedar blocks, $200,853.89 being expended in these improvements; 2.3 miles of sewers were laid; expense sewer department, $21,595.70; police, $76,447.43; fire, $91,337.06; board of health, $49,681.72; hospital, $28,334.84.

At the election held in January, 1884, the following taxing district officers were chosen: H. A. Montgomery, police and fire commissioner; R. F. Patterson and T. J. Graham, supervisors of public works. These officers were elected for four years, the same term for which all subsequent members of the legislative council have been elected.

The election for taxing district officers, in January, 1886, proved how strongly the voters of Memphis were attached to the new form of city government, and how thoroughly they appreciated the efforts of the officers who had so faithfully labored in bringing about municipal reforms. D. P. Hadden and James Lee, jr., were re-elected members of the board of police and fire commissioners, Mr. Hadden's majority over his competitor being 5,451, in a total vote of 6,038, and Mr. Lee's vote nearly equalled that of Mr. Hadden's. J. E. Randle, Charles Kney and Lymus Wallace were also re-elected, Mr. Randle's opponent receiving but fifteen votes in the entire district. No change occurred in the legislative council as constituted by the election of 1886, until the death of H. A. Montgomery, in October, 1887, when James T. Pettit was appointed to fill his unexpired term.

For the two years ending December, 1886, the following work was done and money expended by the taxing district officers: 5.37 miles of streets were constructed, costing $150,028.84; 2.58 miles of sewers were laid, at a cost of $40,666.44; expense of police department, $87,305.48; fire, $100,834.97; engineer department, $243,255.44; board of health and sanitary, $53,086.38; hospital, $25,657.55.

All of the old city creditors did not accept the terms of the funding act of March 23, 1883 and February 16, 1885, and on June 5, 1885, another board was created under a legislative act, composed of Napoleon Hill, I. N. Snowden, Thos. B. Turley, J. R. Godwin and the three fire and police commissioners, James Lee, jr., H. A. Montgomery and D. P. Hadden, who were empowered to

fund and settle the remaining debt upon the best terms obtainable from the creditors. As a result of their labors, a total debt of $1,049,940.80 was settled by the issuance of $773,830.00 in bonds against the taxing district. This latter sum added to the amounts of bonds issued by former refunding boards, make a grand total of $3,102,930.14, which represented the entire debt of the taxing district, November 30, 1886, at which time there was not more than $150,000 of the debt of the old city of Memphis unsettled, most of which was in bonds not then due, and such was the confidence of the stability of the new government that at this time its four per cent. bonds commanded a premium in the open market. Since November 30, 1886, every dollar of the old city debt has been compromised, and the bonds of the taxing district are now, not only above par, but are eagerly sought for by capitalists as an avenue for safe investment.

The following tables, in condensed form, give a summary of the financial history of the taxing district from its organisation:

Statement showing the assessed value of the real and personal property in the Taxing District from 1879 to 1887 inclusive:

Year.	Real and Personal.	Merchants' Capital.	Supplemental Real and Personal, and Merchants.	Total.
1879	15,437,529	2,539,724	.....	17,967,253
1880	12,624,446	2,217,420	.....	14,841,860
1881	12,571,204	2,215,004	326,236	15,112,444
1882	12,601,642	2,023,675	373,000	14,998,817
1883	12,690,318	1,852,133	445,520	14,987,971
1884	13,499,325	1,857,735	480,310	15,837,370
1885	14,305,185	2,149,510	346,860	16,801,340
1886	13,617,615	2,181,200	.....	15,798,810
1887	12,441,740	2,165,600	616,164	15,223,504

Statement showing the rate of tax on each $100 of valuation as levied by the Taxing District from 1879 to 1888 inclusive, and also how divided and the purpose for which it was levied:

Year.	Police.	Fire.	Lighting.	Schools.	Streets, Bridges and Sanitary.	Hospitals.	Sewers, Paving and Sanitary.	First Rate on 8 Wards. Second on 9 and 10 Wards.	Streets and Bridges.	Board of Health.	Sewers.	Public Buildings and School Houses.
1879	20	20	10	10	50	05	...	.....	..	..	..	..
1880	20	20	10	10	50	05	200	.....	..	..	..	..
1881	25	25	12	15	78	05	...	.....	..	..	..	..
1882	25	25	10	15	78	05	...	90&18	..	..	..	..
1883	30	30	10	15	50	10	...	90&18	..	..	..	..
1884	30	30	10	15	50	10	...	75&15	..	..	..	..
1885	30	35	10	15	50	10	...	75&15	..	..	..	10
1886	30	35	10	15	50	10	...	75&15	..	..	..	10
1887	28	35	10	15	..	05	...	75&15	30	15	12	10
1888	28	35	10	15	..	05	...	75&15	30	15	12	10

In January, 1888, James T. Pettit was elected police and fire commissioner, and T. J. Graham and Samuel Hirsch supervisors of public works.

The elective officers of the taxing district government, as at present constituted, are as follows: Police and fire commissioner, David P. Hadden; president, James Lee, jr.; vice-president, James T. Pettit; supervisors of public works, J. E. Randle, Charles Kney, Lymus Wallace, T. J. Graham and Samuel Hirsch. The officers of the taxing district appointed by the commissioners, or legislative council, since the formation of the government have been as follows: Attorny, C. W. Heiskell, 1879–84; S. P. Walker, 1884 to the present time; engineer, Miles Meriwether; assistant engineer, A. T. Bell, succeeded by A. J. Murray; draughtsman, paymaster and superintendent of sewers, Anthony Ross; wharfmaster, P. Kallaher; register, W. A. McCloy, 1879–1880; A. P. Tuck, 1880 to June, 1881; B. K. Pullen, June, 1881, to September, 1886; Ben K. Pullen, jr., September, 1886, to present time; inspector of weights and measures, G. J. Mallory, 1879 to January, 1882; G. B. De Groat, February, 1882, to February, 1884; J. C. Mhoon, February, 1884, to February, 1888; R. B. Armour, February, 1888, to the present time; hospital physician, Dr. A. A. Lawrence, 1879 to February, 1883; Dr. J. E. Black, February, 1883, to present time. The names of officers of the police, fire and board of health departments will be found in the separate sketches devoted to these branches of the municipal government.

In the president of the taxing district, David P. Hadden, Memphis possesses an official who has shown in the discharge of the difficult and trying duties of his office a thoroughness, zeal and intelligence such as have won well earned approval. He assumed the reins of government when the new system of municipal rule had just begun to gain the confidence of the people, and when the real work of improvement had only just been commenced. But in all the measures since carried out Mr. Hadden has proven himself equal to every occasion. One of the most important questions which confronted the people when his administration began, was the settlement of the old city debt. To this question he gave much time and attention, and its final settlement and adjustment on the favorable basis secured was largely due to his individual efforts. The secretary of the board of police and fire commissioners, and of the legislative council, has been C. L. Pullen, from the organisation of the taxing district government. From the inception of his new and untried departure in municipal government, through all the stages of its development, he has been an especially valuable factor in the gratifying progress made, and no history of the agencies which have contributed to make the taxing district a success, would be complete which did not ascribe honorable mention of the services he has rendered. He has been more than a mere perfunctory worker, and so thorough and clear is his knowledge of all matters pertaining to municipal affairs, that he is perhaps more often sought for general information and

advice thereto than any other district officer. The great value of his services has repeatedly been publicly acknowledged by the district officials and others acquainted with the extent and character of his work.

The facts and figures in the preceding pages give abundant proof of the many excellent features of the taxing district form of government. It is now thoughly established in Memphis, and its people believe, after years of practical trial, that its laws embody the solution of that hitherto unsolved problem—how to govern cheaply and well a municipal corporation. In comparison with the old form of government, which had proved such a failure in Memphis, its advantages are many and plain. The old system was complicated, and made necessary the establishment of many offices not now required. The guidance of affairs under the present system has been placed in the hands of a few, but who have less power than their predecessors, and cannot increase the burden of taxation, without the wish of the people, expressed through the medium of the State Legislature. Again it has been sufficiently proven that the present method of electing officers by the voice of the whole people is far preferable to the old system of elections by wards. Although large sums have been expended under the present plan of government in the completion of a system of sewerage unexcelled by any city in the country, and in other needed public improvements, these results have been attained without the accumulation of a dollar of debt. With the ordinary rate of taxation forty-four and one-half miles of sewers have been built, twenty-three miles of streets have been paved and thirty-six miles of subsoil drains laid since February, 1879, while the sanitary measures adopted and enforced have made Memphis one of the healthiest cities in the country. From every standpoint the people of the district, as has been said by another, "have reason to congratulate themselves upon the successful issue of municipal reform, inaugurated by the form of government adopted in 1879. The bonds of the district command a premium in financial circles. The private credit and standing of its merchants are unsurpassed. Improvements, public and private, advance on every hand. Every day the limits of prosperity widen; and the people of the city are satisfied that the one thing essential to its continued growth is to maintain the municipal government in its original integrity and purity."

Following is a complete list of the mayors, aldermen and councilmen of the city of Memphis from its incorporation until the inauguration of the taxing district government:

1st Corporate Year—March, 1827, to March, 1828.—Mayor: M. B. Winchester. Aldermen: Joseph L. Davis, John Hook, N. B. Attwood, Geo. F. Graham (died), John R. Dougherty (died), Wm. A. Hardy, Nathaniel Anderson and Littleton Henderson.

2d Corporate Year—March, 1828, to March, 1829.—Mayor: M. B. Winchester. Aldermen: Samuel Douglass, Wm. A. Hardy, John D. Graham, Augustus L. Humphrey, Joseph L. Davis, and Robert Fearn.

3d Corporate Year—March, 1829, to March, 1830.—Mayor: Isaac Rawlings. Aldermen: M. B. Winchester (resigned), A. L. Humphrey, J. L. Davis, J. F. Schabell, James L. Vaughn, J. D. Graham, and Wyatt Christian.

4th Corporate Year—March, 1830, to March, 1831.—Mayor: Isaac Rawlings. Aldermen: John Kitchell, A. L. Humphrey, D. King, E. Young (resigned), J. L. Davis (resigned), H. W. Mosley (resigned), John Coleman, David W. Wood, Geo. Aldred, and J. F. Schabell.

5th Corporate Year.—March, 1831, to March, 1832.—Mayor: Seth Wheatley. Aldermen: Geo. Aldred, Martin Swope, Ulysses Spaulding, A. L. Humphrey, L. Henderson, and Thos. Phœbus.

6th Corporate Year—March, 1832, to March, 1833.—Mayor: Robert Lawrence. Aldermen: John Kitchell, E. Coffee, C. C. Locke, J. C. Walker, L. Henderson, and J. A. H. Cleveland.

7th Corporate Year—March, 1833, to March, 1834.—Mayor: Isaac Rawlings. Aldermen: Littleton Henderson, John F. Schabell, Samuel Runkle (died), Hezekiah Cobb, John W. Fowler, Elijah Coffee, and Joseph Cooper.

8th Corporate Year—March, 1834, to March, 1835.—Mayor: Isaac Rawlings. Aldermen: Jedediah Prescott, H. Cobb, M. B. Winchester, John W. Fowler, Littleton Henderson, and John F. Schabell.

9th Corporate Year—March, 1835, to March, 1836.—Mayor: Isaac Rawlings. Aldermen: John F. Schabell (died), James Rose, Joseph Cooper, H. Cobb, Silas T. Toncray, Steth M. Nelson, and Hugh Wheatley.

10th Corporate Year—March, 1836, to March, 1837.—Mayor: Enoch Banks. Aldermen: Silas T. Toncray, Hannibal Harris (resigned), Seth Wheatley (resigned), M. B. Winchester, Hugh Wheatley, James Rose (resigned), John Hare, S. M. Nelson, and R. G. Hart, Joseph Cooper (resigned).

11th Corporate Year—March, 1837, to March, 1838.—Mayor: John H. Morgan. Aldermen: Frank McMahan, S. T. Toncray (resigned), A. H. Bowman, L. C. Trezevant, Charles Stuart, Zachariah Edmunds (resigned), Joseph Cooper (resigned), Barnett Graham, H. Cobb, and Jas. D. Currin.

12th Corporate Year—March, 1838, to March, 1839.—Mayor: Enoch Banks. Aldermen: Jedediah Prescott, James D. Currin, Lewis C. Trezevant, Lewis Shanks, A. H. Bowman (resigned), Edwin Hickman, and Gray Skipwith.

13th Corporate Year—March, 1839, to March, 1840.—Mayor: Thomas Dixon. Aldermen: Jedediah Prescott, Joseph Wright, Samuel Hayter, E. Hickman, C. Stewart (resigned), C. B. Murray, and William Spickernagle.

14th Corporate Year—March, 1840, to March, 1841.—Mayor: Thomas Dixon. Aldermen: Michael Leonard, Joseph Wright, C. B. Murray (died), Jacob M. Moon, T. C. McMakin (resigned), E. Hickman, L. C. Trezevant, and W. B. Garrison.

15th Corporate Year—March, 1841, to March, 1842.—Mayor: William Spickernagle. Aldermen: Joseph Wright (resigned), Michael Leonard (re-

signed), L. C. Trezevant (resigned), J. N. Moon, Charles Stewart, F. P. Stanton, J. Prescott, H. Cobb and John Trigg.

16th Corporate Year—March, 1842, to March, 1843.—Mayor: Edwin Hickman. Aldermen: C. C. Mahan (resigned), V. Ferguson (died), C. Bias, C. Lofland (resigned), E. H. Porter, Wm. Chase, A. Walker (resigned), J. C. Davenport (resigned), M. Gabbert (resigned), W.B. Waldran, H. Cobb, L. Shanks, W. A. Bickford (resigned), W. Test, J. Prescott, John Woods, and Eugene Magevney.

17th Corporate Year—March, 1843, to March, 1844.—Mayor: Edwin Hickman. Aldermen: J. Prescott, H. Cobb, William Spickernagle, C. Bias (resigned), Wm. Chase, E. H. Porter, John Woods (resigned), Wm. Chase, E. Magevney, W. B. Waldran, Calvin Goodman (resigned), L. Shanks, Thomas Whitelaw, and L. R. Richard.

18th Corporate year—March, 1844, to March, 1845.—Mayor: Edwin Hickman. Aldermen: Wm. Spickernagle, J. D. Allen, Lewis Shanks (resigned), Jos. Wright, Wm. Connell, Charles A. Leath (resigned), E. Magevney (resigned), J. B. Outlaw (resigned), J. T. N. Bridges (resigned), M. B. Sappington, Wm. F. Allen (resigned), John A. Allen (resigned), Calvin Goodman (resigned), W. B. Waldran, Dr. Jeptha Fowlkes, John Trigg, (resigned), David Looney, and L. Shanks.

19th Corporate Year—March, 1845, to March, 1846.—Mayor: J. J. Finley. Aldermen: Jos. D. Allen, William Goodman (resigned), Jos. Wright, Daniel Hughes, Jeptha Fowlkes, Wm. Chase, David Looney, J. R. Maltbie, E. F. Watkins (resigned), Calvin Goodman, Gardner B. Locke, D. S. Greer (resigned), E. M. Apperson, Lewis Shanks, Miles Owen, and J. Delafield.

20th Corporate Year—March, 1846, to March, 1847.—Mayor: Edwin Hickman. Aldermen: Joseph D. Allen, Michael Leonard, Jeptha Fowlkes, Daniel Hughes, D. O. Dooley (resigned), E. H. Porter, (resigned), E. Magevney, Wm. Carter, Wiley B. Miller, Samuel Mosby (resigned), E. Banks, A. O. Harris, and V. D. Barry.

21st Corporate Year—March, 1847, to March, 1848.—Mayor: Enoch Banks. Aldermen: Jos. D. Allen, J. W. A. Pettit, J. Fowlkes, Daniel Hughes, Wm. Connell, V. D. Barry, S. A. Norton, Joseph I. Andrews, Samuel Mosby, and W. B. Miller.

22d Corporate Year—March 1848, to March, 1849.—Mayor: Gardner B. Locke. Aldermen: Benj. Wright, J. W. A. Pettitt, Jeptha Fowlkes, Daniel Hughes, James Wright, V. D. Barry, R. L. Kay, E. Magevney, J. M. Patrick, and S. B. Williamson.

23d Corporate year—March, 1849, to July, 1850—Mayor: E. Hickman. Aldermen: H. Cobb, T. James, L. Shanks, J. Weller, E. H. Porter, H. B. Joyner, V. Rhodes, E. McDavitt, R. A. Parker (resigned), H. G. Smith, D. Looney, A. O. Harris (resigned), N. B. Holt, S. W. Jefferson, A. B. Taylor (resigned), G. W. Murphy (resigned), W. Carr, J. L. Webb and W. L. Guion.

24th Corporate Year—July, 1850, to July, 1851.—Mayor: E. Hickman. Aldermen: Thomas Conway, John Kehoe, E. McDavitt, E. H. Porter, S. W. Jefferson, A. D. Henkle, S. P. Walker, D. Looney, A. B. Shaw, J. Waldran, G. W. Smith and A. B. Taylor.

25th Corporate Year—July, 1851, to July, 1852.—Mayor: E. Hickman. Aldermen: F. Titus, T. Conway, E. H. Porter, E. McDavitt (resigned), S. W. Jefferson, A. D. Henkle, David Looney (resigned), S. P. Walker, J. M. Patrick (resigned), A. B. Shaw, Wm. Ruffin, G. W. Smith, W. S. Cockrell (resigned), A. Woodruff and J. D. Danbury.

26th Corporate Year—July, 1852, to July, 1853.—Mayor: A. B. Taylor. Aldermen: J. Kehoe, B. Wright, A. Woodruff, R. W. Thompson, A. D. Henkle, M. Eagan, S. P. Walker (resigned), J. D. Danbury, A. B. Shaw (resigned), T. W. Hunt, A. N. Edmunds, M. Jones, A. P. Merrill, F. Lane (resigned), J. M. Patrick and A. G. Underwood.

27th Corporate Year—July, 1853, to July, 1854.—Mayor: A. B. Taylor. Aldermen: Thos. Conway, Dr. L. Shanks, E. McDavitt (resigned), W. M. Maddox, E. Magevney, S. W. Jefferson (resigned), S. P. Walker, A. Whipple, T. W. Hunt, J. M. Patrick, Marcus Jones, John Wiley, R. W. Thompson (resigned), John Park (resigned), and Charles Jones.

28th Corporate Year—July, 1854 to July, 1855.—Mayor: A. B. Taylor. Aldermen: John L. Saffarans, Dan'l Hughes, S. B. Curtis, John Neal, A. Street (resigned), A. M. Hopkins, A. A. Smithwick (resigned), J. L. Morgan (resigned), J. M. Patrick, Jas. Jenkins, W. E. Milton, A. H. Douglass, A. Woodruff, W. Houston and J. D. Danbury.

29th Corporate Year—July, 1855, to July 1856.—Mayor: A. H. Douglass. Aldermen: Jno. L. Saffarans, Dan'l Hughes, S. B. Curtis, Jno. Neal, A. Woodruff, Jas. Elder, W. R. Chandler, J. D. Danbury, James Jenkins, Jno. L. Morgan (resigned), W. E. Milton, F. M. Copeland and A. B. Shaw.

30th Corporate Year—July, 1856 to July, 1857.—Mayor: T. B. Carroll. Aldermen: John L. Saffarans, Dan'l Hughes, S. B. Curtis, L. J. Dupre, W. F. Barry, James Elder, C. M. Fackler, T. J. Finnie, Jno. Smoot (resigned), A. B. Shaw, D. Bogart, F. M. Copeland, A. H. Douglass (resigned) and R. Wormeley.

31st Corporate Year—July, 1857, to July 1858.—Mayor: R. D. Baugh. Aldermen: Dan'l Hughes, J. S. Irwin, A. Street, W. O. Lofland, A. Woodruff, R. S. Jones, Thos. J. Finnie, I. M. Hill, F. M. E. Falkner, T. A. Hamilton, John Martin and F. M. Copeland.

32d Corporate Year—July, 1858, to July, 1859.—Mayor: R. D. Baugh. Aldermen: J. O. Drew, Daniel Hughes, A. Street, R. H. Norris (resigned), Chas. Kortrecht, N. B. Forrest, Jas. Elder, T. J. Finnie, T. A. Hamilton, A. H. Douglass, G. P. Foute, D. H. Townsend, Jno. B. Robinson, F. M. Copeland, Jno. Neal, S. W. Jefferson and S. T. Morgan.

33d Corporate Year — July, 1859, to July, 1860.—Mayor: R. D. Baugh. Aldermen: Jno. O. Drew, Sam'l Tighe, A Street (resigned), N. B. Forrest, James Elder, C. Potter, T. A. Hamilton, A. H. Douglass, W. E. Milton (resigned), Marcus Jones, J. N. Barnett, Wm. Farris, J. C. Griffing, W. M. Perkins, D. H. Townsend, S. T. Morgan, W. O. Lofland and C. Kortrecht.

34th Corporate Year — July, 1860, to July, 1861.— Mayor: R. D. Baugh. Aldermen: Dan'l Hughes, P. T. O'Mahoney, S. T. Morgan, R. S. Joyner, J. J. Worsham (resigned), N. B. Forrest, J. M. Crews, A. P. Merrill, D. B. Malloy, R. M. Kirby, John Martin, C. W. Frasier, J. B. Robinson, D. H. Feger, H. Volentine, W. C. Anderson and W. S. Pickett.

35th Corporate Year — July, 1861, to July, 1862.— Mayor: John Park. Aldermen: Samuel Tighe, G. M. Grant, M. E. Cochran, S. T. Morgan, L. Amis, jr., C. Kortrecht, A. P. Merrill, L. J. Dupre (resigned), J. O. Greenlaw, R. M. Kirby, D. H. Townsend, C. M. Farmer, John B. Robinson, J. M. Patrick, H. Volentine, F. M. Gaylor and T. S. Ayers.

36th Corporate Year — July, 1862, to July, 1863.—Mayor: John Park. Aldermen: S. Tighe, J. C. Powers (resigned), Paul Schuster (resigned), G. D. Johnson, L. Wunderman, B. F. C. Brooks, H. B. Henghold, M. Mulholland, Wm. Harvey, Jas. Hall, S. Ogden, John Gager (resigned), B. Fenton (resigned), S. T. Morgan, M. McEncroe, A. P. Merrill (resigned), C. M. Farmer, J. O. Drew, H. T. Hulbert, S. A. Moore and C. Deloach.

37th Corporate Year — July, 1863, to July, 1864.—Mayor: John Park. Aldermen: J. Donovan, J. Glancy, G. D. Johnson, S. T. Morgan, L. Amis, L. Wunderman, A. P. Merrill, C. A. Stillman, M. Mulholland, W. W. Jones, G. W. Harver, M. McEncroe (died), M. Kelley, W. P. Evans, H. T. Hulbert and H. Volentine.

38th Corporate Year — July, 1864, to July, 1865.—Mayors: Lieut. Colonel Thomas H. Harris and Captain C. Richards—the former from July to November, the latter the remainder of the term. Aldermen: J. P. Foster (appointed chief of police), A. Renkert, G. D. Johnson, S. T. Morgan, B. F. C. Brooks, A. J. Miller (died), I. M. Hill, J. G. Owen, W. S. Bruce (resigned), W. W. Jones, J. E. Merriman, C. C. Smith, G. P. Ware, Jos. Tagg, Patrick Sherry, H. T. Hulbert, J. B. Wetherill, H. G. Smith (resigned), W. R. Moore and W. M. Farrington.

39th Corporate Year — July, 1865, to July, 1866.—Mayor: John Park. Aldermen: John Glancy, E. V. O'Mahoney, S. T. Morgan, J. H. Reany (died), Louis Wunderman, Thomas Leonard, I. M. Hill, A. P. Burdett (resigned), A. Hitzfield (resigned), M. Burke, R. K. Becktell (died), Wm. M. Harvey, John S. Toof, M. Kelly, J. F. Green, G. D. Johnson, D. R. Grace, Thomas O'Donnell, S. P. Walker and R. W. Creighton.

40th Corporate Year — July, 1866, to January, 1868.—Mayor: Wm. O. Lofland. Aldermen: J. J. Powers, Jno. Glancy, G. D. Johnson, M. E. Coch-

ran, E. W. Wickersham, L. Amis, R. P. Bolling, H. J. Lynn, T. W. O'Donnell, J. C. Holst, A. T. Shaw, D. H. Townsend, H. Lemon, T. O. Smith, W. H. Passmore and H. T. Hulbert.

42d Corporate Year, 1869.—Mayor: John W. Leftwich. Aldermen: Thos. Foley, E. Marshall, Jas. O. Durff, L. E. Dyer, Thos. W. O'Donnell, James Gallager, S. Ogden, L. M. Wolcott, L. D. Vincent and J. E. Williams.

43d Corporate Year, 1870.—Mayor: John Johnson. Aldermen: Owen Dwyer, Phil. J. Mallon, J. O. Durff, I. T. Cartwright, J. C. Holst, Thos. B. Norment, A. J. Roach, Thos. Moffatt, J. P. Prescott and James Rounds. Councilmen: John Glancey, Patrick J. Kelly, William Chase, J. M. Graves, O. F. Prescott, Jas. Birmington, R. P. Duncan, M. Pepper, Owen Smith, M. Cohen, R. A. Parker, H. M. James, J. B. Signaigo, Patrick Twohig, John Hallum, Wm. Hewitt, Wm. Miller, M. Doyle, Geo. Dixon, B. F. Boon.

44th Corporate Year, 1871.—Mayor: John Johnson. Aldermen: Owen Dwyer, Phil. J. Mallon, T. F. Mackall, I. T. Cartwright, J. C. Holst, P. A. Cicalla, H. G. Dent, Thos. Moffatt, A. C. Bettis, M. J. Pendergrast. Councilmen: John Zent, John Walsh, Wm. Chase, R. W. Lightburne, Lewis Amis, jr., Henry Eschman, R. P. Duncan, J. M. Pettigrew, N. Malatesta, James Bachman, J. B. Signaigo, Patrick Twohig, J. D. Ruffin, W. M. Harvey, J. Genette, J. R. Grehan, Gus. Reder, J. F. Schabell, J. H. Smith, M. Boland.

45th Corporate Year, 1872.—Mayor: John Johnson. Aldermen: John Walsh, Phil. J. Mallon, T. F. Mackall, J. M. Pettigrew, N. Malatesta, P. A. Cicalla, H. G. Dent, M. Burke, B. F. White, jr., M. J. Pendergrast. Councilmen: John Zent, Thos. Foley, S. B. Robbins, Wm. Schade, Jacob Steinkuhl, A. D. Gibson, C. A. Beehn, J. L. Norton, James Bachman, W. P. Martin, J. Halstead, W. M. Harvey, A. J. White, A. H. Dickerson, J. Genette, H. Marks, J. F. Schabell, Gus Reder, J. H. Smith, P. Colligan.

46th Corporate Year, 1873.—Mayor: John Johnson. Aldermen: John Walsh, S. B. Robbins, Andrew Davis, J. M. Pettigrew, N. Malatesta, P. A. Cicalla, J. J. Busby, M. Burke, B. F. White, jr., P. Colligan. Councilmen: John Zent, M. V. Holbrook, Wm. Hewitt, Wm. J. Chase, C. A. Beehn, J. L. Norton, A. R. Droescher, Jno. A. Roush, Edward Shaw, Joseph Clouston, jr., Benj. Bingham, C. E. Clark, S. C. Toof, Turner Hunt, A. J. White, John P. Hughes, Geo. M. Grant, P. S. Simons, J. H. Smith, Turner Mason.

47th Corporate Year, 1874.—Mayor: John Loague. Aldermen: Owen Dwyer, S. B. Robbin, Andrew Davis, N. Malatesta, H. G. Dent, J. T. Hillsman, H. S. Lee, Mike J. Doyle, P. Culligan. Councilmen: P. J. Kelly, J. Walsh, W. J. Chase, William Hewitt, C. A. Beehn, A. J. Tuther, J. A. Rourke, C. E. Keck, J. Clouston, I. Thomas, W. M. Harvey, J. Hoppeck, J. S. Carpenter, T. Hunt, J. W. Hagley, B. E. Bounds, J. T. Walters, C. E. Page, G. A. Morti, J. H. Moon.

48th Corporate Year, 1875.—Mayor: John Loague. Aldermen: Owen

J. J. Pettit

Dwyer, S. B. Robbins, C. W. Metcalf, H. G. Dent, J. T. Hillsman, I. Hoppeck, H. S. Lee, Mike J. Doyle, P. Culligan, G. A. Morti. Councilmen: John Zent, P. J. Kelley, William Hewitt, H. Caso, S. J. Camp, A. G. Tuther, S. W. Green, Henry Luehrmann, R. Dougherty, J. Clouston, jr., Charles G. Fisher, William Gay, S. Solari, J. S. Carpenter, J. W. Moore, J. W. Cochran, L. D. Grant, J. D. Danbury, T. A. Ryan, Jacob Moon.

49th Corporate Year, 1876.— Mayor, John R. Flippin. Aldermen: John Zent, W. A. McCloy, James Elder, S. W. Green, H. G. Dent, W. O. Harvey, W. N. Brown, J. W. Cochran, L. D. Grant, Thomas Fleming. Councilmen: P. J. Kelly, J. W. Kerns, J. M. Rourke, John Donovan, Thomas Doyle, James Speed, H. M. Neely, J. T. Blaise, R. Dougherty, E. Hardin, Jacob Weller, A. W. Otis, R. C. Wenson, W. H. Bates, H. Seessell, sr., R. B. Denson, E. J. Karr, W. B. Glisson, W. M. Hill, George Hutchinson.

50th Corporate Year, 1877.—Mayor: John R. Flippin. Aldermen: John Zent, W. A. McCloy, James Elder, S. W. Green, H. G. Dent, W. O. Harvey, W. N. Brown, J. W. Cochran, L. D. Grant, John A. Strehl. Councilmen: John Bohan, P. J. Kelly, J. M. Rourke, E. Worsbau, Thomas Doyle, J. B. Dillard, R. Britton, S. T. Carnes, R. Dougherty, G. E. Evans, T. J. Beasley, M. Jones, W. H. Bates, R. C. Williamson, H. Seessell, sr., J. P. Hughes, A. W. Newsom, John Scheibler, E. W. Clapp, P. Calligan.

51st Corporate Year, 1878.—Mayor: John R. Flippin. Aldermen: W. J. Chase, J. M. Rourke, James Elder, J. B. Faires, H. G. Dent, W. N. Brown, J. W. Moores, William Benjes, John A. Strehl. Councilmen: W. P. Proudfit, P. C. Rogers, James Bohan, A. Renhert, Herman Caro, D. F. Goodyear, C. Quentel, H. L. Brinkley, I. N. Snowden, W. J. Crosbie, C. G. Fischer, Charles Kortrecht, W. H. Bates, R. C. Williamson, M. Seelig, J. P. Hughes, L. Lanborn, James Brogan, P. O. Wood and Willis Radford.

52d Corporate Year, 1879.[1]—Mayor: John R. Flippin. Aldermen: W. J. Chase, William Hewett, Thomas Doyle, S. W. Green, H. G. Dent, M. Jones, W. N. Brown, W. F. Kennedy, William Benjes, P. Calligan. Councilmen: Jas. Bohan, J. C. Powers, J. M. Rourke, S. L. Barinds, N. Hoott, C. Geis, P. Twohig, N. N. Speers, G. E. Evans, J. H. White, D. Gensburger, W. H. Bates, S. Solari, M. Seelig, W. H. Bunford, J. Pickering, L. Lanborn, J. Sweeney, P. Slogan.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

From the early days of the territorial administration, when the functions of a town marshal were assumed by officers of the government from any portion of the territory of Tennessee, up to the time after this section had been admitted into the Union as a State, there was always need here of a larger number of efficient officers of the law than the resources of the bluff city could supply.

[1] The board of 1879 served but one month of this year (January), when the city charter was repealed, and all the above offices were vacated.

For many years after the town of Memphis was settled it was inhabited by a badly mixed population, and it was with great difficulty that order could be preserved. The preservation of the peace devolved upon a single constable and a wharfmaster, who were unable to suppress the prevalent violence and outlawry. Fights and feuds were of common occurrence, and many crimes were committed for which the perpetrators were never called to an account. It was only by the co-operation of the better class of citizens with the town constable that even a feeble enforcement of the law was secured against its violators. The worst classes with which the early civilisation of Memphis had to deal were the gamblers and flat boatmen, all of whom were, with rare exception, a constant terror to the peaceable and law abiding people of the town. The incorporation of the city in 1826, whereby a mayor and board of aldermen were provided for the purpose of administering justice, had little effect so far as preserving the peace and suppressing violence was concerned, and during the ten years that followed the inauguration of the city government there were more violations of the law, more bloodshed and outrages committed against the peace and dignity of the community than during any other period of the same length afterwards.

Prior to 1845 city marshals or constables were the officials by whom the maintenance of order was entrusted, but they had other business to attend to and did not give their entire time to the service of the municipal government. In 1845 two regular patrolmen were employed to keep watch and ward on the streets at all hours, and to render a service such as policemen perform at the present time. The two patrolmen divided their time between day and night, and a year after the establishment of this form of police protection it was found necessary to have two officers for night service instead of one. The force was gradually increased, and in 1850 there were twelve to sixteen patrolmen regularly employed. These officers were under the control of the city marshal — who was chosen by the mayor — and whose duties were similiar to those devolving upon the present chief of police. Josiah Horn was elected city marshal in 1852, and in 1855, before his term of office had expired, the force had grown to twenty-five to thirty men. In 1855 Thomas Minott was chosen city marshal and chief of police; J. O. Rienhart in 1856, and William Underwood in 1857. B. J. Garrett was chosen city marshal in 1858 and continued in such capacity until June, 1862, when the city was captured by the Federal forces, at which time Patrick M. Winters was appointed chief of police. When martial rule was inaugurated in 1864 J. P. Foster, an alderman under the military administration, was appointed chief of police. In 1865, by an act of the Legislature, Colonel S. B. Beaumont was made chief of police, and served until the end of the year 1866. During the war the city required a very large police force, and one hundred and twenty men were regularly employed. This large force was continued until the election of John Johnson as mayor in 1870,

among whose first acts was to reduce the number of policemen to eighty. In 1873 Phil R. Athy became chief of police, who served through the yellow fevers of 1873, 1878 and 1879, and through the term of Dr. D. T. Porter as president of the taxing district, and during these trying periods the city had no more brave, hard working and efficient public official. The service rendered by the entire force during the disastrous epidemic of 1878 has been referred to elsewhere in words of deserved praise. In their devotion to duty several brave officers lost their lives, and none failed to courageously face every danger, and to do his uttermost in the maintenance of order and to alleviate the suffering of the distressed.

The members of the force in the year 1878, and during the epidemic, were as follows: Chief, Phil R. Athy; sergeant, George T. O'Haver; captain, W. C. Davis; captain, William H. Homan; sergeant, R. C. Maunels; sergeant, Charles Kunholz; patrolmen, John McPartland, T. C. Couch, John Doherty, Henry Wilson, P. Logan, John Jenny, John Longinotti, M. Mulowney, Con. Daly, T. Carmichael, J. H. Campbell, August Pante, T. N. Baker, T. G. Forrest, Charles Stanley, W. H. Sweeney, James McConnell, M. H. Allison, J. J. Huber, Mike Cannon, William Unerzagt, Fred Reslemyer, Tim Hope and Patrick Ryder. Among those who were on the police force during the fever of 1878, and who lost their lives, were Captain William Homan, Sergeant R. C. Maunels, and Patrolmen Mike Cannon, J. J. Huber, M. H. Allison, James McConnell, W. A. Sweeney, Charles Staley, Patrick Ryder, Tim Hope, Fred Reslemyer and William Unerzagt. In 1879 those who died of yellow fever while in the service, were Patrolmen Thomas McGuire and Thomas Kief.

In 1881 Captain W. C. Davis was appointed chief of police by the board of fire and police commissioners, and has been continned in office up to the present time. The police captains from 1870 to 1872, were Barney Gray and Phil R. Athy; 1872 to 1874, George K. Weatherford and Charles T. Smith; 1875 to 1878, R. F. Arata, C. H. Brown, and William Homan; 1878 to 1879, W. C. Davis and G. T. O'Haver. Since 1880 the night and day captains have been G. T. O'Haver and P. Hackett.

A complete list of the members of the police force in service at the present time is as follows: W. C. Davis, chief; G. T. O'Haver, P. Hackett, captains; P. E. Horan, W. O. Hedrick, sergeants; John McNulty, chief and police court clerk; C. T. Saltmarsh, J. L. Burdick, station keepers; R. M. Hilton, J. R. Tarbeville, turnkeys; W. C. Boyde, C. D. Armstrong, detectives; P. S. Simons, square-keeper; Charles Kunholz, market master; patrolmen, B. L. Baskett, B. R. Bryan, R. Biggs, William Conway, H. D. Callen, R. E. Carter, H. Chastaine, Robert Delancy, Richard Dillon, C. H. Duvall, John Doherty, Con Daley, P. Enright, John Farson, W. C. Faver, W. R. Gillespie, T. B. Gwartney, A. B. Hurst, J. M. Jackson, J. J. Jordan, M. T. Kernan, Ed. Kehoe, Patrick Logan, Dallas Lee, John Miller, P. Mahon, T. McCormack, Ed. A. O'Brien, W.

M. Overton, M. W. Polk, O. H. Perry, M. Plummer, V. C. Russell, H. F. Reilley, B. Randolph, W. S. Rogers, James Scott, F. L. Sullivan, T. L. Tidwell, H. M. Wilder, Isaac Wolff, C. H. Wynn, and M. McCune, license inspector.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first volunteer fire company in Memphis was organised in the latter part of the year 1829. Six months later Alderman George Alfred was sent to Cincinnati to purchase a fire engine. He returned after securing the "Little Vigor," a small hand engine. The service performed by this machine did not amount to much, and it is authentically stated that at this period "a house never caught fire but it burned down." But this was not always the fault of the engine, or the lack of faithful exertions by the members of the fire company. The difficulties surrounding these early fighters of flames were numerous. There was no supply of water to speak of, and when a fire alarm was sounded the men in charge of the "Little Vigor," would haul her to the scene by ropes, break into somebody's back yard near by, and proceed to exhaust the family cistern. This tended tomake the volunteer organisations of the period some what unpopular, and it was frequently the case that they had to force an entrance into a citizen's yard at the muzzle of a shot gun.

For nearly eight years the "Little Vigor" was the only fire engine in the city. In 1837 another volunteer company was formed, and after a few months the "Deluge" was purchased. This is said to have been a more serviceable engine than the "Little Vigor," and its arrival in the city was a subject for general rejoicing. John F. Schabell was the first captain of the new company. Rivalry between the two organisations was strong, and greatly tended to the efficiency of both. The property of the entire city was taken care of by these two companies until March 6, 1841, when another brigade was organised, and named the Memphis Fire Company No. 1. The officers were F. Titus, captain; David Park, first lieutenant; J. H. Lawrence, second lieutenant; J. H. Saffarans, first engineer; James Graham, second engineer; J. B. Mosely, secretary, and C. Blas, treasurer.

In addition to having a new hand engine, which was called the "Vigilant No. 1," the Memphis Fire Company No. 1 formed a hook and ladder brigade of seventeen members, in connection with the regular organisation. The company had no trucks upon which to carry their utensils of war when they went to fight the flames, but carried them along upon their shoulders, each man being provided with a ladder, hook and ax. Company No. 1 had the largest membership of any fire company that had been formed, and soon obtained the ascendency over the others in point of usefulness and popularity. It was composed mainly of the best young men at that time in Memphis, and gradually members of the old organisations began to withdraw from them and join the new company. But a sufficient number of good firemen remained in the old com-

panies, however, to keep them in existence, and for several years the city was blessed with three of the best organisations of their kind in the State.

On the 14th of January, 1846, an independent fire company was formed with Henry Painter as its first captain. This company purchased a hand engine named "Lady Washington." In 1848 Company No. 2 was formed with Captain Richard in command, and in 1849, still another was added to the list by the formation of Company No. 3, under the command of Captain Kinkle. The old companies of 1830 and 1838 had by this time gone out of existence and the members of the old associations attached themselves to the new companies, so that in 1850 Memphis had four fire companies, each having a good hand engine, while the independent still retained its hook and ladder and ax department.

In 1851 Company No. 5 was organised, with William Kehoe as captain. In 1855 Company No. 6 was formed with Captain Banton in command, and in 1857 the organisation of Company No. 7 was perfected, with William Miller as captain. Company No. 7 was the last volunteer fire organisation ever formed in Memphis.

The organisation of a paid fire department in Memphis was mainly due to the efforts of J. B. Danbury, who in 1859, in the face of great opposition and numerous difficulties, succeeded in inducing the board of mayor and aldermen to try the experiment of maintaining a paid fire service. The first chief of the department was Captain A. B. Jewell, his assistants being Henry Painter and William Kehoe. In 1860 the first steam fire engine was purchased by the city, and named the "J. B. Danbury," in honor of one of the most enthusiastic and valuable firemen of that day.

Captain A. B. Jewell served as chief until August, 1860, when Samuel Whitsitt was elected to fill his place. The latter served one year. The third chief was Edward O'Neill, who was succeeded by Walter Owen, who had been fireman in Memphis for many years. He also served only one term, and on August 1, 1863, John E. Randle, at present a member of the legislative council, and proprietor of the Chickasaw Iron Works, was made chief of the fire department. Mr. Randle made a capable and efficient officer for two years, but was forced to resign in 1865, because of business interests which demanded his entire time and attention.

During the war little progress was made, and great difficulty was experienced in keeping the department up to the standard on account of the frequent changes made by members leaving to join the Southern Army. In 1863 two new engines were bought. These were Nos. 2 and 3, and were first used in February, 1863. In 1866, during the administration of William Kehoe as chief, the citizens, in conjunction with the city council, purchased the fourth steam engine for the paid department. The companies with the hand engines remained as volunteers until they were gradually crowded out by the better and more serviceable machines.

William Kehoe, who had been one of the old volunteer firemen of 1834, served as chief for six years, or from 1865 to 1871. From the latter date, to 1874, Edward Anderson served as chief of the department. At the end of his term of office the place was filled by Michael McFadden, who died in January, 1882. At the time of McFadden's death, Memphis, after having passed through the yellow fever of 1879, had commenced again, slowly but surely, to increase in wealth, population and prosperity, when new and better fire engines were demanded.

The new taxing district officers took hold of this important matter in earnest, and early in 1882, at the beginning of present Chief James E. Cleary's term of service, they began to improve and perfect the department in every way. Chief Cleary entered the Memphis fire service in 1860, as a volunteer, and soon after became a member of the first paid company. He was gradually promoted until, in 1882, he was made captain, in which capacity he was rendering valuable service, when he was elected to the position of chief. In 1882 the president of the taxing district, in his report to the governor, in speaking of Chief Cleary said: "A thorough mechanic, a strict disciplinarian, ever ready and progressive, his entire department, though small, stands unsurpassed by any similar organisation in the country."

The first move made by the new city government of Memphis, in the way of securing better equipment for the department, was the purchase of steam engine No. 1, which is now in service at the engine house, on the corner of Adam and Second streets. Soon after engine No. 2 was purchased and stationed at the corner of Butler and Main streets. Engine No. 3, the heaviest and finest now in the city, was purchased in 1874, and christened the "De Soto" in honor of the street upon which it is located. The present Nos. 4, 5 and 6 were bought in 1884. They were named respectively, "James Speed," "Invincible" and "C. L. Pullen." All of the old engines of 1860, 1862 and 1866 were exchanged in part payment for new ones, or disposed of in various ways. Of the present engines Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are the only ones now in service, Nos. 5 and 6 being kept in reserve, in case of emergency.

The officers and members of the department at present are: James E. Cleary,[1] chief; James Ryan, assistant chief; John Gavin, secretary.

Engine Company No. 1, William F. Carroll, captain; Charles Bacigalupo, John Kehoe, John Leary, John McCarthy, John Carlin, M. Clary and Thomas Welch.

Engine Company No. 2, Julius Venturini, captain; John Flood, G. P. Sullivan, Patrick Scott, Neil Poat, Richard Bonner, C. H. M. Smith and James Duffy.

Engine Company No. 3, John Donohue, captain; Thomas Walch, William

[1] Since the above was written Mr. Cleary has resigned the position of chief and James Ryan has been appointed in his stead.

Anderson, Charles Saino, R. E. Lanahan, William Green, Patrick Cummings and Michael O'Leary.

Engine Company No. 4, James Marriam, captain; John Houlahan, John Athy, Charles Bentley, John Maloney, Michael Fitzmorris, C. T. Sullivan and John McMahon.

Engine Company No. 5, James Burke, captain; P. Phelan, Henry Daley, James Crawford, Frank Turner, Fred Foe, John McBride and William Drummond.

Hook and Ladder Truck Company No. 1, James Ryan, captain, James O'Neil, R. Smith, Thomas McKenna, John Gavin, B. P. McClinton, R. Moran, D. S. Wright and Daniel Ryan.

Chemical Babcock Company No. 1, W. J. Raja, captain; Thomas Kumane and James Dunn.

To-day Memphis has one of the most efficient fire departments in the country, in proportion to the number of men employed. There are four steam engines in active use, and two in the reserve. There is also a finely equipped hook and ladder company and a chemical Babcock engine, making eight apparatus which can be brought into use at any moment they may be required. The present efficiency of the service is largely due to the well directed labors of Chief Cleary, who is a thorough disciplinarian and perfectly familiar with all the requirements of a well-regulated fire department.

BOARD OF HEALTH AND SANITATION.

In no one direction during the last few years have the efforts of the people of Memphis attracted more wide attention than in dealing with the problem of local sanitation. At one period of its history perhaps no city existed with greater necessity for reform in this regard, and it is certain that in none have more beneficent results been accomplished in the same length of time under more adverse circumstances. The last three epidemics of yellow fever in 1873, 1878 and 1879 made it apparent that the growth of the city and the extension of its commercial interest would not only cease, but a rapid decline in all elements of wealth would follow as a consequence, if the visitation of infectious disease was not stopped by expeditious means. As some of the most lasting lessons are taught by saddest experience, so it seems great and permanent good to Memphis has been the direct result of its reverses. Necessity was the spur which has resulted in the accomplishment of the present unexcelled sanitary condition of Memphis. The progress of its people in dealing with this question was closely watched, and was the means of arousing an interest in city sanitation heretofore unknown all over the country, and there can be no question that the experience of Memphis has had a potent effect in increasing and developing a better understanding of all matters pertaining to public hygiene.

Previous to the existence of the present city government there has existed

for many years a board of health in Memphis, and the unsanitary reputation of the city, prior to 1879, was not the result of total disregard of all sanitary work, nor because sanitation had been entirely lost sight of. But the efforts in this direction, as in too many other cities, had been of a too spasmodic character, and not on a scale commensurate with the necessity of the situation. Those in authority, like a majority of the population, not appreciating the value of sanitary work, permitted a large portion of the city to be built without regard to the simplest rules of sanitary science, and by 1873 Memphis had become a large commercial centre, in a climate where no prevention from contagious diseases can reasonably be expected without thorough observance of at least the ordinary sanitary and quarantine safeguards.

In its rapid growth the city has become filled with a decidedly mixed population, a large proportion of which had very crude ideas of individual hygiene, and a total disregard of public hygiene, only so far as it was enforced by law. That the city so long escaped violent epidemic disease is perhaps attributable more to good fortune than to any well directed effort toward prevention. Many of the unsanitary features which existed in Memphis, prior to the last few years, were, and are still, common to other cities, though circumstances have not arisen to bring them so prominently to light.

After the epidemic of 1873 more attention was paid to sanitary affairs. The board of health was reorganised, a voluminous health ordinance adopted, which seemed sufficiently explicit and comprehensive to meet the requirements; but partly through due appreciation of its necessity, and from want of proper support by the law-making and executive power, as well as the restricted financial condition of the people, rendered a limited accomplishment of any good. But this should not be charged upon the former city government or its health authorities as designedly a dereliction of duty. The widespread and destructive epidemic of 1878 not only aroused the people of Memphis to its deplorable sanitary condition, but awakened an interest in sanitation, previously unknown all over the country, and was the direct influence which created the National Board of Health.

On the subsidence of the epidemic in 1878 the city seemed literally paralysed, and the winter passed without an effort being made worthy of mention toward general sanitary work. Under the act creating the taxing district of Shelby county the board of health was organised in February, 1879, with Dr. G. B. Thornton, president; Dr. F. A. Williamson, secretary; D. F. Jackson, health officer; W. C. Davis, chief police, and D. T. Porter, president of the taxing district, *ex-officio* members. At this time it was asserted by those who professed to be competent witnesses, and whose position entitled them to respectful consideration, that the city presented some of the most unsanitary features to be found to exist in any city of its size in the country. As soon as practicable the work of sanitation was commenced by the new board under the

amended ordinances of the old corporation, but the task of perfecting a system to an extent at all commensurate with the necessities of the situation was a work of Herculean proportions, and the health officers, with the limited facilities at their command, were compelled to move slowly. Dr. Thornton, in his first annual report, February, 1880, speaking of the operation of the board immediately after organisation, said: "Owing to circumstances unprecedented in the history of Memphis, the work was slow of practical results. The new government itself being novel and untried, had not only the embarrassment of the general want of confidence arising from this fact, but was subjected to a rigid judicial investigation before its legality was conceded beyond question. Much valuable time was thus consumed at a season of the year when some sanitary work could only with safety be done, and should have been most vigorously prosecuted. The violent epidemic of 1878, which commenced in August and lasted until November, and the political revolution in the city government which followed in January, 1879, caused more or less delay and neglect of all public work for more than six months. This neglect of public work was not alone confined to the health department, though it was more noticeable there than elsewhere, owing to the fact that the city had just been scourged by epidemic disease, which for malignancy and wide-spread devastation finds no parallel in history. The first practical step after organisation, was to remove the accumulation of six months of every conceivable character of garbage from the public thoroughfares, the streets and alleys, through many of the latter of which it was impossible to pass a wagon because of the obstruction caused by actual accumulations. From the want of organisation in every department of the new government, this work of street and alley cleaning, and in many instances of street repairing, devolved upon the board of health, under whose supervision it was done, being let to contract. A temporary garbage service was improvised and operated by contract under the immediate supervision of the health officer. This arrangement lasted until March. Its operations were not confined exclusively to the removal of daily accumulation, but embraced street and gutter clearing, and in many instances street repairing, work ordinarily belonging to the engineer's department. In addition to this public work citizens were required to remove similar accumulations from their private premises, where they were found to exist, and to cleanse all privy vaults, cess pools and unsanitary places as far as it was practicable and prudent, before the weather was too warm for such work to be done without endangering the public health."

The early operations of the health department were supplemented by an organisation known as the Memphis Auxiliary Sanitary Association, composed of many of the most public-spirited and prominent citizens of the city. A history of the organisation, and work accomplished by this association very properly belongs to a history of sanitary work in Memphis. It was the out-

growth of an editorial which appeared in the *Memphis Appeal* May 10, 1879, calling attention to the necessity for improving the sanitary condition of the city, in which the efficient aid which an auxiliary association in the city of New Orleans had rendered to the board of health of that city was cited, and the people were asked to consider the propriety of a similar move here.

On the 20th of the same month the matter was discussed at a joint meeting of the Cotton Exchange and Chamber of Commerce. The filthy condition of the city was referred to, and attention was called to the fact that pending litigation in a measure tied the hands of the city authorities and prevented the accomplishment by the city government of the needful sanitary reforms. A committee consisting of Dr. R. W. Mitchell, A. D. Langstaff, Rev. W. E. Boggs, Rev. S. Landrum and Major J. S. Prestige was appointed to elaborate a plan of operation and report to a meeting to be held on the 22d. On that day a public meeting was held in the Memphis Theatre, which was crowded with the leading citizens of Memphis, thoroughly aroused to the importance of the subject, and anxious to promote any measures which would prevent the visitation of infectious disease, such as had already left its withering blight upon the city. The subject of sanitation was thoroughly and ably discussed, especially so by Mr. Keating, of the *Appeal*, who had, he said, for years felt it to be his duty as a journalist, to inform himself upon this subject. He showed that the sanitary condition of Memphis was such in fact as to invite pestilence. Thousands of privy vaults had, for years, been the receptacles of human excreta, and these accumulations of filth and poison had contaminated the entire soil, from which noxious exhalations arose, especially when the surface was upturned. The water used for drinking and culinary purposes was largely drawn from wooded cisterns set in this soil, and was more or less contaminated by the poisons conveyed to it from the soil by percolation; or in the case of wells a still worse condition existed. Garbage from kitchens, etc., added its contributions to the vitiated soil, or sent forth its gaseous exhalations to be wafted hither and thither in the atmosphere. The Nicholson pavement, which had come to a decaying condition, was shown to be another source of unhealthful emanations.

In view of all these sources of pestilence, and with the memory of the horrors of the previous year still fresh, the people were not slow to sanction efficient measures for sanitary reform. The committee that had been appointed for that purpose, reported a plan of organisation for an auxiliary sanitary association, and it was unanimously adopted. This plan provided for the election of officers and the appointment of committees for the work of the association, and prescribed their functions. The officers chosen were Colonel James S. Prestige, president; General Colton Green, J. W. Dillard, N. Fontaine and H. Furstenheim, vice-presidents; W. W. Thatcher, treasurer; A. D. Langstaff, secretary; John T. Williams, assistant secretary; Elias Lowenstein, David Eiseman and J. S. Wilkins, sr., executive committee; Drs. R. W. Mitchell, G. W. Overall and W. B. Winn, medical staff.

The society at once entered on its work. It took an office on Madison street, where it held almost daily meetings and directed the work of its agents and committees. Its work was done under the advice and with the concurrence of Dr. Mitchell, of the National Board of Health, and of Dr. Thornton, of the local board. It did not usurp the functions of the city authorities, but, as its name indicates, was auxiliary to them, and an amount of work was accomplished which could not have been done by the city alone, embarrassed as it was. Funds to the amount of $10,000 to $15,000 were raised by subscription, mules and carts were purchased and scavengers were employed; privy vaults were emptied and disinfected; garbage was carted away; the bayou, which had been the receptacle of all kinds of filth, such as the contents of privies, and dead animals, which covered its stagnant pools with a putrid scum that sent forth a deadly miasm, was cleared out; cellars in which had been permitted to generate gases, which emerged by night to poison the air, were cleaned and fumigated, and everything of an offensive character was, as far as practicable, removed. When the legal cases, that were pending in the courts, and which involved the legal existence of the government of the taxing district were decided in favor of that government, the authorities took up and carried out the sanitary work which the association had so efficiently commenced.

The outbreak of yellow fever, in July, 1879, arrested the operations of the board of health in some of its work of sanitary reform, but that it failed to prove as disastrous as its predecessor, it is believed was due to the repressive measures and quarantine restrictions which had been adopted and carried out by the health department and the valuable aid rendered by the citizens' auxiliary association. This reappearance of yellow fever in 1879 increased the interest in local sanitation, quarantines and all subjects pertaining to public hygiene, and as soon as the weather permitted the board of health took up the work of eradicating every local condition which was believed made the city susceptible to epidemic disease, and it was determined that no effort should be left untried that promised relief.

The National Board of Health, by invitation of the authorities of Memphis, visited the city in December, 1879, and with competent engineers and sanitarians made a careful sanitary survey of the city and advised what work was necessary to put the city in proper sanitary condition. During the progress of this inspection, which lasted two months and a half, detailed schedules of nuisances and unsanitary features were made to the local board of health, which greatly facilitated the efficiency of the work of reform.

The leading features of the work aimed at by the board of health, as inaugurated in 1879, and since, in the main, carried out, until Memphis, from a sanitary standpoint, has become one of the healthiest cities in the country, have consisted in cleansing the city of all objectionable accumulations and the prevention of re-accumulations, by the operation of a public garbage service, which

disposes of all such garbage; the abolition of all privy vaults, cesspools and improperly constructed underground and surface drains, and the substitution of a complete system of sewers and sub-soil drainage pipes; the destruction or renovation of unsanitary houses; the removal of saturated and decayed pavements; the improvement of the water supply and a rigid enforcement of the health ordinances, both in regard to public and private property, including the improvement of the Bayou Gayoso, which affords the natural drainage for two-thirds of the western, the central and all of the eastern portion of the city.

The elevated position of Memphis and natural water-sheds afford superior natural advantages for drainage, as shown by the following approximate elevations of the different points in the city above high and low water mark:

Concord and Second streets, four feet above high-water, and thirty-seven feet above low-water mark.

Calhoun and Shelby streets, seventy feet above high-water, and a hundred and three above low-water mark; along bed of bayou, two to thirty feet above high-water, and thirty-five to sixty-five above low-water mark.

Average rise of river from low to high-water mark, thirty-three feet; extreme rise, thirty-six feet; fall of ground from Front street to Bayou Gayoso, on Madison street, forty feet; fall of ground from Front to Concord streets, twenty feet; fall of ground from Dunlap street, the eastern boundary, to bayou on Madison street, forty-eight feet.

But, while nature has done a great deal in the topography of the site on which the city is built, by affording unsurpassed surface drainage, it required the intervention of art well directed, to remove many existing defects. This has been secured in the completion of a system of sewerage which has been pronounced by the leading health authorities as the best in the United States.

Prior to January, 1880, there existed but four and a half miles of sewers in the entire city, which were constructed and owned by individuals or private corporations. The pressing need of sewers was one of the most important features in the general plan of sanitation which confronted the new government. After much study and investigation by the authorities, the Waring system of sewerage was adopted, at that time an untried scheme on an extended scale, and an innovation on all recognised systems, both in this country and Europe. But its successful operation has demonstrated its utility, and the wisdom of those entrusted to provide the city with as perfect a system of sewerage as could be devised. The character of the soil and the general topography of the ground facilitated the construction of sewers, and although pipe-laying was not commenced until January 20, 1880, on July 1st, of the same year, about twenty miles had been laid. Extensions have been made during the various years since, until at the present time, there are in the city limits nearly forty miles of new sewer lines, and over thirty-five miles of sub-soil drains. The few miles of sewers which existed before the building of the new, were purchased by

the city, but do not enter into the general plan of sewerage, with which they have no connection, although the same ordinances apply to them as to the new. They discharge by separate outlets into the Mississippi River opposite the city.

The following brief description of the new sewerage system is furnished by its originator, Colonel George E. Waring, jr.:

"The unit of the system is a sewer of vitrified pipe six inches in diameter, with tight joints laid in the street (or in the alley between two streets where said alley exists), having at its upper end a "Rogers's field flush-tank," with a discharging capacity of one hundred and twelve gallons. All the houses on both sides of the sewer are connected with it by four-inch pipes of the same material. The house connection drains enter the sewer at an acute angle, and by a funnel-shaped branch-piece, which delivers the house-waste at the bottom of the sewer, and which ventilates it to its top. The house-connection drain has no top, and it is continued by an untrapped soil-pipe, four inches in diameter, which continues above the roof of the house. Therefore every house-connection furnishes free ventilation to the sewer. The water-closets, sinks, and other vessels in the house are separated from the soil-pipe and drain, each by its own trap.

"The flush-tank is fed by a constant small stream from the water-works, only sufficient to fill it about once in twenty-four hours. When full the continuance of the same small stream causes its automatic siphon to come into action, and the entire contents of the tank are discharged directly into the head of the sewer in from thirty-five to forty seconds. This rapid discharge of such a volume flushes the sewer completely.

"At the lower end of the sewer—near its junction with the river—there is a fresh-air inlet, to supply the upward draft through the soil-pipes of the houses.

"The six-inch sewer, after receiving not to exceed three hundred house-drains, discharges into a main, or sub-main sewer of eight inches diameter (or more), and the sub-mains discharge into the larger mains. The sizes of the sub-mains and mains are of eight-inch, ten-inch, twelve-inch, fifteen-inch, and twenty-inch diameter. The greatest flow of the twenty-inch main sewer is about nine inches deep.

"Porous sub-soil tile drains are laid in the same trench with the sewer, to underdrain the ground; and these discharge directly into Bayou Gayoso."

The practical working of the sewers for several years has proved most satisfactory, and has fully answered all the ends claimed for it by its projectors. The success of the system has attracted wide attention, and secured its adoption in several cities where it has given equal satisfaction, while the leading sanitarians who have investigated the subject, pronounce it a well-nigh perfect solution of the sewer question. Certain it is that the greatly improved general healthfulness and freedom from epidemic diseases of Memphis which has followed its completion here, can be largely attributed to this source.

There are many circumstances calculated to subject Memphis to more severe tests of health preservation than ordinarily fall to the lot of most cities of like population elsewhere. It is located about the centre of the Mississippi Valley, on the direct line of water transportation from the north to the south—a railroad centre for many lines of roads, a commercial centre for an extensive radius of country—affording a combination of interests to induce a floating population, the migratory carriers of any infectious diseases which might exist in the country. From force of circumstances, it also has a large migratory negro population out of proportion to that which ordinarily obtains in similar cities, while its permanent colored population is larger in proportion to its total population, than exists in any other city in the United States; but it is a well conceded fact, that although the mortality among the negro population is high in Memphis, it is less than the average for all Southern cities.

But the death rate among colored people of Memphis is no criterion by which to judge of its healthfulness or sanitary provisions. As a class it is useless to expect the colored race to attain a higher standard of mortality until their social and moral status is improved. Their present mode of living taken as a whole, shows a disregard for the plainest rules of individual hygiene both as to diet, habits of life, and general domiciliary arrangements. These facts should be stated that a fair idea may be gained of the causes which give Memphis a higher death rate than certain other cities of the same population, but not surrounded with like conditions. The following table gives the death rate per thousand population, on the basis of the local census. Where the population is stated as 40,000, the rate is obtained on the basis that one-third represents the colored population; where 46,064 is given, it is divided into 28,273 whites, and 17,741 colored, and the population of 1883 as follows: 40,207 whites, and 22,128 colored:

DEATH RATE PER THOUSAND POPULATION.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	TOTAL DEATH.		PROPORTION TO POPULATION.		TOTAL PROPORTION TO POPULATION.
		White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
1874	40,000	643	546	24.10	40.90	29.70
1875	"	681	584	25.50	43.00	30.20
1876	"	666	612	25.00	45.10	31.90
1877	"	661	612	24.80	45.10	31.80
1878*	"	2438	1523	92.00	114.02	99.00
1879*	"	818	755	30.60	56.60	.....
1880	"	...	...	20.38	32.55	36.02
1881	"	665	806	30.22	44.77	24 36
1882	46,064	420	701	14.85	39.45	22.50
1883	62,335	610	793	15.19	35.83	26.90
1884	"	756	921	.....	.....	23.80
1885	"	666	818	16.56	36.65	22.86
1886	"	676	749	16.81	33.89	23.56
1887	"	673	796	16.37	35.97	.....

* Epidemic years.

In the year 1885 the deaths of non-residents and from violence were 196 white, and 151 colored; in 1886, 209 whites, and 167 colored; and in 1887,

224 white, and 225 colored. To show the correct mortality among the residents proper of Memphis for these years, the number of such deaths should be eliminated from the above table. With this done the following result is attained:

RATIO PER 1,000 POPULATION.

YEAR.	Death of Residents Proper.		Ratio to 1,000 Population.		Ratio to Total Population.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
1885	470	697	11.69	30.14	18.24
1886	367	682	9.12	26.30	15.22
1887	449	571	11.16	25.80	26.36

When it is considered that in calculating the death rate for these years an estimated population of 62,335 is used, when the last city directory gives 21,924 names of persons residing inside the city limits, which by the usual methods of computing population from business directory would make a population of nearly 80,000, it will be seen that the above table of figures makes a highly creditable showing in regard to mortality in Memphis. Even with the death rate among the negro population, which has always been largely in excess of the whites, the average mortality in Memphis shows what is undoubtedly the fact, that Memphis is one of the healthiest cities in the United States.

Since the yellow fever epidemics of 1878 and 1879 the health authorities of Memphis have brought about a system of sanitary measures such as would seem adequate to render the fullest protection to the health and lives of its citizens. There are now no known available precautions not in operation in Memphis, which engineering skill, quarantine restrictions and cleanliness, and a perfect knowledge of public hygiene can devise, to ward off and prevent the spread of disease. In all this work, so admirably done, Dr. G. B. Thornton, the president of the board of health since its organization, has been the head and front. In a recent issue of the *Appeal*, upon the occasion of publishing President Thornton's report, appeared the following editorial comment upon the valuable services he had rendered:

"For much of this we are indebted to the zeal, discretion and energy of Dr. Thornton, who has, with his rare fidelity, surrendered himself to his duties as health officer, often to the exclusion of a professional practice worthy one of our most skillful physicians and surgeons. He has accomplished a great deal at but comparatively small cost, and he is constantly devising and enforcing whatever will tend to make the sanitary officers under him more efficient, and secure a model service."

Dr. Thornton has made a most thorough study of the science of public hygiene and his numerous sketches on this important subject have attracted wide attention and elicited the most favorable expressions of approval. We have largely drawn upon Dr. Thornton's annual reports, as president of the board of

health, for matter contained in this article, as from no other source could so much of reliable and valuable data be obtained.

The board of health for 1888 is constituted as follows: Dr. G. B. Thornton, president; Dr. F. A. Williamson, secretary; D. F. Jackson, health officer; W. C. Davis, chief of police and D. P. Hadden, president of the taxing district, *ex-officio* members.

CHAPTER II.

BENCH AND BAR OF SHELBY COUNTY.

THE idea of law may be, as some writers assert, intuitive to every people, but fortunately for American civilisation, it had neither to rely upon this intuition nor did it have to wait for its slow development. The progress of American civilisation was, to a great extent, the simple march to new territory and conquest over material forces.

The history of America has no chapter on the origin of its laws. The pioneers who settled up the new territories and prepared them for states, were familiar with at least the elementary principles of the science of the common law. They carried this knowledge with them, and so soon as sufficient numbers had congregated, its machinery was easily put in motion. Montesquieu justly observes, however, that all laws of necessity adapt, and to a great extent, mould themselves to the habits and characteristics of the people adopting them, and this was true to the extent of adaptation in America.

The common law adapted itself to the character and was shaped by the genius of the American people themselves. We see these observations verified by the early history of Shelby county. We might say the law was before there was law. So soon as a sufficient number had congregated on the Chickasaw Bluffs to need the protecting arm of the law and the establishment of tribunals of justice, and before there was any county or State, we find Isaac Rawlings presiding as justice, getting his commission from common consent and not the State. His was the first judicial tribunal of which we have any account upon the Bluffs. His office was elective in the highest sense, but from the meagre accounts we have of its administration, this had no weight with him. He seems to have been a man with strong native intellect, of unflinching courage, stern integrity and sincerely desirous of adjudging rightly. True he had the prejudices usual to narrow views and circumscribed personal association, but these seldom interfered, if ever, with the scale's balance. His jurisdiction was co-extensive with the settlement, and embraced both the rights of persons and property. The cases of the first were usually petty thefts and assaults and battery.

H. L. Ewell

The punishment was the whipping-post and banishment, and were meted out without delay, or the privilege of appeal or habeas corpus. The second was mostly possessory, and ample restitution was the decree of the court. The machinery was so simple there was scarcely need of the engineer, the lawyer, and we have no authentic account of any lawyer settling here until after the organisation of the county of Shelby.

The constitution of 1796 did not establish any court, but simply vested the judicial power in such supreme courts of law and equity as the Legislature should from time to time establish. On the 24th of November, 1819, the Legislature of Tennessee, then sitting at Murfreesboro, established a new county on the Mississippi River, called Shelby county, and authorised a court of "Pleas and Quarter Sessions," which was organised on the first day of May, 1820, with William Irvine as chairman, with four others commissioned as justices. There were four terms a year of this court. Its jurisdiction was general, embracing the administration of county affairs and civil and criminal cases. Appeals were from this court to the Circuit Court of Humphreys county. Its sessions were held wherever a room could be found in Memphis, and sometimes, doubtless, *al fresco*.

The adjournment of the January term, 1827, was to its April term and to Raleigh, the attorneys agreeing in open court, of which a minute was made, that no exception should be taken by reason of this adjournment from Memphis to Raleigh. The addition of the words, "Pleas and Quarter Sessions," seems to have been dropped from the minutes of the April term, 1836, and from this time it has been styled simply "County Court." This court has, with some changes, continued to this day, its central idea of representation being as firmly fixed in the affections of the people as in the statutes of the State. Serious doubts, however, have arisen whether this representative and legislative form of government is best for counties of large population and great wealth, and composed largely of incorporated cities with additional machinery of government and retinue of officers. It is suggested with great force that the large number of justices makes the machinery too cumbrous and, with municipal officers in addition, too expensive for such counties as Shelby and Davidson.

On the 22d of July, 1836, a general act was passed creating the office of county judge, elected by the people. On the 4th of November, 1857, this act was repealed, but on July 18, 1858, the office was re-established for Shelby and several other counties. Several changes have been made since as to the function and jurisdiction of this court, finally ending in the present Probate Court, having especial charge of all matters of probate.

The Circuit Court was the next highest court in dignity and jurisdiction established, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction. That for Shelby county was established by act of the Legislature, 1827, Shelby being in the 8th circuit and presided over by Judge Joshua Haskell.

In 1846, however, a special court for Shelby county was established called the "Commercial and Criminal Court," with Hon. E. W. M. King as judge, who presided from 1846 to 1850, when J. C. Humphreys became judge and continued until 1862. This Circuit Court has also undergone various changes, its criminal jurisdiction being at one time relegated to the Circuit Court and then to a special Criminal Court for Shelby county, and its civil cases to the Common Law and Chancery Court.

In 1866 the Law Court of Memphis was established and the civil cases transferred to it. Then the Municipal Court was established.

The next and most important court of civil jurisdiction is the Chancery Court. The first Legislature, which convened on the 28th of March, 1796, passed an act establishing a Supreme Court of Law and Equity. Then by act, 1822, ch. 13, it was provided that one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals should open and hold a Court of Equity at the places appointed by law. Then by act of 1827, ch. 79, this act, directing the supreme judges to hold Chancery Courts was repealed, the State was divided into two chancery divisions, the Eastern and Western, and two chancellors appointed by joint ballot of the General Assembly.

By the act of 1835, ch. 41, the districts and chancellors were increased to three, Fayette and Shelby constituting the seventh district of the Western Division, court to be held at Somerville. On the 15th of December, 1840, Shelby and Tipton were made a district, court to be held at Memphis and the first minutes of the court show Hon. Alexander McCampbell, chancellor of the Western Division, presiding. The first case upon the rule docket of this court, filed May 26, 1846, was James O. Hutchins vs. R. K. Eskridge, and was to enjoin collection of note given for hire of slave. Delafield, Massey and P. G. Gaines were solicitors for complainant, and Sylvester Barley for defendent. Bill dismissed on hearing. An examination of these old records shows we have made considerable improvement even in the mechanical department of the law. There were then neither legal cap nor metal fasteners. The paper was simply foolscap with the left edges sewed together with silk, carefully and neatly done. A comparison of the pleadings, however, of that day with those of this, show no improvement here. There were then neither prolixity nor redundancy, but the cases were stated, simply, briefly and clearly, two pages of foolscap being sufficient for most bills. There were one hundred and five cases filed in the court in 1846.

Shelby county has been singularly fortunate in the judges of its courts. They have of course been of different capacity, some fitted for the very highest judicial offices, and others scarcely equal to the duties of this particular office. But for uprightness and purity of character they challenge comparison with the very best of judges known. In all these years no case of positive corruption or venality has been disclosed.

The earlier circuit judges were Joshua Haskell, V. D. Barry, Perry W. Humphreys, William B. Turley, L. M. Bramlett, W. C. Dunlap and William R. Harris. Of some of these, little was known to the writer, nor could he learn much of their earlier life, their habits or character.

Hon. Valentine D. Barry was the first circuit judge who resided in Shelby county. He was a native of Ireland, and had many of the characteristics, though few of the failings of that gifted and sometimes erratic race.

He was medium size, about five feet nine inches in height, with gray eyes, a fine, well developed head, brown hair, which he retained to his latest years. He was a man of most excellent attainments. Not only well grounded in the law, but also cultivated in literature. In his profession he was laborious and accurate, and devoted his time assiduously to his clients and his profession. There was in his office huge tomes of his own manuscript, revisals of our statute laws and digests of decisions. He was a model of neatness and order in his office and was impatient of all slip-shod, careless practice. He would sometimes say pleasantly to a brother lawyer he found careless with his papers, quoting Currin to Grattan: "You would be the greatest man of your age, if you would buy a few yards of red tape and tie up your papers." In conversation he was fluent, entertaining and instructive. As a public speaker upon general subjects he was graceful and powerful, sometimes eloquent. He was fond of instructing the young lawyers, and always had a number in his office for instruction. Among others who read under him was the Hon. J. L. T. Sneed, now ex-judge of our Supreme Court, and still a member of the Memphis bar. No better tribute to the elegance of manner, the general culture and solid attainments of Judge Barry could be proposed than to say that Judge Sneed has fully transmitted them. It is from Judge Sneed's copious memory and facile pen the best recollections and characteristics of the older lawyers is preserved.

Judge Barry came to Raleigh from Bolivar, and thence came to Memphis, where he died about 18—.

William B. Turley was born in Virginia. His father removed with his family to Kentucky, and thence to Clarksville, Tenn., where W. B. Turley was admitted to practice. He subsequently removed to Shelby county, Tenn., and was judge of the Circuit Court for a number of years. He was then judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee for fourteen years, until 1850. He declined continuance on this bench on account of its great labor, and accepted instead the judgeship of the Common Law and Chancery Court at Memphis, which position he filled until his death. This was as unexpected as singular and tragic. He was walking along on the sidewalk, slipped, and in falling, his cane was broken, and wounded him so badly that he died from it.

Judge Turley was an admirable circuit judge, quick in perception, keen in discrimination, and utterly impartial. He was kind in manner, but at the same

time prompt and firm in the dispatch of business. His charges to juries were clear, concise, and giving no uncertain note. His opinions as supreme judge found from 9th Yerger to 10th Humphreys inclusive, are models of clear and comprehensive exposition. This was a great triumvirate—Green, Reese and Turley. An admirable obituary of him will be found in preface to 11 Humphreys's Reports.

W. C. Dunlap was circuit judge from 1840 to 1850, when he retired from the bench. He could have remained in office to his death had he so desired, as he was very popular with all classes of people. He was born at Knoxville, February 25, 1798, of one of its best families. He was one of twenty-three children by his mother, and twin brother to Hugh W. Dunlap. He was over medium size, and of fine presence, with a benevolent face, and was a genial and interesting companion. In early life he was prominent in State and national politics, and was a representative in the State Legislature fourteen years. Also represented his district in Congress several terms, where his ability and faithfulness were conspicuous. He was judge of the Circuit Court ten years. As judge he was impartial and able. He was never known to display the slighest irritation on the bench, and never forgot that he was a gentleman as well as a judge. It seemed pleasant to him to make the law amiable in the sight of the people, and thus insure a more ready and careful obedience to its mandates. The older lawyers say it was a positive pleasure to practice before him. He was gentle to all, even fatherly to the young lawyers. He put them forward whenever it was possible to do so, and seemed to rejoice in their success. One of them related that he was appointed by Judge Dunlap to defend a prisoner indicted for murder. He did so successfully, when Judge Dunlap called him to his side on the bench, congratulated him on his success, and whispered, "Now go and tell the people you have had experience in great State cases, and never lost a case in your life."

After retiring from the bench Judge Dunlap lived in this county, respected and beloved by all until his death, which occurred at Buntyn, in this county, November 17, 1872; married in Knoxville to Miss Susanna Gillian, by whom he had a large family of children, among others, Rachel G., J. T. Dunlap, of Nashville, and John H. Dunlap, father-in-law to Governor Porter.

William R. Harris was born in Montgomery county, North Carolina, in 1802. His parents removed with him to Bedford county, Tenn., when he was an infant. They subsequently removed to Franklin county, Tenn., where William would work in the fields during the crop season, and then attend the oldfield school in winter. He finally studied law at Lawrenceburg, and having obtained his license, located at Paris, in Henry county. He was subsequently, and for a number of years circuit judge of this district. He afterwards removed to Memphis, and in 1851, upon the sad death of W. B. Turley, he was appointed to the judgeship of the then Commercial and Criminal Court of

Yours truly
B. M. Estes

Memphis, which he filled until 1854. He was subsequently appointed to the supreme bench of the State, and then elected to the same position. While filling this position his life was suddenly brought to an untimely end by the explosion of the ill-fated steamer, *Pennsylvania*. He died on the 20th of June, 1858, after lingering for a week in great pain, making the second judge of this court who died by accident.

In social life Judge Harris was a Christian gentleman, and was greatly respected and loved. As a lawyer he was faithful to the interests of his clients, and as a judge he was laborious, painstaking and able. A beautiful tribute to his memory will be found in 5 Sneed's Reports.

E. W. M. King. When the Commercial and Criminal Court was established in 1846 E. W. M. King was appointed judge, and held the office until 1850.

In person Judge King was quite tall, with blue eyes and long straight black hair, which stood out upon his head like General Jackson's, or like the "fretful porcupine's quill." He was of a quick and fiery temper, and prone to rashness. While kind and gentle to those he loved, he was a dangerous adversary, and carried to the fullest the advice of Polonius to Laertes. It was told of him that while on the bench he once charged a jury "that the d——d lie was equivalent to a blow," and the jury acquitted the defendant on the ground of self-defence.

In his practice he had made the criminal law his specialty and was vigorous and able in both prosecution and defence. He was attorney-general for the district for some time, prosecuting violaters of the law with almost ferocious vigor. Then on the criminal bench he enforced the law with a strong hand. He lived in Shelby county up to his death.

B. F. McKiernan succeeded Judge King on the bench. He was a native of Alabama; came to Memphis in early life, before 1846. He had a fine head, blue eyes, light hair, and was about five feet eight inches in height. He was a pleasant gentleman, a good lawyer, and made an admirable judge. He died early—too early for the State.

Hon. John C. Humphreys was a native of Kentucky. He first moved to Dover, Tenn., and thence to Somerville. He was the son of a lawyer, and no pains or expense was spared in his preparation for the bar, and with good fruit too, for he was well equipped in habit and learning to adorn both bar and bench. He was one of the handsomest men of his day, black eyes and hair, and a most intellectual face, but of frail physique. It was said of him as of Lord Ellsmere, that the people frequently came into court simply to see the handsome judge. Nor could it be said of him as of Napoleon, "His frown terrified the glance his magnificence attracted." His personal and judicial character were absolutely pure, and he died in Somerville in 1868, respected and lamented by all.

Of the Criminal Court established in 18— five of its judgas have passed away—John D. Adams, Thos. H. Logwood, P. T. Scruggs, J. E. R. Ray and L. B. Horrigan. Three of these, Judges Adams, Ray and Scruggs died of yellow fever. They were all painstaking and conscientious judges.

Of these, Judge Phineas T. Scruggs had perhaps the most varied and eventful life. He was in later years large and portly, with blue eyes, gray hair and beard, a round, benevolent face, and dignified presence. He was born in Lauderdale county, Ala.; was first a Methodist preacher, and made much reputation for zeal and ability. He afterwards practiced law, became a judge in Mississippi, and then went to Jackson, Tenn., and thence to Memphis in 1867, where he practiced law until 1872. He then joined the ministry again, and returned to the bar in 1877. In 1878 he was elected judge of the criminal court but died soon after. Had he begun and continued at the law his natural ability would have commanded its most successful practice and bright honors.

J. P. Caruthers succeeded Judge Harris in 1862. He was born in Lincoln county, Tenn., and a relative of the distinguished Abram Caruthers. In early years he was the attorney-general of this district and was afterwards chancellor, making a most excellent chancellor. He removed to Chicago some years ago, where he died in 1876. His was a familiar figure in Memphis after the war. He was tall, slim, light hair and eyes, benevolent though firm face, and a very quiet manner. He was looked upon then as one who had served his time, fought the fight, and now enjoying a serene, dignified and honorable old age. During the war the courts were closed, or virtually so, veryifying the maxim "*inter arma leges sileunt.*" Then for several years after the war during reconstruction days, when bayonets prevailed and "carpet baggery" held sway, though the courts were open, the administration of justice was nearly a mockery, so true was the saying of Chatham that "where tyranny begins the law ends."

Of the courts and judges of this period, with some honorable exception, little had best be said. Their most charitable mention is silence. The judges were in most cases petty tyrants — beggars raised to horseback and commandants of military posts clothed with the ermine. Among these honorable exceptions were W. M. Smith, still living and then a respected chancellor, and Thomas G. Smith, of the Law Court created in 1866.

Thomas G. Smith was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., January 10, 1820. In May, 1831, he moved with his father to Haywood county, Tenn.; was educated in the schools of that county and began teaching there himself in 1839. He afterwards went to the University of Tennessee, at Nashville, where he graduated in 1842. He studied law there under R. J. Meigs and began practice in Brownsville in 1843, and soon thereafter came to a good country practice. He was a stern, uncompromising Unionist and took no part in secession, but remained out of the State during the war. After the war he came to Memphis

with Colonel M. R. Hill, and the firm of Smith & Hill soon asserted its strength. On the creation of the Law Court of Memphis, in 1866, he was appointed its judge and filled this bench until his death on October 18, 1867.

Though the appointee of a then unpopular administration, he was more than acceptable to the bar and people of Shelby county, who regarded themselves quite fortunate in his selection. He was one of the foremost lawyers in the State, and soon proved himself a model judge. He combined the "*suavitor in modo*" with the "*fortiter in re*" most admirably. Though sound in judgment and correct in conclusion, he was quick as a flash, and went to the very heart of the case without delay. He was fond of indulging in sparkling, though pleasing and dignified, repartee for the bench and made the most tedious case interesting and entertaining. His death was a genuine loss to the bar, the bench and the public.

Charles Kertrecht was elected chancellor in 1878. This was a well won honor, gained after years of toil and crowning a life of earnest devotion to the profession. He was born in New York. His school education was very limited He labored as a journeyman carpenter during the day and studied books at night. During the forties he came to Somerville, Tenn., arriving there on foot from the Mississippi River, where he landed from a boat. He taught school there and at the same time studied law under Judge Humphreys. When licensed as a lawyer he came to Raleigh about 1845, and thence afterwards to Memphis. From his entrance to the bar at Raleigh, up to his death, in September, 1878, he was identified with its history and its fortunes as intimately as any that ever belonged to it. He was emphatically a working lawyer. Slow, methodical, painstaking, persistent, he won his way by tedious toil to the front rank in profitable and honorable practice. He was not brilliant or showy, attained no point of vantage by intellectual alertness, but when once attained, he fortified and held with genuine Jackson sturdiness and courage. He was a Whig in politics, devoted to the Union, and when secession came, acknowledged no fealty greater than that which he owed to the Union. He was non-partisan and non-combatant during the war, and when it ended naturally joined the Republican party, by which he was elected chancellor in 1878, but died soon after. There was no doubt of his fitness for the position, and had he lived, all classes would have joined in respectful consideration of his opinions, and the bar especially recognised the fitness of his occupancy of the bench.

The pioneer lawyers of Shelby county were not all great men, but from the meagre traditions we have of them handed down from father to son, there were many of that day who would challenge comparison in all that adorns and dignifies a profession, with any of this day. Many of them came here from the older settlements, bringing with them the thoughts, habits and culture of a more advanced society, and some from the schools. To this culture was added the courage and self-reliance of the pioneer. They had but few books, but

these few they knew well. They read less and thought more. They grounded their cases upon elementary and eternal principles and not precedents alone, and thus preserved these principles in greater purity and simplicity. The courts were held at Raleigh for a number of years and many of the lawers practiced in other counties, especially at Somerville. They went from Memphis to Raleigh and Somerville in the hack, on horseback (when their horses did not do as did Lord Eldon's when he rode the circuit, "demur when he should have gone to the country"), and in some instances walked. We know of one instance of a then young lawyer, now an ex-supreme judge, who was under engagement to try a ten dollar replevin case, and who could not pay his stage fare, walking to Somerville to try the case. On these circuits they went together, they lived together and thus became more sociable and companionable with each other, and in social amenities wore off each night the frictions and asperities of each day's conflicts. Many are the stories of amusing adventure, practical joking and fun and frolic told of those circuit days. Some of them, if not nearly all, indulged at times in a small game of "draw poker," though the "Pastor's Aid Society" was the name of latter days.

Henry G. Smith, Ed. Yerger, W. T. Avery, D. M. Leatherman, James Wickersham, Granville Seary, Valentine Barry, John Farrington, W. A. Blythe and John L. T. Sneed and others were, if tradition be true, a jolly and companionable set in those days.

In the trial of cases, and the arguments of counsel, more attention was paid then than now, for now, alas, "the days of oratory are over," to the graces and force of elocution. It was not then, though as now, that the lawyer spoke to a beggarly array of empty benches, but to crowded court-houses. Everybody in the county came court days and listened to the lawyers "plead." There was not that hurry and rush in the dispatch of business as of to-day. The lawyer took his time, and spoke to the people, as well as to the court and jury. He was therefore better known, and more carefully weighed and estimated by the people. Accustomed thus to speak to the public, the lawyer of that day naturally became the stump speaker, the legislator, and the statesman; and from the ranks of the law, the Legislature and the Senate were filled.

Of the lawyers, Robert McAlpin seems to have been the first who settled in Memphis. He was a native of Alabama, came to Memphis from Mobile, and subsequently returned there. He was of medium size, good looking, and said to be a good lawyer. He was in Memphis earlier than 1822.

John P. Perkins was the first solicitor of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions. Appointed August 2, 1821.

John Montgomery, David W. Massey, John Brown, William Stoddard and Robert Hughes were admitted to practice at the same time. Of these, nothing could be learned by the writer of this, in the short space allowed for the preparation of this article. Nothing remains of them but a name upon the docket.

Hon Truly
Henry Clay

They have passed away and out of the memory and lives of the men of this age, as utterly as if they had lived in the days of Rameses, leaving only a name upon some ruin. Not only these, but many more who were at the bar since the war, have left no record of their birth, their lives or death, save in the memory of scattered loved ones. "How soon we is forgot, when we is gone."

Of the early lawyers of special mention, in addition to those already noticed in the list of judges, P. T. Gaines was perhaps the first to reside in Memphis. He was very tall, with gray eyes, short, curly, light hair, and dark complexion. He was an inveterate politician, familiar with all the party machinery of Democracy, and was the strategist of his party, and his office was the headquarters of all opposition to Whigism. All this was naturally to the neglect of his law business, and he had a large practice. The result was he was never ready for trial. He was called "Old Continuendo" by the younger lawyers. He was a pleasant, genial gentleman, and lived and died a bachelor.

Wm. T. Brown was probably the oldest lawyer, and best cultivated member of the bar of his day. He was about five feet eleven inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, thin black hair, medium size. He was a native of North Carolina, brother to Hon. Bedford Brown, congressman and senator from that State for a number of years. He was for awhile circuit judge in Middle Tennessee, and came from there to Memphis, forming a partnership with F. P. Stanton, and the firm was soon doing the largest business in the county. He practiced law with great vigor, was quick and nervous in movement and temperament. His utterances were so rapid when speaking, that he made some ludicrous mistakes, especially in his Latin or French quotations. He was defending a client at Raleigh in an action of trespass, *vi et armis*. His client had been knocked down in the fray, and Mr. Brown in referring to his prostrate form, cried out, "look at him gentlemen of the jury. There he lay *de hors* the combat, and out of the fight." In addition to being one of the foremost lawyers of the day, and an able, earnest politician and Democrat, he was a genial, cultivated, companionable gentleman. He built and resided in the elegant residence just east of St. Agnes Academy on Vance street, and there dispensed an open and hearty hospitality.

Granville D. Searcy was another strong lawyer. He had a frank, open countenance, large blue eyes, and pleasing expression. He came from Somerville to Memphis, where he practiced for a number of years, doing a large share of the most lucrative business of the circuit. As an advocate and lawyer he had great power, and this, coupled with a vast fund of anecdote, and a ready and nimble wit, made him one of the most popular men of his day. He died December, 1853.

James Wickersham was another notable figure at the bar in the *ante bellum* days. He was very tall and erect in figure, with blue eyes and light hair. He came from the North and settled here about 1844. At the first he did but lit-

tle practice, but by patient industry and attention to business, he accumulated a fine practice and estate. He was an excellent lawyer, and a kind and generous man.

"But in the way of bargain, mark ye me, I'll cavil on the tenth part of a hair."

He was for a time like Sam Gammon of later years, much indebted to his landlord, but did not as Sam did, threaten to leave his landlord if the board-bill was mentioned. He finally got what is called an "admiralty case," an attachment on a flat-boat, made a good fee, and bought up his landlord's paper, with which he paid off his board. He died a bachelor, leaving a good estate, which dissolved in chancery.

Hon. Spenser Jarnagan came to Memphis from East Tennessee, in 1847. He was a philosopher and a fisherman. If the fish were biting well, the court had to wait. It is related of him that once during a term of court he went fishing. That day a case of his was called, and the opposite attorney pressed for a trial. Finally the judge called to the sheriff to adjourn the court until to-morrow, saying: "He be d——d if Spenser's case shall suffer while he is fishing for the court."

Mr. Jarnagan was a man of splendid ability, and at one time a distinguished member of the United States Senate. He was about five feet ten inches in height, with light hair and gray eyes. He was a genial gentleman, and an able lawyer. He died in Memphis, June 25, 1851.

Colonel James B. Thornton was born in Carolina county, Va., August 28, 1806. He was educated at William and Mary College, then studied law and practiced in Virginia, until 1846. He was in the Virginia Senate in 1838–39. He married Miss Mariamia T. Horner, of Warrenton, by whom he had four sons and a daughter, all now dead except James B. Thornton, now living in Fayette county, and Dr. G. B. Thornton of Memphis.

In 1847 he moved to Memphis and began the practice of the law there and continued an honored member of this bar for many years. His first wife died in 1852, and he subsequently married Miss Susan Stuart Thornton, by whom he had Lee Thornton, a promising young lawyer of Memphis. Colonel Thornton was a man of fine education and literary attainments. He was also well read in the law. He was a man of letters. He wrote "Thornton on Conveyancing," which at once took its place on the table of every well-equipped lawyer, was made a text book in the Law School of Cambridge, Mass., and ran through two editions. He also wrote a work on Assignments, but in 1860 the manuscript was burned with his office, and the labor of years was destroyed just as it was ready for the press.

In the campaign of 1860, he was an ardent Breckenridge and Lane Democrat, and upon the breaking out of the war he joined the Confederate army and remained with it during the war. He died at his residence near Memphis.

Hon. L. H. Coe came to the Memphis bar in 1846. He was born and

reared in Maury county, Tenn., graduated at Pennsylvania University and commenced practice at Bolivar, Tenn. He was of medium size, dark complexion, and fine appearance. He was a warm friend but a bold and aggressive enemy. Was active in politics, a lawyer of fine attainments. Was killed in a personal difficulty, 1850.

Walter Coleman was a conspicuous figure at the bar from 1846 until some years after the war. He was of large, portly figure, dark hair, light gray or blue eyes, quite large. He was a splendid lawyer, and one of the most fluent and eloquent speakers ever at the Memphis bar. Domestic misfortunes impaired his usefulness, and prevented his attaining those honors his commanding abilities deserved.

Thomas J. Turley, was a noted lawyer of that day. He was a brother of the distinguished W. B. Turley, of the Supreme Court. He was a man of sound learning, and a charming character, and beloved and honored by the people for the gentleness of his manner, and his sterling integrity and fidelity to every trust. He was a laborious and ardent practitioner. He and Judge Wright became partners, and did a large and lucrative practice to the death of Turley, which occurred in 18—. It is pleasing to note that their sons are now partners at the same bar, filling the places of their fathers in all the worthy offices of life.

Wm. K. Poston linked the past and the present. Among the earliest at the Memphis bar, he grew up with it and the city, and contributed much that was best to both.

He was born in Montgomery county, Tenn., in 18—. Married quite young, studied and began the practice of law in Memphis. He was a man of medium height, stoutly built, though not portly, with round smooth face, fine eyes and mouth, and a general appearance in which dignity and gentleness were so blended, that neither asserted prominence or lost themselves. As a lawyer, he was remarkable for the wisdom and soundness of his judgment, the carefulness of his practice, and the smoothness of manner. As a citizen, he was upright and active in his duty to the public, going when necessary and where duty called, though like Luther, "a devil growled at him from every tile." He was a stern Whig, opposed secession with earnestness and power, but when the State seceded he gave his only sons who were able to bear arms, David and King, to the Southern cause, which he himself upheld with a dignity and fidelity that commanded the respect and secured the protection of the Federal commanders themselves.

He died at the early age of forty-four, in 1866, in the vigor of life, and very fullness of usefulness, leaving a large family, some twelve worthy sons and accomplished daughters, and a widow, who like Cordelia of old, has reared these to lives of duty and usefulness.

David M. Currin came to Memphis about 1848. He was born in Murfrees-

boro, in 1819, and graduated at the Nashville University in his seventeenth year. Read law under Return J. Meigs. Was a candidate for the Legislature at twenty-one years of age, and though defeated for this office, made such a reputation as a popular speaker, that he was made elector on the Polk ticket, in the canvass of 1843–44. He served several terms in the State Legislature from Memphis, and made one or two races for Congress. He was twice elected to the Confederate Congress, and died near Richmond, Va., March 25, 1864.

Mr. Currin was a lawyer of ability, but his taste and genius were in the broader field of politics. He was devoted to literature, and spoke with a readiines and elegance that was simply charming. He was a ready wit and caustic satirist. He was earnest, indefatigable, faithful and fearless. Some of his speeches while in Congress, notably an eulogium on a member of the Confederate Congress from Missouri, were models of literay taste and finish.

Henry G. Smith. One of the lawyers that came earliest to Memphis, was Henry Grattan Smith. Born in Connecticut in 1807, he received a liberal and classical education, and removed in early manhood to North Carolina, and was there appointed to a professorship in Chapel Hill University. After a few years he removed to Greenville, Tenn., and thence to Memphis about 1845. He was appointed to the supreme bench of Tennessee in 1868, and occupied his seat there until 1870, when he resumed the practice in Memphis. He served one term in the State Senate. On the night of the 31st of December, 1878, he attended a public meeting of citizens in Memphis, where he made an earnest speech of counsel and advice. On reaching home after the meeting, he fell to the floor and died with scarcely a struggle.

Such is the brief outline of his life. Such the cold chronicler would write and then end. But in this life of seventy-one years there was more of ardent, passionate youth, warm and vigorous manhood, dignified but graceful old age, more of ambition, labor, struggle, victory, honor, much more to be remembered and emulated than usually attend those years.

His life and character was full, round and complete. A fine and graceful figure, good head, keen eyes, and a manner dignified, yet pleasing, always commanding respect but never repelling. A temper sometimes cold in the intensity of thought and the earnestness of struggle, alternating, however, quickly and often with the best of humor, the liveliest of wit, and the utmost abandon of cheerfulness and good nature. See him in the arena of the forum or in the public debate, and his blade flashed as keenly as that of Saladin, while his arm struck with the vigor of a Richard. See him, after the contest was over, in the circle of lawyers that loved to gather around him, and his fund of anecdote and reminiscence, his store of good humor made you forget the formidable foeman in the cheerful *raconteur*, while in the home circle and the salons of society he was at once polished and refined, graceful and gentle.

He devoted his time earnestly to his profession and was a laborious and meth-

J. W. Clark.

odical worker. Here was the arena of his labors, his struggles, his honor and happily for that profession, here will the deep impress of his character longest endure. He took an earnest interest in everything that touched the dignity and honor of the profession. He was the father of the Memphis Law Library, for to him more than to any one else, do we owe the establishment of this invaluable library. Devoting his time earnestly to his profession, he yet found time to serve the State, not as a politician, looking to his own advancement, but as a citizen devoting his time, his energy and his thoughts to the service of the people. He gave his time and his talents as he paid his taxes — as a duty he owed to the commonwealth to share the common burden. Of the firmest convictions of policy and right and duty, he was deaf to ridicule, and regardless of public opinion when he felt that opinion was wrong. He moved in straight lines, with noble purpose, to exalted positions of thought and duty, having always "the sense of virtue, looking not to what is called a good name, for reward, but to itself, the highest sense of virtue."

His last public appearance was at a meeting of citizens called to take action upon a matter of vital importance to the city. He then earnestly warned against impending danger to the interests of his city and in a few moments thereafter was dead. This speech was his *Morituri Salutamus.*

"O Cæsar, we who are about to die,
Salute you, was the gladiator's cry;
In the arena, standing face to face
With death and the Roman populace."

Edwin M. Yerger. Of him, Judge J. L. T. Sneed furnishes the following sketch: "It is no disparagement to any of his associates at the bar of that day to say that Edwin M. Yerger was the most remarkable man of his day. Indeed, he was confessedly so among them all. Francis Jeffrey once said of Macaulay, 'Tom. Macaulay ought to be embalmed and kept.' The same might have been said of Judge Yerger; and what Macaulay said of Lord Bacon might also be said of him, that 'he had one of the most exquisitely constructed intellects that was ever bestowed upon any of the children of men.' He was not a philosopher like Lord Bacon, nor, like him, had he made his mind 'the mirror of the universal world' by profound researches in the occult sciences and all things else. He was not a perfect man. Who is? 'No human quality is so well wove in warp and woof, but there's some flaw in it.' But his social virtues and intellectual beauties held all his frailties in such black eclipse, that no friend, however near, was prepared to admit that any very grave fault could be laid to his charge. Indeed, there was a halo of *bonhomie* always about him and a fascination in his converse that charmed men into oblivion of all else but his brilliant wit, his genial nature and electric brain power. One thing may be said and will be said by all who knew him well, that he had in his character that sort of chastity of personal honor which shrunk from a blot of his good name, as from a stab of a stiletto."

He was born at Lebanon, Tenn., and was of German extraction. The old homestead is still to be seen in Lebanon, the birth-place of a family of great lawyers. In boyhood he went with his brother-in-law, the present Judge Finley, of Florida, to the Seminole war. Returning, he became a law student in the office of his distinguished brother, George S. Yerger, once attorney-general of Tennessee. He came to Memphis early in the forties and was one of the strong firm of Herron, Finley & Yerger. Both of his partners were strong men. Herron has passed away. Finley, one of the first men of his time in all that ennobles man, removed to Florida, where for many years he has been a central figure; a member of Congress, a brigadier-general of the Confederacy, a judge, and now recently a United States Senator by executive appointment. He was, in 1844, also mayor of Memphis. When Yerger came to Memphis he was very poor, but caring little for money, he freely divided his little income among the young men in a worse condition than himself. And it was "long division" at that, for the younger toilers of that day had a hard time. He had the most generous heart I ever knew. Sometimes after dividing out I have known him to walk to his courts at Raleigh for the want of money to get there otherwise. I accompanied him several times on these expeditions. After a while he made the walking to Raleigh a fashionable recreation, and we were accompanied once by Wickersham, the "admiralty lawyer," and by Stanton, the eminent politician and lawyer of that day. I shall never forget my first pedestrian trip with Yerger to Raleigh. We had stopped at Wolf River bridge and were calmly looking at the clear water before entering town. I said: "Ed, let's hurry on; I may have to return home to-night." "What for," he asked in surprise. "Well, I have no money, and I don't know that the landlord will be willing to trust me, as I must tell him the situation as soon as I get there." "Let me fix that," said he, "I'll talk to Zenas Alexander about it. He is one of the cleverest men you ever saw and I'll bet he says yes." When we reached the hotel he called out Mr. Alexander, and introducing me, said: "Here's a young who has come here to live or starve at the law. He wants to stay here and has no money. Will you credit him for his board on his prospects?" "Certainly I will," said the landlord, and I know not which was the happier of the two, Edwin or myself. I made more than a hundred dollars in cash that term and at the end of it we all rode home in the hack.

The faculty which distinguished Judge Yerger above all his contemporaries was the process of ratiocination, by which he could reason out the law of every case without absolute knowledge of it, and without looking into books. In nineteen out of twenty cases the books would show that his process of induction had brought him to the right conclusion. And indeed if the books did not agree with him, some of us had come to believe that the books must be wrong. His reasoning powers in this respect were wonderful, and tended much to confirm the saying of Lord Coke, that the common law was at least

only the perfection of reason. When Judge Yerger accepted the chancellorship of Shelby county he made a great mistake. He was too great at the bar to dwarf himself into a tread-mill position like that. And yet he was an able chancellor, and was seldom reversed, and when so reversed, as the old man said of the sectional war, "God only knows who was right." It was as an advocate, a pleader and a counselor that he shone conspicuous over all. His arguments were generally brief, without any surplus words. He believed with Southey, that words are like sunbeams, the more they are condensed the more they burn. He seemed to need no mere say so himself to know what the law was, but his propositions before the court were always braced by what Jerry Black would call, "a torrent of authority." His wit and repartee was generally of that benevolent order that left no sting, but he was a fearless man when provoked by a saucy adversary, he could let fly the *lethalis arundo* of forensic satire with terrific effect. Such was Edwin M. Yerger, a man without guile and a man without a peer. His jealous solicitude for the independence of the bar, if nothing else, deserves a monument from the lawyers and the people. Who that knew him well, has not heard him quote those celebrated words of Edmund Burke: "I will forever, and at all hazards, assert the dignity, independence and integrity of the English bar, without which impartial justice, the most sacred guarantee of British liberty, can have no existence."

John F. Sale. The name of Ed. Yerger conjures up the name and form of that other inseparable companion, and true genius, John F. Sale. John F. Sale was born in Union county, Ky., December 29, 1822. He was given a common school education, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Morganfield, Ky. In his twenty-third year he married Miss Anna B. Johnson, and in 1846 he moved to Memphis. In 1855 he was elected attorney-general for this district and served four years. In 1859 he was defeated for the same office by the shrewdest and most popular man at the bar by only about a dozen votes. From that time forth, until his death, on the 16th of November, 1872, he devoted himself almost exclusively to the criminal practice, and was known throughout this and adjoining States as one of the most adroit and powerful criminal lawyers at the bar. There was scarcely an important case from 1850 till his death, in which he was not engaged. Of the most noted of these were the Bolton case before the war, and the Dickens and Graves and Poston cases since. He was the last of that brightest coterie of legal minds, Brown, King, Yerger and Sale, which for twenty years and more made the Memphis bar famous in criminal polemics. He was more than six feet in height, well proportioned, dark hair and eyes, fine head indicating more power than of refinement. His face was the broad mirror of his character. A notice of him at his death, written by Colonel M. C. Galloway, portrayed him so well, it is here partly given: "John F. Sale was great in his frivolities, great in his burlesque, great in his humor, great in his common sense, the great lawyer, the great

orator, the great blackguard, the great companion, the great friend, the great worshiper of ladies, the great spendthrift. In nothing was he little. He excelled in everything. While speaking in almost alternate sentences he could make the transit from 'grave to gay, from lively to severe.' He could make a speech abounding in the loftiest statesmanship, philosophy or metaphysics, and then suddenly deal in abuse, either chaste, classic or vulgar as the emergency required. His wit was bright and sparkling as a diamond; his sarcasm keen, sharp and pungent; his irony was caustic and biting; his ridicule was chafing, withering, overwhelming, and when the exigency required it, he could, by his abuse, granulate his victim into mincemeat. His intellectual display, whether speaking, writing, or in private conversation, was that of a Titan tumbling down massive fragments of originality. He always produced a splash and a foam as he launched into the stream of other men's thoughts, his bright, fresh and unique ideas." He was the most original in thought and simile of any member of the bar. "Why, gentlemen of the jury," he once said, "the opposing counsel has the most fertile brain and imagination of the universe; give him a leather shoestring and he will make a whole tanyard out of it."

He and Ed. Yerger were for a number of years inseparable. It was an unusual sight to see one upon the street without the other. They walked together, talked together, drank together, and had almost one purse in common. They were often employed together in defence of same defendant, and it was a sturdy jury indeed that could withstand the strategy and the force of one, and the learning and eloquence of the other.

"I see him now, as oft we saw him stand,
Majestic in his form, his soul more grand,
What eloquence and wit alternate blazed,
'Till jurors wept, and judges sat amazed,
While guilt and meanness sifted through and through,
Quailed to the lash his fiery vengence threw,
'Till Innocence looked up, alas, no gold was hers,
And paid him all he asked — her thankful tears."

When the war came on, the bar of Shelby county were the first to the front. Kit Williams went in the full bud of ripening greatness, and fell in the first battle, Shiloh, with all his blushing honors thick upon him. Thomas W. Preston went and fell at the same time. Turley gave one son, Wright gave two, following them to the field himself, and one came not back. McKisick, Morgan, Bankhead, Beard, Hammond, Scott, Hume, Finly, Stovall, Frayser, Beecher, Logwood and many others of the Memphis bar made gallant soldiers, and rose to high rank.

The years of the war, a bloody chasm, divides the bar and the days of yore from the present. Before 1865 the accessions to the bar of Memphis had been gradual, *pari passu* with its general growth. But in the years immediately following the war, the additions were rapid and prominent. Attracted by the

Yours Truly
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geographical position, by its promise of future greatness, and by the large volume of hitherto pent up litigation, they came flocking from every quarter. Lawyers who had outgrown their county constituencies, first men of provinces, sought this new and larger field. Landon C. Haynes and the Heiskells from East Tennessee, Geo. Gantt from Middle, W. H. Stephens and M. R. Hill, and Thomas G. Smith from West Tennessee, Judge R. M. Heath and Duncan McRae from North Carolina, Judge Henry T. Ellett, William Harris, James Phelan and J. W. Clapp from Mississippi, Albert Pike, Chas. W. Adams and W. M. Randolph from Arkansas, with many others, then came to Memphis.

There were here then of the old bar, R. J. Morgan, J. M. Gregory, B. M. Estes, Yerger & Sale, Massey, Wright, McKisick, Howell Jackson, Kertrecht, Craft, Finly, Tom Brown, Beard and others. Then added to these was still another class of younger lawyers, some the saplings of maturer trees already here, others transplanted seeking new fields; the most of them ex-confederates, already schooled to hardy self-reliance and struggle; and all spurred by noble ambition, and that other more vigorous rider, "necessity." These last soon made up in energy, vigilance, and study, for lack of experience, and pressed themselves forward in challenge to the oldest and ablest. With these elements the Memphis bar became at once one of the very ablest and most noted in the entire Southwest, and its forums the arena of some of the most able and earnest struggles known to the profession; and it has retained this high and honorable distinction to the present day.

Of the lawyers who have passed away in later years, none occupied in life a more conspicuous place than General W. Y. C. Humes.

He was born in Abington, Va., in June, 1830. His father had been wealthy but lost his fortune, and his son was left upon his own resources. A neighbor lent him money for his expenses at college, and he graduated at the Virginia Military Institute, then taught school and with his first earnings repaid his benefactor. Then read law and moved to Knoxville, where he married a Miss White, by whom he had two sons, both living in Memphis, and one, Lowry W. Humes, practicing law. About 1858 he came to Memphis, entering at once upon a lucrative practice. Upon the opening of hostilities, he entered the Confederate service, and became a lieutenant in Bankhead's battery. Was then promoted to rank of captain, and then major of artillery. Was captured at Island No. 10, and carried to Johnson's Island, where he remained nearly a year. After being exchanged he was stationed at Mobile, where he was promoted to a brigadier-general, and assigned to duty with Wheeler's Cavalry, in the Army of Tennessee. He was made major-general just before the surrender. He was wounded near Greensboro, N. C., in the last battle fought by the Army of Tennessee. His first wife having died some years before, in 1863 or 1864, he married Miss Sallie Elder, of Memphis, by whom he left four children. Nature was more than lavish in her bestowal of gifts upon General Humes, phys-

ical and mental. He stood six feet and one inch high, and weighed two hundred pounds, was well balanced and proportioned, erect as an Indian, active as an athlete, quick and impetuous in movement, a slightly aquiline nose, eagle eye, dark hair and commanding brow.

"A combination and a form indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal,
To give the world assurance of a man."

He was an ideal soldier, and when mounted on his splendid charger with the fire of battle in his eye, the clear, ringing voice of command in his battle shout, he was young Harry come to life. He was a born leader of cavalry, and seemed to revel in the din and tumult of the charge, the buzz, the hum, the shock of men, the clang of rushing squadrons, and all the hurly-burly of the battle. As a lawyer, he was still a cavalry leader, carrying to the forum the tactics of the field. His manner in law, as in battle, was to meet a charge with a charge. When engaged in the preparation of a case, he gave his days, and his nights, and his whole soul to it. He worked as laboriously, but far more impetuously than Judge Arch. Wright. He was known to scarcely eat or sleep for days and nights when preparing a case. When he came to speak he had no time for words, mere words, or thought for the elegance of manner or graces of diction. He went directly to the points of his case and showered his blows as if they were sabre strokes. He stormed as if a fort were to be taken; marshalling his words sometimes so closely as to prevent their utterance. His vehemence and enthusiasm had so much of self-conviction that it became contagious to jury and judge, and made him the most dangerous of antagonists. His practice was large, lucrative, and of the most important cases. His name and form were familiar to all the higher courts of the State and at Washington. He attached his friends to him with hooks of steel, because for them he would go any length. His time and his purse was theirs. He melted to tenderness with the most generous sympathy to every tale of sorrow, and warmed to indignation at every act of injustice. And yet it may be said of him he had no enemies.

He enjoyed life with the same exuberance. He spent freely, and enjoyed fully. He was the best of companions. He told a story well, and with the same ardor he argued a case, or fought a battle, and when it was told he exploded with laughter and enjoyment, bowing his body, swinging his arms and kicking up his heels as if every sinew and muscle joined in the fun of it. But it was in the family circle he was most lovely and lovable. Here he was gentleness and tenderness itself. When at home his children recited no lesson before he had first heard it. The writer recalls a visit to him in his last sickness. On entering the room, he was going over a lesson in Cæsar with his daughters, and was just calling attention to a noble speech of Ariovistus to Cæsar. Imprisonment, over-work, and inattention to his own danger, did their work. He died at Huntsville, September, 1883.

Thomas R. Smith was born in Maine, November 27, 1830. Was graduated at Bowdoin College at nineteen. He removed early to Bolivar, Tenn., where he taught school and studied law. In 1862 he came to Memphis. In 1866 he became judge of the Law Court of Memphis, from which honor he soon resigned. He was for several years president of the Memphis school board and gave to the position much of able, earnest and valuable labor. He was at one time and up to his death, one of the most successful practitioners at the bar. He was indefatigable in labor and exhaustless in resources. He had the unusual combination of great quickness of perception with soundness of judgment and persistent tenacity. While he had few of the graces of eloquence and but little fertility of imagination and no fancy, he was a forcible and direct speaker and formidable antagonist. He died in March, 1872.

General Chas. W. Adams. Among the men of prominence who came from other States to Memphis about 1865, was General Chas. W. Adams, of Arkansas. He was born on the 16th of August, 1817, in Boston, Mass., of an historic family. In 1819 his family removed with him to New Albany, Ind. In 1835 Chas. W. emigrated to Helena, Ark., where he was soon made cashier of the Helena branch of the Real Estate Bank of Arkansas. While filling this position he studied law and was admitted to practice in 1839. He was well equipped for practice and soon rose rapidly in his profession. In 1852 he was elected to a circuit judgeship and presided at the trial of the celebrated Martha Washington case in 1854, which has been brought again to prominence by the recent discovery in California of one of the parties then indicted for the burning of the boat, whither he went under an assumed name and where he has since grown to wealth and prominence. In politics General Adams was a Whig, and with these, at first opposed secession. In 1860 he was a candidate for the electoral college on the Bell and Everett ticket. Subsequently he became a member of the Arkansas Constitutional Convention and voted for secession. He then joined the Confederate army and became colonel of the Twenty-third Arkansas Infantry Regiment, which he recruited, and with this regiment did good service in the cis-Mississippi department. On the reorganization of the regiment, he was given the office of chief of staff to General Hindman. For conspicuous gallantry on the field he was made brigadier-general and ordered to the trans-Mississippi department, where he served until the surrender.

In the fall of 1865 he came to Memphis with General Albert Pike, lawyer, statesmen, journalist and poet, a man who, in fact, like Bacon, "took all knowledge for his province," and together they soon took rank among the foremost at the bar. General Adams was at this time striking in personal appearance, tall, slender, erect, gray eyes, long hair and beard, usually wearing Confederate gray, to which he clung with loving devotion. He was dignified but pleasant in manner, especially attractive when he laughed heartily, as he could often do. As a lawyer, he was noted for the care with which he prepared his cases, and

the thoroughness and force with which they were argued. He was a man of many books, which he studied closely and freely in brief and argument. He died in 1878, leaving the best heritage, a good name, to his family, one of whom, E. F. Adams, is now practicing law in Memphis, treading worthily the the path his father trod.

Archibald Wright. Had a stranger been standing upon the corner of Main and Madison streets late any afternoon a few years ago, he would have noticed there a group of persons. He would have noticed that the central figure of this group was an old man some seventy years of age, tall, though slightly bent, robust, rugged, with gray hair, keen gray eyes, prominent cheek, low forehead, and with a red bandana handkerchief which he alternated from one hand to his mouth and then to the other hand. His dress was of the age just after knee breeches had disappeared. A broad brimmed soft hat, broad open collar, pants of the old style, and large, comfortable shoes were the characteristics of his dress. This was judge Archibald Wright, the Saul, the Nestor and the Cato of the Memphis bar. Archibald Wright was born in the county of Maury, Tenn., on the 29th of November, 1809, but was reared in Giles county; was educated at Mount Pleasant Academy and Giles College; read law with Judge Bramlett, and obtained license to practice in 1832. He was a volunteer and served a campaign in the Florida war. On the 29th of May, 1837, he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Eldridge. He removed to Memphis in 1851 and formed a partnership with T. J. Turley. In 1856 he was appointed a member of the Supreme Court of Tennessee and was elected to the same office in 1858, and remained upon the bench until the sound of arms stilled the voice of justice.

He was an ardent Southerner, and went with the South in the great contest, giving two sons to active service, he himself going with them and staying with the army, though not as a soldier, until the war was ended. There was no better known figure in the Army of Tennessee than that of Judge Wright, mounted on a large gray mule, wearing his red bandana *in his mouth* and always found near the thunder of his son's battery. After the war he returned to Memphis and practiced law here in the Supreme Courts of adjoining States and at Washington. As a man Judge Wright was a link between the past and the present; but was so firmly pressed and fashioned in the first that it took none of the characteristics of the present. Though not himself a pioneer, he came of and after them so shortly that all the best of their traits were his. He retained all the simplicity, the directness and the honesty of the manner and habit of this age. Severe in speech and rugged in manner, it was still that severity which is simple honesty, and that ruggedness which is the mere scorn of fashion, and never vulgar or ill-bred. He had no fondness for literature and read no books, but of law. He was never known to make a quotation. His knowledge was unusually practical. He had read men and events, however,

never forgot anything he had once learned; and had thus accumulated a vast storehouse of useful knowledge, which he had at full command, and drew from with ready hand. He had grown up, as it were, with the State, with its legislative, political and judicial history. He had read no books in all his life perhaps on political economy, and knew nothing of the technical rules and scientific theories of government, but had been familar for half a century with the rise and progress of the State and National government, and watched with a keen appreciative intellect the suggestion, advancement and fate of principles of government, had seen the rise and fall of parties, and had thus become, by practical experience thoroughly familiar with the spirit and genius of American government and progress. He had grown up with the legislative history of Tennessee. Its statute laws were almost a part of his own life and thought. He not only knew when such and such statutory innovations were made, but knew the circumstances which led up to such enactments, the reasons therefor, and the remedies that were intended. It was the same as to all the earlier decisions of the Supreme Court. He not only remembered the cases themselves and the principles decided, and how one modified or reversed the other, but also in many instances knew the parties themselves and remembered counsel employed, and their arguments in the particular cases. He was the contempory of Reese, Green, McKinney, and Caruthers, and Marshall, and Fogg, and Ewing, and many others of that bright galaxy that preceded the war. He had not the polished learning of Reese, the full reading of Green, the impetuous strength of McKinney, or the grace and fluency of Marshall and Ewing, and yet in all the solid attainments of the lawyer and the sturdy virtues of the man, he was the peer of them all. Like these, his reputation was not confined to any one section of the State, but belonged in common to all. He was perhaps the most careful, laborious and painstaking practioner that was ever at this bar. His habit was where a case was submitted to him, to first make himself familiar with all the facts. He would then prepare an elaborate brief on the questions of law in the case, and then address himself to getting up in the most careful way, every particle of evidence attainable to make out his case. Then before it was called for hearing, he prepared himself for argument by the most exhaustive research. His pleading was elaborate, diffuse, prolix almost to tediousness; but his opponent always found on hearing that no amendments to Judge Wright's pleading were needed for him to get in all of proof, authority and argument he wanted. In argument he took his time, and said all that could properly be said on his side, submitting every proposition that could possibly bear on the case. His pleadings, briefs and arguments as a lawyer were the very antipodes in style, of his opinions as a judge. The last were models of brevity, terseness and point. When asked to explain this he said in his curt way: "When I was deciding myself, I knew what I was going to decide; when before the court, I don't know what some fool judge may decide."

In argument he covered the table with books, and usually commenced with the earliest enunciation of the principle relied upon, and traced it through the English and American decisions to the present. He used no notes or written memoranda, but with memory of dates and cases as remarkable as that of Macaulay, referred in succession to sometimes twenty cases, giving from memory, style of case, with book, page and the reasonings of the court.

In practice, while he had nothing of the trickster or pettifogger, he recognised the truth of what a recent German writer has ably presented, "That every lawsuit was a war, and the forces engaged in hostility to each other," and woe to the opponent who came to the battle without full armor. Lord Coke says that "a great learned man is a long time in making." So of Judge Wright, as a lawyer. He was made a great lawyer by the years and the events through which he passed. He was the last, too, of such lawyers. The circumstances which surrounded his life and moulded and pressed his mind and character have passed forever. The days of pioneer simplicity are gone. The decisions and statutes are too numerous and voluminous for any one henceforth to follow and master them as they grow. The lawyer of principles must give way, to a great extent, to the lawyer of precedents.

The most assiduous student, the most active practitioner, the most earnest citizen cannot hope to grow up with and become a part of the law and history of his time, as did the subject of this sketch. There will never be another Archibald Wright.

"Are yet two Romans living, such as these?
The last of all the Romans, fare the well."

Of his private virtues, did space permit, we could say much that was true and beautiful. These live in the hearts and worthy lives of his children, as his public merit is made perpetual in the archives of the State.

George R. Phelan. In 1866 there came to Memphis from Missisippi, a young lawyer, George R. Phelan, who very soon became a conspicuous figure at the bar and in the politics of the State. He was the son of James Phelan, senator from Mississippi to the Confederate Congress and afterwards practicing law in Memphis.

George Phelan was tall, slender, erect, graceful and dignified. His mouth was delicate but firm, his chin square and strong, his eyes keen gray and well apart, and above towered a high forehead, backed by a magnificent head that gave evidence of much breadth. His whole appearance was that of alertness and courage. He was in character the very embodiment of the aristocratic youth of the South. Quick to anger, slow to forgive, vindictive, haughty, imperious and jealous of honor, "as an eagle of her ærie," and yet withal, soft and gentle as a woman to those he loved. His talents were of the very highest order, his cultivation the very best. Not after the order of the schools, but after the bent of his own genius. He had followed the instincts of his own inclination and made himself. With an intense thirst for knowledge he had, alone and un-

aided, taken up and studied such subjects as were most pleasing to him. The sea and the science of war were his loves. He studed naval architecture and the charts of the sea, with its wind and water currents, with ardor. He studied the art of war and the science of tactics and strategy with an assiduity and thoroughness that made him one of the most finished and caustic critics of modern tactics. He published but little, but left many manuscripts of comment and criticism upon the campaigns of the war. Politics and political economy also engaged his attention, and he became familiar with its writings from Ricardo and Machiavelli to Henry George. Polite literature he devoured as a pastime, the law he studied as an instrument.

The affection of the writer for the subject prompts the most extended notice the limits of these pages will permit, but his life and character justify far more than the space claimed. His character was the most unique and his brief career in Memphis the most conspiuous of any that has ever belonged to its bar. His life was a very romance of stirring and dangerous adventure. He was reared at Aberdeen, Miss., and before he was twelve and while other boys of his age were playing marbles and ball, he was devouring Mayne Reid's "Boy Hunters," "Cooper's Tales," "Arabian Nights" and "Poe's Tales." He read Waverly in twenty-seven consecutive heats, almost without pausing to take breath. An old friend tells of his establishing in the corner of the yard, a wigwam made of an old blanket and some sticks, before which he would sit for hours wrapped in another blanket and holding an old musket, playing Indian chief. At ten he rebelled against the authority of his father, headed a rebellion and secession of several other boys and started down the Tombigbee to the sea. At fourteen he joined the Confederate army and served for some months in Virginia until the term of his enlistment was out. He was then sent to the military school at Tuscaloosa, from which he was expelled the first session for general deviltry He then, without money, started for Texas and Mexico on foot, made his way across the Mississippi, his only companion a rifle, thence to Brownsville and Matamoras and thence down the Rio Grande to the mouth. Here he met the captain of a schooner bound for New Orleans and he engaged to work his passage. He was at first dreadfully sick. "Such," he wrote afterwards, "was my introduction to the ocean, and rough as it was, I love the sea with an ardent passion." The cook becoming sick, he took his place at five dollars per month. Arriving at New Orleans he shipped on another schooner for Philadelphia, at ten dollars per month. He finally landed at New York, ragged and with three dollars in money. In order to get South again he enlisted in the Fourteenth New York Cavalry, Colonel Mott commanding. Before the regiment left New York, they were called to assist in quelling the celebrated riot there and a few shots were fired and several killed. His regiment was finally sent around by an old hulk of a steamer to New Orleans and thence to Opelousas, La., with the Confederates in front. Here he

seized the first opportunity of picket duty and escaped to the Confederate lines. He was then sixteen years of age.

In December, 1863, he started on foot for Aberdeen and crossed the Mississippi at night under the shadow of a Federal gunboat. Arriving at Aberdeen, he soon tired there, and then went to Richmond, Va. Here, his father being a Senator, and his youthful exploits becoming known, he was soon the talk of the town and the lion of the hour. He again joined the Confederate army and served with distinguished gallantry until the end of the war. He then studied law assiduously for a year and came to Memphis in August, 1866. Success was slow at first and he lived very hard, sleeping, as he said, on the sofa in his office and eating where he could the cheapest. He went to New York on some business and while there fell in with prominent Fenians and engaged in an expedition to Ireland as colonel of cavalry. Finally reaching the coast of Ireland, he and another landed, and while he was ashore the ship and crew captured and a five hundred pound reward was offered for the capture of Colonel Phelan, which was read to him by one of the detectives then searching for him. He soon escaped to England, visited Mr. Benjamin, from whom he borrowed enough to pay his passage to New York, and came thence back to Memphis. He was then an experienced and full fledged Fenian and at once organised a large Fenian circle in Memphis. The Irish were from this time forth his ardent admirers, sworn supporters and steady constituents. Tiring of the monotony of Memphis and the law, in 1867 he went to Brazil to join its army. He was promised a colonelcy, but before his commission was given him he was out of money, and again shipped at Rio Janeiro for Demarara before the mast. Touching at Georgetown he headed a remonstrance of the crew against the captain and a row ensued. The captain drew his pistol to kill Phelan, but he coolly suggested to the captain that if he should accidentally miss, his dirk, which he always carried, "would lovingly seek his bowels." The captain took his suggestion, put up his pistol and put Phelan ashore. Phelan made his way back to New York, when he again shipped for Brazil as quartermaster of a vessel, making the round trip and saving eighty dollars in money. With this he returned to Memphis and again proposed to practice law, confined principally to criminal practice. He rose quickly to prominence in this practice and seemed destined to great success. In 1870 he published, in the Memphis *Appeal*, a column article attacking with great point, vigor and sarcasm the then Democratic executive committee. It was especially caustic on James Brizzolari, a young Italian, a lawyer and member of the committee, and making himself prominent in local politics. Brizzolari published a bitter personal denunciation of Phelan and Phelan challenged him at once. A duel took place between them across the river and just below Memphis. It was witnessed by the passengers of a steamer, many ladies being witnesses. Two shots were fired, when at the second Brizzolari fell, wounded in the shoulder. Phelan was again the lion of the hour. His second in the duel slept with him the night before.

J. S. Galloway

He relates that at pipe of day that morning, he was awakened by Phelan springing out of bed crying: "The sun doth gild our armor; up my lords."

In October, 1872, he married Miss Julia Hunt, the beautiful daughter of Colonel W. R. Hunt, of Memphis. He subsequently served a term in the Tennessee Legislature; and was quite prominent in the State politics of the next few years. His health, however, soon failed him. Consumption, the dread curse of the race, had seized him, and the balance of his life was a brave, but unsuccessful resistance to its ravages. One season, with only a negro cook, he spent on the prairies and among the Ute Indians of Colorado. Thrice, with a negro attendant, he spent the winter in a small sailboat between New Orleans and Jacksonville, Fla. Often, sick and alone, he would lay for days upon some small island of the coast, hovering between life and death. Finally his physician told him he had but little time to live, and no hope, and he gave up the fight, and came home to die. He died in Memphis in September, 1882.

The story of this struggle for life, known only to a few, has more of courage and pathos than would furnish forth a novel. To use his own expression as to the final surrender, when he was told that his days were numbered, "Then I felt it was childish to contend longer with my fate. Better by far to wrap my toga around me and fall with dignity, than to spend my last hours fighting with straws, and battling for a little more breath."

This is but a brief and meagre outline of the principal events of his life, a poor portraiture of one of the brightest intellects that ever adorned the Memphis bar. Had his health permitted his steady pursuit of his high aims, and his life been spared a few years, he would have attained the highest eminence.

A sketch of the Shelby county bar would be incomplete without some tribute to the high ethical code and moral tone of its present members. They practice law upon a high plane. They appreciate that the lawyer is an officer of the court, and the relations of the bench and bar are the most cordial and mutually helpful. The practice among themselves is the most liberal, verging sometimes to laxity and to the surrender of the rights of the client. They adopt in practice the proposition formulated by Judge Blackley, Supreme Court of Georgia, "that litigation, though contest, is not war, but peace; its rights are pacific, and so are its methods and morality," rather than the German idea heretofore advanced. All mere technical questions and matters of form which do not go to the merits of the case, are waived. Pleadings are made up and amended largely in office, and depositions taken informally. Known facts are admitted in proper cases. Sharp practice has been frowned out of practice. The professional rivalry is keen, but generous. They delight in helping one another to preferment. The social relations of the lawyers is of the most cordial character. They are companionable one with another, and their bar banquets are symposiums of wit, wisdom, and jollity. Verily they

> "Do as adversaries do in law,
> Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends."

There are many others of the members of the bar now dead, deserving of special mention. The brave Butler P. Anderson, the hero of the epidemic of 1878, who gave his life to suffering humanity.

"Greater love hath no man than this."

The genial W. T. Avery, whom every one loved. Ed. Beecher, the gallant soldier, and profound lawyer. George Winchester, the cultivated lawyer and Christian gentleman. Judge J. E. R. Ray, whose character was gentleness and kindness itself. L. B. Horrigan, the able judge of the Criminal Court. R. B. Hutchinson, the superior lawyer and author of that valuable work, "Hutchinson on Carriers." Genial, whole-souled Sam. Gammon,

"A fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy,"

who died too soon for his friends. And then worthy T. B. Micou, above whose fresh made grave the grass has not yet sprung. It would have been a labor of love to have come with reverent and tender hands and to have removed the moss and lichens which time has gathered too soon on their names and memory, but the time given for the preparation of this article did not permit the gathering of dates and material necessary. This tender ministration to the memory of all the dead of the bar, with a short sketch of those living, while the facts are at hand, should be the duty of some of its members, and the material thus gathered put in enduring form.

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF MEMPHIS.

First Physicians — Eminent Early Members of the Profession — Botanic Physicians — Introduction of Homeopathy — Early Efforts with Yellow Fever — Names of Physicians from 1850-60 — Demoralisation of the Profession During the War — Devotion to Duty in 1878-9 — First Colored Physician — Charitable Efforts of the Profession — Private Infirmaries — List of Physicians in 1888 — Biographies of Physicians — Medical Societies, Colleges and Periodicals.

NO class of men, whether of the professions or in the varied employment of ordinary life, are so careless in regard to their history as is the medical profession. Medical societies are organised, and for a time prove invaluable to the community, but ere long they repeat the too common experience of such organisations and cease to exist, and history fails to record but little more than the mere fact that they once existed. Medical colleges frequently share the same fate, and too often those who have struggled to maintain them are also early forgotten. Such, it is true, has it been with the medical history of the past of Memphis. Here and there are to be found evidences which point to a brilliant medical career, but facts to form a perfect record are limited, and imperfectly attainable. The leading factor of this indifference no doubt rests

upon the well recognised basis that medical effort and medical success is of individual origin. Physicians have little in common with each other to go to form a professional history, an aggregation of the personal attainments of each is, therefore, essential to its perfection and perpetuation. But to record the deeds of each would open a wide field, and would develop facts that should be preserved, yet the limited space of a work of this sort forbids its full cultivation.

In the year 1834 Memphis was but a small place, containing less than 200 adult white males, and among them were Drs. M. B. Sappington and Wyatt Christian, the pioneer medical men of the settlement. The following year Dr. John R. Frayser was added to the profession of the village. Dr. Frayser has from that time until the present been in active professional life. He has seen Memphis in all the phases of her existence, and although feeble, he still lives, and around him clusters much of the medical history of our city.

During the following decade little occurred of interest to the general reader. Passing to 1845 we find Memphis with a population of 5,000 souls. With this increase in population, and a corresponding increase in commercial wealth, the field for professional skill became more inviting. At this period Dr. Lewis Shanks was making a specialty of diseases of females and children, although largely engaged in the general practice. Dr. Howell R. Robards soon followed, and attaining a reputation in surgery, did most of the operating in the city and valley around it. During the year 1850 Dr. William V. Taylor, a man of high professional standing, and the father of Arthur K., William V., jr., John and Richard, all medical men of superior attainments, located in the city, and was sooner or later followed by his sons. This family of doctors wielded a wide and healthful influence in the profession, and among the people. In 1846 the profession had grown to such importance in Memphis that a school of medicine was thought desirable. The Memphis Medical College was therefore inaugurated, and up to the breaking out of the war between the States had a prosperous career. The faculty of this institution, as a body, had few if any superiors. Dr. Shanks was a successful and devoted dean, as well as a fluent teacher. Dr. John Millington was ranked among the first of living chemists of either Europe or America. For thirteen years he occupied the chair of chemistry in the Medical School of Guy's Hospital, London; and for a number of years was professor of chemistry in William and Mary College, Virginia. On the establishment of the University of Mississippi he was prevailed upon to accept the chair of chemistry in that institution, which he held until 1853, when he removed to Memphis and was made professor of chemistry in the Memphis Medical College. Professor H. V. Wooten, M. D., was regarded one of the ablest lecturers on the principles and practice of medicine to be found in the United States. A. P. Merrill, as professor of materia medica, as a journalist and practitioner has had few superiors, before or since his

time. C. T. Quintard, M. D., taught physiology and pathological anatomy in the school, and was looked upon as a promising young practitioner, but soon abandoned medicine for the ministry. Professor Arthur K. Taylor had no superior in teaching anatomy, and up to the time that he removed to Hot Springs, Ark., did a large medical and surgical practice. Daniel F. Wright, M. D., was also connected with this school of medicine, and was then, as now, connected with the State Health Department. He has always evidenced an earnest devotion to sanitary reform and the prolongation of life. He now lives at Clarksville, Tenn.

The same self-sacrificing spirit marked the profession of yore as characterises its daily workings of the present. Hundreds of the indigent population had their medical and surgical wants attended to gratis at the city dispensary, the noble philanthropists of the calling alternately taking charge of the poor applicants, and providing for their restoration to health. Thus has it ever been with the profession of medicine. Four hundred and fifty years before the commencement of the Christian era, Hypocrites did the same sort of work, and to-day Memphis has, as she always has had, a noble band of as true workers in the field of medical charity as can be found in any city in the world.

At the same time of the establishment of the Memphis Medical College there was founded the Botanico-Medical College, an account of which may be found elsewhere in this volume. At that time there were a great number of this class of physicians, not only in Memphis, but all along the Ohio valley, and down into the south portion of the Mississippi valley. A number of these men reached eminence in the profession, as practitioners, teachers and writers. Among this class is to be found the name of M. Gabbert, who lost his life battling with the yellow fever of 1855, the first epidemic of the disease that had ever visited this city. As a practitioner he had the confidence of perhaps as many families as any of his time, as a teacher he was popular, and as a writer, fluent and pointed. T. C. Gayle was another of this class of men who made his mark in the profession. He was a careful surgeon and an able practitioner. Dr. Gayle has but recently died. G. W. Morrow, also an eclectic, was one of the leading members of the profession in Memphis during the lifetime of the Botanico-Medical College. He now lives in New Castle, Hardeman county, Tenn. There can be no doubt that the efforts of botanics, eclectics and homeopathics have been of benefit to the profession of medicine. The various extremes have been directed by the teaching of either to seek a happy medium —a position that may always be found by diligently interrogating nature.

Homeopathy was introduced into Memphis, so far as can be learned, by Dr. Edmonds in 1856. He, however, was a graduate of the University of Louisville, a school of medicine that recognised no restrictions. The doctor was a successful practitioner, and for more than a decade had many followers and a large and lucrative practice. He left Memphis for St. Louis, where he

O. M. Mitchel

now resides, engaged in professional duties, and a teacher in one of the medical schools of that city. Dr. Allen, also a graduate of a regular medical college, and for a long time superintendent of the Kentucky State Lunatic Asylum, was regarded as a practitioner of this class. He was a man of fine abilities, good address, popular and successful.

Three or four homeopathic physicians now reside in the city, *i. e.*, Drs. I. W. Buddeke, E. Lippincott and H. Z. Landis, all doing well, and quite as popular with their patients as any other class of physicians.

The yellow fever of 1855 tested the metal of the profession to its utmost. As is usual in epidemics of this disease, the physicians were not familiar with its habits and the best method of controlling it; nor could they be, for each epidemic, especially those that occur north of the ordinary zone of the malady, must be recognised and studied as an individual entity. Climate and sanitary surroundings so modify the character of yellow fever that each outbreak presents peculiarities, the latter often rendering it difficult of recognition, and requiring radical changes in methods of handling. Yet the medical profession of Memphis of that day was equal to the emergency, if it can be said to have been so in any epidemic. Frayser, Chase, Malone, Grant, Gabbert, Merrill, Shanks, Robards, Gayle, Wooten, the Taylors and others, with desperate valor faced the foe and with but few exceptions survived the battle.

During the decade of 1850–60 the medical profession of Memphis was in its fullest *ante bellum* glory. It was made up of as fine material as could be found in any city, many of its members possessing an enviable local reputation and some of national repute. Space forbids complete biographical consideration, but their names at least must be preserved. Of those not elsewhere mentioned there were in active practice during the above decade: Drs. R. R. Ball, C. C. Berry, Field & Berry, B. F. C. Brooks, R. W. Creighton, E. W. Davis, P. W. Dickinson, Abner Dayton, James Hall, Zeno Harris, C. Spiegel, J. M. Sledge, G. H. Smith, A. Thumel, William J. Tuck, J. S. Williams, F. M. E. Faulkner, J. Fowlkes, F. P. Frains, M. B. Frierson, Frederick Hartz, Hopson & Martin, R. P. Jones, T. Keefe, J. M. Lane, F. H. Leroy, J. W. Maddox, E. R. Marlett, Thomas Peyton, J. S. Pearson, Milton Sanders, James Young, W. T. Bailey, D. M. De Bose, C. S. Fenner, S. & S. T. Gilbert, W. H. Hawkins, D. Herndon, J. R. Hill, H. J. Holmes, J. J. Hooks, J. T. Marable, W. D. Tucker, A. B. Washington, R. T. Webb, J. S. White, W. W. Wright, Charles McCormick, J. D. Martin, W. H. Pickett, R. H. Redmond, A. A. Rice, Shanks & Cobb, L. D. Shelton, Snider & McGinnis, and John Wilson.

In the fall of 1873 another test of professional integrity occurred from the same source as that of 1855. The yellow fever of 1873, however, unlike that of 1855 (which was confined to South Memphis), developed in Pinch or North Memphis, and prevailed almost exclusively north of Poplar street. Seven of the most faithful members of the profession were captured by the malady—Freeman, Crone, Hatch, Kennon, Blount, and Minor. [13]

Just before the war between the States, Memphis was rapidly advancing in commercial influence and general prosperity; with this the profession kept pace. The two medical schools had grown to a prominence that enabled each to wield a telling influence over the profession of the entire South. Year after year a large number of young men were given a medical education, and year after year the prejudices generated between these two rivals grew more rank and intolerant. The profession as a whole, however, contained as learned a body of high-toned and honorable gentlemen as ever followed the Æsculapian art and science. There remains in the city at present but few who occupied the medical arena at that time. Among these may be found Drs. John R. Frayser, R. W. Mitchell, S. P. Green, Emmett Woodward (not now practicing), A. L. Kimbro, and W. T. Hewett. Of those who have comparatively recently died, who were here just preceding the war, may be mentioned Drs. C. F. Snyder, a Virginian by birth, but a resident of Smithland, Ky., for a number of years prior to locating in Memphis. He was a little eccentric, but withal a man of noble impulses and a well trained mind; John R. Fitman, who was at one time connected with the Memphis Medical College, and for long years a busy practitioner; H. P. Hobron, a general practitioner of merit and much thought of by the community; E. A. White, a man beloved by the people, a most generous physician and cautious adviser; Dr. White deserves the credit of having first differentiated cerebro-spinal meningitis in the commencement of its prevalence in and around Memphis in 1862; W. E. Rogers, a surgeon of superior dexterity, quick perception, and diagonostic capacity. To him was due the credit more than to any other individual of inaugurating the movement that resulted in the establishment of the Memphis Hospital Medical College, and to his memory is due much of the credit of its present prosperity, although called from labor during 1885. The following, we believe, completes the list of physicians who were here before the war and have died within the past few years: Josiah S. White, Frank Rice, George R. Grant, Arthur K. Taylor, R. C. Malone, W. T. Irwin, R. F. Brown, S. H. Brown, E. Miles Willett.

A number of Memphis physicians of *auld lang syne* times are now living elsewhere: Dr. George A. Smith was a popular physician here from 1842 until he ceased practice in 1854. During a part of this time (from 1848 to 1854) he had charge of the Memphis Hospital, then a State institution. The doctor now lives at Cedar Bayou, Harris county, Tex.; Dr. George W. Morrow, a man of untiring zeal, inflexible in faith, and for a long time one of the leading teachers in the Botanico-Medical College, now resides in New Castle, Tenn.; Dr. O. R. Earley, at one time a professor in the Memphis Medical College, and a practitioner here both before and after the war, now resides in Columbus, Ky. Dr. T. K. Powell, for a number of years past a resident of Darcyville, Tenn., practiced medicine in Memphis before the war; Dr. J. Y. Cummings,

one of the staunch old doctors of Memphis, yet lives in the suburbs of the city. He has a son, John, practicing in Forest City, Ark., a man of high professional attainments, entirely competent to lead in the profession of any city; Drs. James Keller, Richard Taylor, and William V. Taylor, jr., also *ante bellum* practitioners of Memphis, are now living elsewhere.

After the close of the war quite a number of physicians who had formerly resided in Memphis, again located here while there were not a few who selected this field for the first time. Of the first class may be mentioned: Drs. Alexander Erskine, G. B. Thornton, D. D. Saunders, R. W. Mitchell, W. E. Rogers, Paul Otey, W. C. Cavanaugh, J. M. Keller, J. H. Nattall, S. P. Green, and Richard H. Taylor Of those who located here after the abandonment of the Confederate forces are found R. B. Maury, W. B. Avant, H. W. Purnell, J. Joseph Williams, J. Murray Rogers, Robert Bateman, Joseph Lynch, B. M. Lebby, and Drs. Phillips, Study, Ewing, and Armstrong.

During the civil hostilities the profession of Memphis was completely demoralised. No effort was made to maintain organisation. A liberal part of the practice was with army attachés or new-comers, which was largely done by new doctors or army surgeons. From the close of the war to the present time, the medical history of the profession will be found fully written in the biographies of living and deceased members, and in society and college histories published elsewhere in this volume. For the details of the part taken by the profession in the great epidemic of 1878, the reader is referred to the separate history of that scourge to be found in another portion of this work. It may be said, however, that the local profession, although valiant and devoted to duty, was incompetent to cope with so great an enemy. But few of the members had had the disease, and even some of these were not respected by it. An illustration of this fact is to be found in the experience of Dr. G. B. Thornton, then in charge of the Memphis City Hospital, who came near losing his life for the second time, the first attack having been in 1873. Of those who had not previously had the fever, but one, Dr. G. W. Overall, escaped. The devotion of the members of the profession, one and all, to the people and to duty was simply wonderful. An example of this is beautifully portrayed in J. M. Keating's history of the epidemic. It refers to Dr. John H. Erskine, then health officer of the city, a noble example of official zeal, professional enthusiasm, and manly independence. "He was an inspiration to his friends, an example of constancy, steadiness, and unflagging zeal. To the sick room he brought all these qualities, supplemented by an unusual experience, an inexhaustible stock of knowledge, and a sympathy as deep as the sad occasion. . . . No better man ever laid down his life in the cause of humanity." In speaking of the profession the same author said: "Old and young men vied with each other, and enthusiastically, not only in the infirmaries, in the hotels, and in houses of comfort and ease, but in the cabins of the

negro, the absurd architecture and grotesque interiors of which were the comic settings of a deep and awful tragedy. Each call was obeyed, no matter when it came, or from whom. They made the most of time, and distributed their skill among as many as they could. While thus employed, every energy strained, they did not forget the cause of science. Observations were made and treasured, and nearly three hundred autopsies at a greatly increased risk to health and life. They met every night to compare views and report results. These meetings were the light and life of each day. There they refreshed themselves in social intercourse and gathered fresh hope for a struggle that seemed endless. Each day brought the same duties and similar experiences, only one change was noticeable—the decrease of their numbers—and so it went on to the end."

A like eulogistic record was penned by Dr. R. W. Mitchell, medical director of the Howard Association, a sentence of which is copied from his report at the close of the epidemic: "To this (the Howard physicians) unselfish and hearty co-operation in every measure adopted and to their intelligent and ready discharge of every duty imposed, are we indebted for whatever good results may have attended the organisation and conduct of this department of the Howard Association."

During the epidemic of 1878, the first innovation made by the colored race in the medical profession of Memphis, occurred. Dr. R. H. Tate, from Cincinnati, O., a full-blooded negro, but regularly educated in medicine, tendered his services to the Howard Association. Medical Director Mitchell accepted his services and sent him to Dr. F. L. Sim, one of his assistant directors, whose field of operation was south of Union street. Dr. Sim assigned Dr. Tate to duty in what was known as "Hell's Half-Acre," a region about the corner of De Soto and Gayoso streets, densely populated by colored people. Dr. Tate worked faithfully and with moderate success. For a time it was hoped that he would pass through the epidemic without himself having the disease, but after the lapse of sixteen days, he gave up and died September 21. He fared but a little better than his white Northern volunteer co-laborers. Negro imposters have offered their services to the people of Memphis continuously since the commencement of the war, but regularly educated physicians of that race are of recent introduction. Two of the latter class settled here in 1884, T. C. Cottrell and A. S. J. Burchett, and Y. S. Moore in 1886, all graduates of the Meharry Medical College, of Nashville, Tenn., a school devoted exclusively to the medical education of the negro. These men have conducted themselves becomingly, and have doubtless been a benefit to their people.

The medical profession of Memphis has of late years donned metropolitan proportions and customs. Most of the physicians practice specialties, although but few confine themselves entirely thereto. Another feature is the establishment of private infirmaries for the treatment of those ailments for which the

R. B. Mann, M. D.

proprietors have special preferences. The first of these, in recent times, was established by Dr. W. E. Rogers, on Vance street, near Hernando, for surgical cases, and during his life he, with his son, Dr. W. B. Rogers, made the institution a success. After the death of the elder Rogers, Dr. W. B. Rogers, joined by Drs. B. G. Henning and H. L. Williford, founded a similar institution on Madison street. A little later, Drs. Mitchell and Maury opened an infirmary for the treatment of female diseases, on the corner of Third and Court streets. Soon, however, they found that they had not room for the accommodation of all who desired to place themselves under their treatment. Determined to provide for this class of patients to as great an extent as mental and physical endurance would enable them to care for, they erected a large and imposing edifice, 111 Court street, with all modern sanitary and other improvements. Dr. T. J. Crofford, a comparatively young physician, but one who stands deservedly high in his profession and as a teacher, next established an infirmary for the care of female complaints, at 251 Main street. He has found his apartments insufficient for his purposes, and contemplates the erection of a building sufficiently large to accommodate his patients and ensure satisfaction.

Electricity as a medical agent, had not been so generally appreciated by the profession of Memphis as in many other cities. Dr. G. W. Overall devotes much of his time to its study and application, and is fully prepared, with the necessary apparatus, to secure the best of results. The doctor has also contributed liberally to the literature of the profession on this subject. Dr. A. L. Kimbro, one of the oldest and best known of Memphis practitioners, has also established himself in electro-therapeutics. He has a variety of batteries, and the necessary means, rooms, etc., for conducting this treatment, with comfort and satisfaction to his patrons.

The charitable efforts of the profession have not been supplemented by liberal endowments from wealthy citizens, as in many parts of the country. The fashion of building large hospitals and other eleemosynary institutions, and placing at interest enough money to sustain them, has yet to be introduced in Memphis. The want of accommodation for the sick poor, has nevertheless been felt and appreciated, and as persons of wealth become more and more encumbered with their savings, it may be hoped something of the above sort will follow. From time to time the city has provided free dispensaries, with medicine and medical advice. Under the old city government the indigent were often attended at their homes, at the expense of the tax-payers. The Memphis Medical College and the Botanico-Medical College each had a free dispensary during their existence. At present the Memphis Hospital Medical College has one. The taxing district government also sustains a dispensary. This latter is in charge of the secretary of the taxing district Board of Health, Dr. F. A. Williamson, a young but promising member of the profession. A recent effort in the direction of further care for poor invalids, and for those who are

able to pay but limitedly, is to be found in the establishment of St. Mary's Cottage Hospital, an account of which is to be found elsewhere.

After patient and persistent effort, the foregoing constitutes the main trustworthy facts which could be gathered, relating to the history of the medical profession of Memphis. In justice to the living, and the larger number of justly distinguished dead, much ought still to be said; but indifference in some cases, of those possessed of such information, as well as false, but excusable, modesty in others, has made the collection of further valuable material impossible.

The following comprises a complete list of the physicians of Memphis, in active practice at the present time (1888): M. H. Ashe, T. L. Bauguss, J. W. Beall, W. P. Berry, H. H. Bickford, L. H. Binford, J. E. Black, W. H. Bolton, I. W. Buddeke, A. S. J. Burchett, John F. Cochran, T. C. Cottrell, T. J. Crofford, T. Donohue, W. C. Duke, T. E. Edwards, Alex. Erskine, F. Finney, P. R. Ford, E. E. Francis, John R. Frayser, A. A. Friedel, W. H. Gragg, B. P. Harrison, E. Henderson, W. Hewitt, Samuel L. Morrison, Heber Jones, Kennedy Jones, A. L. Kimbro, H. Z. Landis, R. L. Laski, E. Lippincott, J. A. Lipscomb, R. L. Knox, J. P. McGee, G. W. McGraw, R. P. Means, J. L. Minor, R. B. Maury, E. D. Mitchell, R. W. Mitchell, G. S. Moore, R. B. Nall, A. P. Negley, J. C. P. Negley, G. W. Overall, R. M. Pate, W. M. Patti, W. B. Phillips, S. A. Pool, H. W. Purnell, W. B. Rogers, B. W. Henning, H. L. Williford, S. A. Rogers, D. D. Saunders, J. B. Sawyer, H. J. Shaw, F. L. Sim, E. A. Neely, A. G. Sinclair, C. Swain, J. D. Talbert, J. I. Taylor, W. W. Taylor, G. B. Thornton, J. C. Walker, A. M. West, J. D. White, E. Miles Willett, jr., T. H. Williams, W. B. Winkler, M. P. Winkler, W. Winston, F. A. Williamson, C. G. B. Klophel, Julius Wise, G. B. Malone, T. A. Currie.

In the following pages will be found short biographical sketches of many of the leading physicians of Memphis, both of the earlier and present members of the profession. More extended notices of several physicians will be found in the portion of this work especially devoted to biography:

Taylor, William V., the father of a large family of doctors, who from 1847 to 1875 wielded a powerful influence in the medical profession of Memphis, constituting a bevy of successful practitioners, was born in Yorktown, Va., in 1790; was educated at William and Mary College, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1811. He was a surgeon in the United States Navy during the war of 1812, subsequently locating in Oxford, N. C., where he practiced with phenomenal success until 1833, when he removed to Holly Springs, Miss. From thence he came to Memphis in 1847, where he enjoyed the utmost confidence of the people and profession until the time of his death, in 1872. His consort, who was a daughter of Chief Justice Henderson, of North Carolina, now more than ninety years of age, is living with her daughter, Mrs. Joel A. Hayes, in Nashville, Tenn.

Taylor, Arthur K., general practitioner, was born in Oxford, N. C., in 1818, and following in the footsteps of his father, William V., was educated at William and Mary College; graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1840. Doctor Arthur began practice in North Mississippi, but soon joined his father in Memphis in 1849. He was a professor of anatomy in the Memphis Medical College for a number of years, and for a long time enjoyed a

lucrative practice. After the close of the war between the States, when Hot Springs was the centre of attraction for aspiring medical men, he removed to that world-renowned place of resort for the disease-stricken of the country. After a most useful professional career, he died in June, 1886.

Shanks, Lewis, general practitioner, born in Amsterdam, Va., June 25, 1801; was liberally educated in home schools; studied medicine for a time in Baltimore, Md., and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1823. Shortly after graduation Dr. Shanks was married to Miss Mary Crab Thomas, of Petersville, Md., and located in Salem, Va., where he practiced his profession for several years; from there he moved to Fincastle, Va., and lived until 1836. His wife died in 1833; by her he had six children, all of whom are now dead except Mrs. Thomas H. Allen. In 1835 he married Mrs. Johnston, of Fredericksburg, Va., and by this union there were four children, all of whom are now dead. The year after his second marriage the doctor moved to Memphis. He traveled by private conveyance to Guyandotte, W. Va., and thence by boat, arriving here in 1836. Dr. Shank undoubtedly at once concluded to make this his home for life, as he purchased the finest residence in the city, at that time, yet to be seen on the elevated northeast corner of Second and Market Streets, where he lived a long and successful life, and where he died October 17, 1861. Once located, the doctor took position in the front rank of his profession and soon acquired a large, lucrative practice. He was a man of affable and pleasing manners, superior intelligence — well read in the various branches of literature and science — conscientious and scrupulously just in his dealings with his fellow-man. In politics the doctor was an old line Whig, though, strictly speaking, not a politician. In religion he was an Episcopalian, and was one of the wardens of Calvary Church from the time of its organisation until his death, one of its earnest workers and most liberal supporters. He was founder and leader in various enterprises and organisations, and gave liberally to their support, while with his pen he contributed largely to the literature of his profession. Dr. Shanks was for seven years an alderman of the city, not from choice but in obedience to the calls of his constituents, who held in just appreciation his ability and integrity. The voluminous reports of the Committees of the City Council to the Congress of the United States in 1842–3 for the purpose of securing the establishment of a "Western Armory" — Navy Yard — at Memphis were compiled and written by Dr. Shanks. He was the president of the first Board of Health ever called into existence in Memphis. This board was organised during the terrible epidemic of cholera of 1849. Professionally Dr. Shanks was for a long time associated with Dr. John R. Frayser, thus making a combination of intellect, tact, and practical ability of which Memphis has had before or since few, if any, equals. The doctor was one of the founders of the Memphis Medical College, probably the leading one. This institution was organised in 1846. He was its first dean, and was professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children during his entire connection therewith. The first sessions — 1846–7 — were held in Concert Hall, in the rear of Nos. 185 and 187 Main street. In 1848 the college was removed to more convenient quarters in the north end of Exchange Building. See history of the college elsewhere. Among his patrons Dr. Shanks was exceedingly popular. He was sympathetic and charitable and enjoyed the respect and confidence of all around him. He was eminently conservative, but firm in his convictions of duty. His well trained mind was logical and philosophical, with nothing negative or neutral in his character. He loved his profession and allowed no other considerations to trench upon the obligations it imposed. Few men were more sincerely beloved while living or more lamented when dead than Dr. Lewis Shanks.

Jones, George F., general practitioner, born in Rutherford county, Tenn., where he received a liberal preliminary education and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1840, in the same class with Drs. A. K. Taylor and W. T. Irwin. After graduation Dr. Jones located in Jackson, Tenn., but soon observed a more enlarged field for his well stored intellect in Memphis, where he removed and continued to reside the

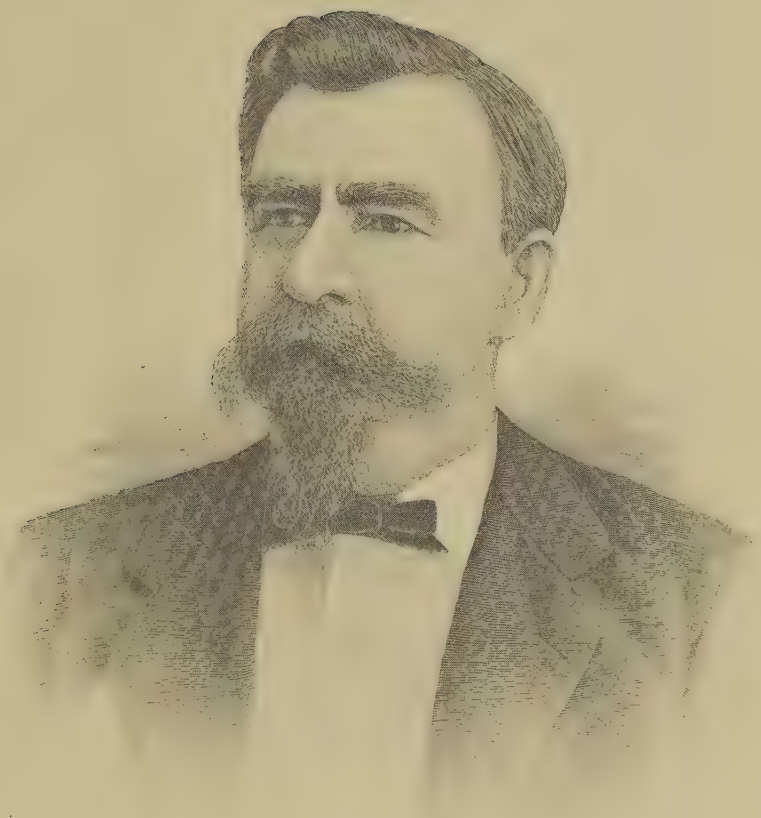
remainder of his life, except during the war between the States, in which he was a Confederate surgeon. In the latter capacity he held high rank among his brother surgeons and remained at his post until the final surrender. Before the war the doctor held a prominent place in the hearts of Memphis people, and for many years had charge of the Memphis Hospital; here he displayed that fidelity to duty that enabled many poor sufferers to feel grateful for having fallen into his hands. Dr. Jones died after a brief illness, on Tuesday night, October 23, 1866, and was interred in Winchester Cemetery, with the solemn rites of the Catholic church. During life he was an active member of South Memphis Lodge, No. 118, of Free and Accepted Masons. He was a man of superior medical attainments, but possessed of a rare modesty and unpretendingness for one of his real ability. Not a grain of sordidness or of selfishness entered his nature; he was, therefore, popular, both as a man and a physician.

Currie, T. A., general practitioner, born in Caswell county, N. C., June 21, 1829, educated in Haywood county, Tenn., and in the University of North Carolina, graduated in medicine from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, March 3, 1853. The doctor first located near Brownsville, in this State, where he practiced for three years. He then located in Columbus, Texas, when he remained only two years. In 1858 he returned to near the locality of his first effort — Dancyville, Tenn. Here Dr. Currie practiced his profession for twenty-four years, attaining the confidence of the people and esteem of his brother practitioners and had it not have been for the war his home would probably have remained in the beautiful little town of Dancyville, surrounded as it was in *ante bellum* times by wealth and culture exceeded in few localities in the South. Discouraged by the changes incident to internecine turmoil and desolation, he sought a home in Forest City, Ark., where he remained for five years. He located in Memphis, October, 1887, and finds here many friends of olden times, while new ones are daily being attracted. He is a man of culture outside his profession and in it the equal of his fellows.

Avent, B. W., surgeon and general practitioner, born in Greenville, Va., May 19, 1812; educated at La Grange College, Ala.; began the study of medicine in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in 1830 and graduated from the Lexington (Ky.) Medical College, in 1835. After graduating the doctor located near Murfreesboro and began the practice of medicine. Here, in 1835 he married Miss Lytle. In 1839 he moved to Murfreesboro and there practiced his profession until the beginning of the war. He entered the Confederate army as a surgeon but was, the major part of his time, a medical director, and remained until the close of hostilities. At the close of the war he returned to his family in Murfreesboro and resumed the duties of his profession in civil life. In May, 1866, the doctor removed to Memphis and entered into copartnership with Dr. D. D. Saunders, in the practice of medicine and surgery. The firm of Avent & Saunders continued until the death of Dr. Avent, which was the result of yellow fever, September 12, 1878. When the Memphis Medical College was reorganised, soon after the war, Dr. Avent was chosen professor of the principles and practice of surgery and for a number of years ably taught that branch of medicine. (See history of Memphis Medical College elsewhere). The doctor united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the year 1840 and was ever after a consistent member thereof.

Lipscomb, J. A., general practitioner, born in Spottsylvania county, Va., in 1842; educated at Locust Dale Academy, Va., and graduated from the Medical College of Virginia in 1865, Leaving Spottsylvania county in 1867 the doctor located in Rossville, Tenn., and practiced his profession until removing to Memphis in 1885. Since locating here he has made many friends and secured a well-deserved and liberal patronage. He is a member of the Tri-State Medical Association, Memphis Medical Society, and contributes to the literature of his profession as time will admit.

Neely, E. A., general practitioner, was born in Rankin county, Miss., near Jackson, where he received his preliminary education. At an early age he entered the drug business, but was attracted to the profession of medicine, and in 1884 he matriculated at the Memphis Hospital



L. L. Saunders

Medical College, under the preceptorship of Professor F. L. Sim. He graduated from this institution in 1886, with first honor, and delivered the valedictory of the class. After studying special branches in New York six months he returned to Memphis and entered the practice with his former preceptor, with whom he is also associate editor of the *Memphis Medical Monthly*. During the same year he was appointed to the lectureship of physiology and hygiene in the Higbee School, an institution of much celebrity for the education of young ladies. It was during that year also that he was elected secretary of the Memphis Medical Society (then Shelby County Medical Society), a position which he yet retains, having been twice re-elected. During February of 1888 the chair of clinical medicine, physical diagnosis and diseases of the chest in the Memphis Hospital Medical College was made vacant by the death of Professor Willett. Dr. Neely's contribution to the literature of clinical medicine, his well-known diagnostic acumen, and his satisfactory experience as a lecturer, were his recommendations, and he was elected by the board of trustees, without a dissenting vote, to fill the vacancy. The doctor is surgeon to the Memphis Merchants' Zouaves; visiting physician to St. Mary's Cottage Hospital; member of the Mississippi State Medical Society; of the Tri-State Medical Association of Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee.

Grant, George R., general practitioner, was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1804 of English parentage. He was educated in his native city; graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1828. The doctor first located in Jackson county, Ga., where he practiced until 1840, when he removed to Benton county, Ala., where he resided until 1844, when he came to Memphis and practiced his profession until his death in 1870. During this time Dr. Grant was one of the leading practitioners in Memphis. He was also a teacher of medicine in the Memphis Medical College, of fine repute. He occupied a chair in this institution from 1846 to the close of the college. Dr. Grant was for several years a member of the school board of the city, a part of the time its president, and always exercised a lively interest in educational questions. No man held more of the confidence of Memphians of his day than did he.

Cummings, F. Y., general practitioner, was born in Kentucky in the year 1805; educated in that State and graduated from the medical department of the Transylvania University in 1830. For two or three years after graduating, the doctor resided in the northern part of Alabama, whence he moved to Holly Springs, where he remained until 1859, and then came to Memphis. Dr. Cummings has devoted his entire life to the practice of medicine; has always been an upright, honest gentleman; a high-toned, honorable practitioner, of whom the profession justly feels proud.

Smith, George A., general practitioner, was born in Hartford, Conn., October 22, 1818. He was educated at Washington College, now Trinity College, Hartford; graduated in medicine from the medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1846, and located in Memphis in 1843. The doctor practiced medicine in Houston, Tex., and was the assistant surgeon to the hospital at that place in 1838, before he had received the degree of M. D. He also practiced in Galveston, Tex., during the epidemic of yellow fever in 1839, and in Collierville, Tenn., in 1878, when that little city had some of the Memphis epidemic. In the fall of 1848 he was elected physician and surgeon to the Memphis Hospital, then a State institution, which position he held until he retired from the profession to engage in other business. Dr. Smith now resides at Cedar Bayou, Harris county, Tex., and is perhaps, excepting Dr. John R. Frayser, the oldest man living who practiced medicine in the early days of Memphis.

White, Josiah S., general practitioner, was born in Hardeman county, Tenn., in 1828. He received his literary education in the same locality, studied medicine under his father, Dr. D. C. White; graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville in 1849. He located in Memphis in the year 1856; was connected with the Confederate service as a surgeon. After the war he returned to his practice in Memphis, and did a satisfactory business until his death, which occurred in 1876.

Taylor, William V., jr., general practitioner, was born in Oxford, N. C., in 1826. He was reared and educated in Holly Springs, Miss., and was graduated M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania about the year 1850. He practiced his profession in Memphis for many years, and now resides in one of the Central American States.

Taylor, Richard H., general practitioner, was born in Oxford, N. C., in 1834; was educated in Holly Springs, Miss. He graduated from the Memphis Medical College in 1855, and graduated *ad eundem* from the University of Pennsylvania in 1857. Doctor "Dick," as he was familiarly called, located in Memphis with his father and brothers until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he went into the army as surgeon of the Twenty-first Tennessee Regiment (Colonel Ed. Pickett), which was after the battle of Shiloh consolidated with the Second to form the Fifth Confederate Regiment. After the war the doctor returned to Memphis to practice. He was chosen county physician in 1870. He was secretary of the Board of Health in 1873, when he, with four brothers, served faithfully throughout the yellow fever epidemic of that year. Doctor Taylor joined his brother, Arthur, in 1875, at Hot Springs, Ark., where he has since lived. He has now not only the confidence of the community in which he lives as a physician, but as a man of general education and integrity as well. He is a member of the medical examining board for the county of Garland and is president of the board of public education.

Rice, Frank, was of Irish extraction. His parents came to America, however, when he was but a child, and were among the early settlers of Memphis. He read medicine in the office of Dr. George A. Smith in 1851–52, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1854. After graduation he visited Europe and remained two years in the pursuit of his professional studies — most of the time in Paris. Dr. Rice began the practice of medicine in Memphis during the early part of 1857. In 1861 he was selected surgeon of the Fifteenth Tennessee Regiment of Confederate Volunteers under the command of Colonel Charles M. Carroll. In 1862 he was made chief surgeon of General Cheatham's division, in which capacity he served with fidelity until the close of hostilities. After the surrender the doctor resumed practice in Memphis, and in 1867 married Miss Elizabeth Fransioli. By this union Dr. Rice became the father of five children — two boys and three girls. He was an exemplary man, devoted to his profession, fond of medical organisations, and strictly ethical in his intercourse with his brother practitioners. He died in March, 1878, when in the prime of life and doing a large and lucrative practice.

Taylor, John L. H., general practitioner, was born in La Grange, Tenn., in 1836; reared and educated in Holly Springs, Miss. He received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1870. He located in Memphis after the fever of 1873, but soon moved to North Mississippi, where, recently, he died. He was a lieutenant in the Fifth Confederate Regiment throughout the war. At one time he was a member of the school board of Memphis and took a lively interest in public education.

Rogers, W. E., surgeon and general practitioner, was born in Hillsboro, N. C., September 26, 1829; moved with his parents to Brownsville, Tenn., when twelve years of age; graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1849, and returning to his home in Brownsville practiced his profession until 1858, when he removed to Memphis. At the commencement of the Civil War Dr. Rogers cast his lot with the Confederate forces and left Memphis, a member of Company I, Ninth Tennessee Infantry. This regiment was organised at Jackson on the 22d of May, 1861, and the doctor was made its surgeon. He had the entire confidence of the men, who were more than usually devoted to him on account of his superior professional skill and great kindness of heart. In October, 1865, he returned to Memphis, and having lost his library and all his instruments during the occupation of the city by the Federals, was compelled to start at the beginning and re-supply himself with a professional armamentarium. This he soon did, and subsequently devoted most of his time to surgery. In the fall of 1877 he organised the faculty of the Memphis Hospital Medical College, and through his untiring efforts succeeded in interesting a number of leading citizens and securing assistance in erecting

a college building. He was elected dean of the faculty soon after its organisation and served in that capacity until 1884. He occupied the chair of clinical, operative, and genito-urinary surgery during the entire time of his connection with the school, which ended with his death May 21, 1885. Conjointly with his son, Dr. W. B. Rogers, he established a surgical infirmary in 1884, of which an account will be found elsewhere. Dr. Rogers served through the epidemics of 1867, 1873 and 1878. During the latter he devoted a liberal share of his time in caring for the temporary hospitals erected for the purpose of securing more uniform and careful attention to the sick. He was an active member of the State Medical Society, the Tri-State Medical Association, and of the Shelby County Medical Society He left behind him four sons, two of whom, W. B. and S. A., are physicians, and a third, Harry C., a student of medicine.

Brown, S. H., general practitioner, was born in Jackson, Tenn., June 8, 1826; received his literary education in Louisville, Ky., and in New Orleans, La.; graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisiana. After graduation Dr. Brown located in the southern part of Mississippi, and for a time practiced his profession in that locality. Some time in the latter part of the forties he came to Memphis and expended the remainder of his life in this city in the active pursuit of professional duty. He was faithful to his calling, and died in his professional harness April 27, 1886. During the various epidemics through which Memphis had passed he was to be found at his post, and during the wide prevalence of small-pox in 1880 had charge of the city pest-house. Dr. Brown was an admirable teacher of medicine, and during his connection with the Memphis Hospital Medical College was always regarded as one of its most popular professors. (See history of the college elsewhere).

Kimbro, A. L., general practitioner, was born in Rutherford county, near Murfreesboro, Tenn., November 6, 1825; educated at Old Union University; graduated in medicine from the B. M. College, Cincinnati, O., in 1846. After graduating he located in Franklin, Tenn., where he followed his profession until in the fall of 1848 when he removed to Memphis and practiced for one year. The "gold fever" at that time was the prevailing complaint and the doctors were not proof against its inroads. Dr. Kimbro formed no exception to this rule and left for California, where he remained until the spring of 1851. Returning *via* Panama through the Isthmus of Darien, he was prostrated with "Chagres" fever, which confined him to his bed for twenty-two weeks. During his illness he was under the kind professional care of Dr. Dudley, a nephew of the famous John Randolph, of Roanoke, N. C. On the doctor's recovery he went to Aspinwall, where he resided for five years, during which time he visited the Sandwich Islands, all of the South and Central American States and provinces, Mexico, the West India Isles, China and Brazil. After an absence of nearly seven years he returned to America, and in 1856 again located in Memphis, where he has since resided and enjoys an excellent practice, while surrounded by hosts of friends. Dr. Kimbro has received all the degrees of the I. O. O. F., including those of the encampment, as well as those of Masonry, and is at this time an active member in the Blue Lodge, chapter, council and commandery. He is also a member of the B. P. O. E.; K. of P.; K. of H.; Royal Arcanium; Pyramid, and a number of other organisations.

Irwin, William Taylor, general practitioner, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, April, 1819. He was educated at Princeton College, N. J.; studied medicine under Dr. Robert Archer, U. S. army; graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1839; practiced for a time in North Carolina, and settled in Memphis in 1851. After coming to Memphis the doctor formed a co-partnetship with Dr. Robards and the two did a large and lucrative practice for a number of years. Dr. Irwin was one of nature's noblemen; in his intercourse with his brother practitioner and with the laity, he strictly observed the code of his profession and etiquette of society. He was a man of great popularity in the practice during his entire life. He died in St. Paul, Minn., in 1872, while there in search of an invigorating climate. Our beautiful Elmwood contains his remains.

Laski, R. Loewenthall, general practitioner, born in Berlin, Germany, March 21, 1816; educated at the Gymnasium of Berlin and graduated from the University of Berlin March 21, 1839.

Dr. Laski served in the army of Prussia for nine years; was in civil practice four years in Germany and four years in the city of New York before coming to Memphis, thirty-one years ago. In 1861 Dr. Laski was appointed city hospital physician by the mayor, John Park, and much of the improvement subsequently inaugurated was due to his energy. He served as county physician for two years, from February, 1866; and during 1874 was for about six months in charge of the county pest-house. Dr. Laski has lived a long and useful life, is now quite feeble and cannot be expected to live a great while.

Griswold, W. C., general practitioner, born March, 1839, in Centerville, N. Y.; educated in Northwestern Illinois University at Henry, Ill.; graduated from the medical department of Lind University, Chicago, in 1864. Dr. Griswold practiced his profession for a short while at the home of his father, Milo, Ill., but located in Memphis during the late war. He was for a time an acting assistant surgeon in the United States Volunteer service. During most of his life in Memphis he has been connected with the drug business; with this and his profession he has made quite a success. For a number of years he practiced in copartnership with Dr. William Everett, an able and high-toned physician, who lost his life from yellow fever in 1867.

Bickford, H. H., general practitioner, was born in Memphis September 16, 1848; educated in Memphis, Philadelphia, University of Toronto, Canada, and Lycée Imperial, St. Omer, France. He received his medical education at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and the Jefferson Medical College, graduating from the former in 1875 and from the latter in 1877. He then accepted the position of resident physician of the Protestant Episcopal Hospital of Philadelphia, and remained there until 1880, receiving a diploma from that institution. The doctor, now located in St. Louis, and but for the rigor of climate and failing health would have remained. Compelled to abandon the fair prospects of a rapidly developing professional career, he travelled for his health until, in the fall of 1885, he located permanently in his native city. He is examining physician for two leading life insurance societies; is a member of the Memphis Medico-Chirurgical Society, and was during his residence in St. Louis a member of the St. Louis Medical Society. He was medical director of Camp Joe Williams during the epidemic of 1878.

Buddeke, R. Miles, died September 19, 1886, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. He was a graduate of the Memphis Hospital Medical College, but subsequently practiced homeopathy. Dr. Buddeke was liberal, however, and possessed, in an eminent degree, all of those qualities that go to make up a thoroughly refined and cultured gentleman.

Talbert, J. D., general practitioner, was born in Yalobusha county, Miss., November 23, 1838; educated at the University of Mississippi, Oxford; graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisiana, New Orleans, and was a resident student of the Charity Hospital from February to August, 1861. Dr. Talbert first located at Garner, Miss., but remained there only one year. He then went to Cold Water in the same State, where he practiced for thirteen years. He was in the Confederate army from the fall of 1861 until the capitulation. He enlisted twice as a private, and was twice elected to office, and once promoted for gallantry on the field of Murfreesboro. At the time of the surrender he was captain of Company A. Twenty-fourth Mississippi Regiment. The doctor was a member of the State Medical Association of Mississippi previous to his leaving that State. He is now a member of the State Medical Society of Tennessee, and of the Tri-State Medical Association.

Cochran, John F., general practitioner, was born October 14, 1845, in Cook county, East Tennessee; educated at Emory and Henry College, Virginia; was a pupil of the late Frank A. Ramsey, and graduated from the Memphis Medical College in 1871. The doctor first located in Bartlett, Tenn., and practiced his profession in that locality for fifteen years, removing to Memphis in 1886. While a resident of Bartlett, Tenn., Dr. Cochran had the confidence of the people and the good will of his professional brethren. Since residing in Memphis he has established for himself an enviable reputation and a large patronage. He is a member of the Memphis Medical Society and of the Tri-State Medical Association.

Yours Cordially.
W. L. Scott

Overall, G. W., general practitioner, but devotes special attention to diseases of the nervous system, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn,, December 31, 1849; educated at Union University, at that time located at Murfreesboro, but subsequently removed to Jackson, Tenn.; graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1875. Prior to coming to Memphis the doctor practiced medicine in Murfreesboro for three years. He came to Memphis when others were fleeing from the city. during the great epidemic of 1878, and well does the writer remember how nobly he stood to his duty until himself stricken and forced for a time from the deluge of destruction. Rallying from the disease which spared his life, but looking pale and haggard, he once more occupied the field and combatted the fever with more than average success.

Nall, R. B., specialist — genito-urinary diseases — was born in Holmes county, Miss., September 25, 1845; graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisiana in 1870. The doctor did a general practice for a time at his native home, as also near Batesville, Miss., and in Durhamville, Tenn., but upon locating in Memphis, in January, 1877, he began his favorite speciality and has with admirable activity mastered a class of difficult diseases and gained the confidence of the profession by his operative skill. Doctor Nall has invented several ingenious instruments, for furthering the work of his profession, that have given him much notoriety abroad as well as enhanced his popularity at home. He is a member of the Memphis Medical Society and Tri-State Medical Association of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee.

Taylor, W. W., is a general practitioner, was born in Haywood county, Tenn., June 13, 1854; received the degree of A. B. at Emory and Henry College, Va., June, 1873; graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1876. After practicing for a few years in Brownsville, Tenn., Doctor Taylor came to Memphis, and has, by his unexceptionable affability and gentlemanly demeanor, captured the good will of his colleagues and secured for himself a place in the confidence of the people. The doctor is now associated with Doctors Mitchell and Maury in the practice of his profession.

Richardson, R. E., general practitioner, was born in North Carolina, in 1830; educated at Clinton, Miss., and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1852. Dr. Richardson practiced for a time in Port Gibson, Miss., but subsequently located in Fayette in the same State, where he had the confidence and esteem of the profession and the community. During the war he was a Confederate surgeon. He located in Memphis in the spring of 1879 and in the fall of the same year died of yellow fever. Although Doctor Richardson had been in Memphis but a short time, he had inspired his professional brothers with a respect and confidence rarely attained by others in the profession in so short a time. He had connected himself with Shelby County Medical Society and his early loss was keenly felt and feelingly expressed by the remaining members, in suitable resolutions unanimously adopted.

West, A. M., general practitioner, was born in Memphis March 5, 1849; educated in the University of Mississippi from which institution he was graduated B. A., in 1869. His medical education was received in the medical department of the University of Virginia. Doctor West located in Holly Springs, Miss., in 1876, where he was for a number of years health officer of the county, and where he practiced medicine successfully until he removed to Memphis. In this city he has attained a liberal reputation both as a practitioner and teacher. He now occupies the chair of chemistry in the Memphis Hospital Medical College.

White, E. A., general practitioner, was born in Alabama in 1825; educated at Cumberland College, Princeton, Ky., graduated in medicine from the Memphis Medical College in 1850, after having studied medicine under Doctor S. H. Brown. Doctor White was in every sense a successful practitioner, and no doubt can be entertained that he abbreviated his life by constant service to his patrons. He was generous in every sense of the word, and no man was ever more justly entitled to, or held more unstintedly the affections of his patrons, friends and relations than he. Unfortunately, the doctor eschewed medical organisations and thus, to a limited extent estranged himself from the mass of the profession. He was, however, held in the

highest esteem by those doctors who were intimate with him. Doctor White died May 3, 1887.

Purnell, H. W., general practitioner, was born in Green county, Ala., June 17, 1838; removed to Noxubee county, Miss., in 1853. He was educated in Wesleyan University, Florence, Ala., and the University of Mississippi, Oxford. From the latter he graduated in 1859. His medical education was attained in the medical department of the University of Louisiana, from which he obtained his degree, M. D., in 1862. The doctor was in the medical service of the Confederate army during the war and at its close located in Memphis, since which time Dr. Purnell has quietly and successfully practiced his profession in this city. He is a member of the State Medical Society, Tri-State Medical Association and Memphis Medical Society.

Gragg, W. H., general practitioner, was born in Shelby county in 1854; educated in the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and graduated in medicine from the Vanderbilt University in 1879. Returning to his home he located in Shelby county, and practiced his profession until he removed to Memphis in 1886. In the country the doctor did a good practice and since residing in the city he has gained a foothold. On January 2, 1888, he was elected by the County Court, physician to Shelby county poor-house and insane asylum, an institution at present inhabited by seventy-five imbecile people and one hundred and twenty-four general patients, decrepits, indigents, etc.

Duncan, George K., general practitioner, was born in Limestone county, Ala., April 24, 1828. When young, his parents located in Shelby county, where he received a liberal education from the common schools. He read medicine under Dr. Samuel H. Lapsley, of Raleigh, and received his medical degree from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1851. In 1873 he was elected physician to the poor asylum of Shelby county, and in 1876 was made superintendent and physician, which position he held until January 2, 1888, when he was succeeded by Dr. Gragg, the present incumbent.

Edwards, T. J., oculist, was born in Union City, Tenn.; graduated from the St. Louis Medical College and received the same degree from the medical department of the University of Nashville. In 1863 he visited Europe, and after spending a term of years in the ophthalmic departments of the London, Paris and Berlin hospitals, returned to America to practice ophthalmology. He located in Memphis in 1869 and here had his first patient. He, however, did not remain long from his native place, Union City, where he has since practiced his specialty, enjoying perhaps the widest reputation of any oculist in America. He was one of the founders of the Memphis Medical College, but the great epidemic of 1878–9 disturbed his confidence in the prospects of the undertaking and he never again participated therein.

Knox, R. E., general practitioner, was born in Fayette county, Tenn., Febrnary 2, 1837. He was educated at Marshall Academy, Marshall county, Miss.; graduated from the medical department of the university of Nashville, in 1861. He practiced medicine in Marshall county, Miss., from the time of his graduation until 1874, when he located in Memphis. At the commencement of the war he connected himself with the 17th Mississippi Confederate Regiment, as a private soldier, but was soon appointed assistant surgeon. Before the close of hostilities the doctor stood a satisfactory examination before the Board of Medical Examiners at Richmond, for surgeon, but on account of the near capitulation was not assigned to duty outside of his old regiment. Doctor Knox has established himself in the confidence of a large circle of friends and patrons during his brief residence in this city.

Gabbert, L. W., died June 25, 1886, at the age of fifty-six years. Doctor Gabbert was a plain, unassuming practitioner of more than ordinary sagacity, at the bedside. For a number of years he was professor of obstetrics in the Botanico-Medical College of this city, having for his colleagues Doctors G. W. Morrow, W. B. Morrow, T. C. Gayle, William H. Hewett, and others. The college ceased to exist in 1860 on account of the civil war, and the doctor located

in Mississippi from whence he, a few years since, returned to Memphis, but on account of protracted ill health, never entirely gained his former foothold in the practice.

McGee, J. P., surgeon and general practitioner, was born in Henry county, Tenn., in 1835; educated at McLemoreville, Tenn.; graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1861. Before graduation Doctor McGee practiced medicine in Trenton, Tenn. Immediately after receiving the degree of M.D. he entered the Confederate army as a surgeon, and served more than four years. After returning to his home he located in Hickman, Ky., and remained there until 1867, when he returned to Trenton and practiced until he was called to take the chair of principles and practice of medicine in the Memphis Hospital Medical College, in the fall of 1883. He occupied this chair until the reorganisation of the faculty, in 1885, when he resigned. Doctor McGee is a friend of organised medicine, and has received the honors of his profession liberally. In 1862 he was honored with the presidency of the Tri-State Medical Association, and was at one time president of the West Tennessee Medical Society. He has made a success of his profession in Memphis. As an operator, he is skilled and cautious, and as a practitioner, in every way trustworthy.

Ford, Peter R., general practitioner, was born in Somerville, Fayette county, Tenn., in 1839. He began the study of medicine in Maury county, under the tutelage of Dr. Jonathan S. Hunt; attended two full courses of lectures and two short ones in the medical department of the University of Louisiana, from which school he graduated with special honors, in 1860. The doctor first located in Phillips county, Ark., where he practiced his profession with assiduity and success. He was a member, from its organisation, of Phillips County Medical Association, was for three years president, and for a like period secretary of that body. He was also a member of the State Medical Society of Arkansas, and in 1873 its corresponding secretary. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, but was soon commissioned assistant surgeon in the field service, and continued to serve in this capacity to the close of hostilities. Doctor Ford came to Memphis in March, 1884, has attained for himself a liberal patronage and fills in the heart of the profession an enviable position. He was recently elected president of Shelby County Medical Society, and makes a most admirable presiding officer.

Rogers, W. B. (son of Doctor W. E.), surgeon, was born in Brownsville, Tenn., November 22, 1856, and was brought to Memphis by his parents in 1858, and has resided here since. He was educated in this city and graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1878, when he returned home and began the practice, confining himself as much as possible to his inherited favoritism—surgery. He volunteered his professional services, and was stationed at Camp Joe Williams, during the great epidemic of 1878, near the close of which he was himself prostrated with the fever. Although so young in the profession, Doctor Rogers was, in the fall of 1878, chosen demonstrator of anatomy in the Memphis Hospital Medical College, and in 1880 elected to the professorship of anatomy. After the death of his father, in 1884, he succeeded to the chair of principles and practice of surgery. In 1886 he was chosen dean of the faculty, and the prosperity of the college during the first year of his administration was such that he was again chosen the following year. During the summer of 1882, the doctor travelled in Europe, visiting the British Isles, France, Italty and Germany, spending most of his time in the various hospitals, where his familiarity with the German language and his Latin education enabled him to readily appreciate and profit by his experience. Dr. Rogers has been a liberal contributor to the literature of his profession, and is a devoted friend to organised medicine. He is a member of the State Medical Society, the Memphis Medical Society, and of the Tri-State Medical Association,—the latter of which he participated in organising, and was thrice elected secretary, and to his labors as such, no doubt can be entertained that much of the present growth and consequent usefulness of the association is attributable. The surgical infirmary, elsewhere spoken of as in charge of Doctors Rogers, Henning and Williford, has recently been purchased by, and is now under the entire control of Doc-

tor W. B. Rogers, who will in future devote himself entirely to teaching and practicing surgery.

Williford, H. L., general practitioner, was born near Bartlett, Shelby county, Tenn., May 24, 1855; educated at Bartlett and Memphis; began the study of medicine under Dr. N. Blackwell, of Bartlett; graduated from the University of New York in 1880. Dr. Williford had, however, made quite a professional reputation before graduation. He attended his first course of lectures in the Louisville Medical College during the winter of 1875–6. After returning from Louisville he was appointed assistant physician to the county poor-house and insane asylum, and continued to occupy that position until the fall of 1879, when, during the yellow fever, he was appointed inspector for the national board of health on the L. & N. R. R. After graduating the doctor located in Memphis, and with phenomenal rapidity attained an immense practice. Soon after locating in Memphis he was elected president of the county board of health, which position he continues to occupy. He is a member of the various medical organisations, and secretary of the Tri-State Medical Association of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee, in which capacity he has attained great popularity, and injected into the veins of the association no small amount of his individual energy.

Early, Orville R., a Virginian by birth, was born in Lynchburg in 1830; was educated at Randolph Macon College, Virginia, and graduated in medicine from the Transylvania University in 1851. For a time he practiced medicine in Southern Mississippi, but connected himself with the Confederate army during the war, serving as full surgeon, with the rank of major, for four years. At the close of hostilities he located in Memphis, where he did a liberal share of the practice, and was esteemed by the profession for high-toned, honorable qualities of head and heart. During 1859–60 Dr. Early was one of the professors in the Memphis Medical College, and was a member of the city board of health during the prevalence of the cholera and yellow fever of 1873. Soon following the experience of that year he removed to Columbus, Ky., where he now resides in the enjoyment of the confidence of the people of that city. He is a valued member of the American Public Health Association; of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, and of the Southwestern Medical Society.

Moore, George H., general practitioner, born near Huntsville, Ala., in 1821; educated at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa; graduated from the medical department of the Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., in 1845. The doctor practiced for several years in Alabama with Dr. A. S. Harris; subsequently removed to Greensboro, Ala., and followed his profession with great success. During the presidency of James K. Polk he was appointed surgeon of the volunteer corps, but for private reasons declined to accept. Just before the late war he began planting in the bottoms of Crittenden county, Ark., a short distance below Memphis. On the breaking out of the war he was commissioned assistant surgeon and assigned to duty with Saunders's Battalion, Ferguson's (Mississippi) Brigade. Soon, however, he was promoted to surgeon of the Sixth Mississippi Cavalry. After the surrender he located in Shelby county, Tenn., where for a time he was actively engaged in planting and practicing medicine. In 1878 he settled in the suburbs of Memphis and rendered valuable aid during the epidemics of 1878–9. To a friend the doctor writes: "Now, after a long and eventful life in active business pursuits, and fidelity to my profession, I have retired to my home, 77 Ragland avenue, to spend the evening of my days with my wife and children."

Minor, J. L., specialist—eye, ear, nose and throat—born October 14, 1854, in Stafford county, Va.; educated at private schools in his native State; graduated in medicine from the University of Virginia June 29, 1876. He was house surgeon of the St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1876–7; house surgeon of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital from 1878 to 1880; assistant attending surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary from 1880 to 1886; attending surgeon to the New York city hospitals on Randall's Island from 1882 to 1885; attending surgeon to St. Joseph's Industrial Home (New York city) in 1882 and 1883; pathologist to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary from 1883 to 1886; secretary and treas-

urer of the New York Ophthalmological Society from 1882 to 1885. Dr. Minor is the author of the article on "Blindness" in *Wood's Reference Hand-Bood of the Medical Sciences*, as well as numerous other articles in various medical journals. He was the first surgeon in America to use cocaine in the extraction of cataract (See *New York Medical Record*, October 14, 1884). The doctor was associated in the practice with Professor Henry D. Noyes, of New York city, from 1880 to 1885. He is a member of the American Ophthalmological Society, American Otological Society, Tri-State Medical Society, Tennessee State Medical Society, Memphis Medical Society, and State Medical Association of Mississippi. He was appointed a delegate to the International Medical Congress, held in Copenhagen in 1883, by the New York County Medical Society. He was also a member of the section of ophthalmology of the International Medical Congress, held in Washington, D. C., in 1887.

Crofford, T. J., general practitioner, but inclines to specialty of diseases of females; was born in Harrison county, Tex., November 16, 1854; educated in the common schools of Mississippi, whence his mother had removed, on account of the death of his father, during his infancy. He graduated from the Hospital Medical College, Louisville, Ky., March, 1876. Doctor Crofford first began the practice of medicine in Coffeeville, Miss., where, although a young man, he gained the confidence of the people and gathered about himself a handsome clientele. His indomitable energy and versatile mind, however, demanded a broader sphere of activity, and he came to Memphis in 1883. Since his residence here he has not only contributed largely to the literature of his profession, but has become quite well known as a rising young specialist in gynecology. After serving for three years as demonstrator of anatomy in the Memphis Hospital Medical College, he was elected to the professorship of physiology. He is an honorary member of the State Medical Association of Mississippi, a member of the Tennessee State Medical Society, of the Memphis Medical Society, and of the Tri-State Medical Association.

Henning, B. G., general practitioner, was born October 16, 1849, in Durhamville, Tenn.; was educated in Covington, Tenn., under Professor Byars; graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1870. After receiving his degree, M.D., he remained for some time in the hospitals of New York, and subsequently went to Europe, visiting the great hospitals of England, France and Germany. Returning to Memphis he established himself as one of the leading and most painstaking members of the profession. He was one of the founders of the Memphis Hospital Medical College, and for four years taught the principles and practice of surgery in that institution, retiring on account of ill health. In 1886, having recovered, he was again given a professorship, this time of the chair of materia medica and diseases of the rectum, which he now occupies. Doctor Henning is a popular teacher, and adds largely to the attractiveness of the school. He is a member of the Tennessee State Medical Society, the Tri-State Medical Association of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee, and of the Memphis Medical Society. He is one of the firm of Doctors Rogers, Henning and Williford, practitioners and proprietors of a prosperous private infirmary.

Black, J. E., general practitioner, was born in Columbia, S. C., April 3, 1848; educated in the University of South Carolina at Columbia, graduated from the medical department of the same institution in 1870. In his youthful days he was an officer in Company K, 4th Regiment of South Carolina Reserves, and served the Confederate government one year in the field. After graduation the doctor located in Tipton county, Tenn., but soon changed his residence to Kerrville, Shelby county, and soon after came to Memphis where he has since been engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery. In 1881 he was the medical officer in charge of the quarantine station on President's Island, and in 1883 was elected physician to the Memphis City Hospital, which position he has still continued to occupy to the present time. Although some criticisms have been indulged in by the medical as well as the secular press, in regard to the general management of this institution, they have in no way implicated Doctor Black; on the contrary, his administration, as the medical officer in charge, has been one of entire satisfaction to the public and to those more directly concerned. He is a member of the Tennessee

State Medical Society, of which he has been vice-president, a member of the Tri-State Medical Association, and of the Memphis Medical Society.

Parks, E. M., general practitioner, was born in Indiana in 1823; educated in the State University of Indiana; graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1848. Doctor Parks practiced his profession in Mississippi for a number of years, and while he gave his entire attention to it, was regarded as one of its ablest devotees, but a division of labor between the ministry and medicine has left for him an uncertainty in regard to the affairs of this world, in either profession. The doctor now practices medicine in Memphis, and is esteemed by every one.

Winston, W. B., general practitioner, was born in Haywood county, Tenn., October 2, 1836; educated in the common schools of the country, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Nashville in 1861. Doctor Winston first located at Frazier Station, Shelby county, and practiced his profession in that vicinity until 1881, when he moved to Memphis, where he has had an unusually successful professional career. He is a member of the State Medical Society and of the Tri-State Medical Association.

Malone, G. B., general practitioner, was born in Tippah county, Miss., October 25, 1844, located in Memphis November 1, 1887. Doctor Malone studied medicine for four years under Doctor L. L. Battle, of Shelby county, Tenn., and attended three courses of lectures in the medical department of the University of Baltimore from which institution he graduated, M.D., in 1872. During the time of attending the lectures he spent fourteen months in the city hospital as interne. After graduation the doctor located at Indian Bay, Ark., where he, for fifteen years, did a large and successful practice. Doctor Malone comes to Memphis well known, indeed the same may be said of his going to any Southern city, as he is a man of almost national reputation in connection with the treatment of swamp fever or malarial hæmaturia.

Powell, T. K., general practitioner, was born in North Carolina, September 13, 1833; educated at Franklin College, near Nashville, Tenn.; graduated from the New Orleans School of Medicine in 1858. Doctor Powell first located in Memphis where he was associated with Dr. Josiah S. White. In the fall of 1859 he moved to Coahoma county, Miss., and practiced until the breaking out of the war, with which he became connected, and served the Confederacy until discharged on account of sickness, in 1863. The doctor then located in Haywood county, Tenn., where he continues the practice. Dr. Powell is a warm friend of medical organisation. He is a member of the State Medical Society, of which he has been vice-president, a member of the Tri-State Medical Association, of which he has been president, and a member of the International Medical Congress of 1887.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

Memphis Medical Society.—No record has been kept of the early history of the society, but it is more than probable that its origin dated back to the infant days of the city. In July, 1853, a monthly meeting was held, Dr. W. T. Irwin, occupying the chair, *pro tempore*, and Dr. C. T. Quintard appeared as the regular secretary.

The following named members were present: Arthur K. Taylor, William V. Taylor, D. F. Wright, W. T. Tuck, ——— Frierson, T. McGown, John R. Pitman, Zeno Harris, L. Shanks, Geo. R. Grant, R. C. Malone, S. H. Brown, A. P. Merrill, Howell R. Robards, Harvey V. Wooten.

February 17, 1854, an annual meeting was held in the offices of Drs. Taylor and Pitman, and the following officers were elected: John Millington, president; A. P. Merrill, vice-president; H. R. Robards, corresponding secre-

tary; D. F. Wright, recording secretary; and L. Shanks, treasurer. Dr. John R. Pitman was chosen orator for the next annual meeting, and Drs. W. T. Irwin and Charles T. Quintard were appointed delegates to the American Medical Association. Like most medical societies this one appeared to prosper at times and anon have its reverses. Quite a number of excellent papers were read before it, and afterward published in the *Memphis Medical Recorder* a journal which the society had adopted as its organ. At the beginning of the war it ceased to exist, and was never revived.

Botanico-Medical and Philosophical Society.—The school of botanic physicians at one time appears to have been quite strong in Memphis. The members of the Botanico-Medical Society were exclusively of this sect, and for a time, from the organisation of the society, November 8, 1851, until the commencement of the war between the States, interesting meetings were held weekly in the lecture room of the Botanico-Medical College. At the organisation Dr. G. W. Morrow was elected president; Dr. S. Gabbert, vice-president; Dr. M. E. McCall, secretary; M. P. Roberts, treasurer. Its board of curators were then chosen, which included the leading members of the society: Drs. M. P. Roberts, L. E. Locke, S. Gabbert, T. C. Gayle, J. W. McKee, M. E. McCall, I. W. Morton, D. H. Parker, L. T. Porter, W. B. Morrow, G. C. Roper and H. Holcomb.

Botanico-Medical Reform Society.—This was an organisation of the younger members of the profession including students, and was fostered by its connection with the Botanico-Medical College. The first president was John Morrison; vice-president, W. Slaughter; secretary, T. A. Yarnell; treasurer, J. N. Jones. Among the prominent members may be mentioned Drs. A. R. McWilliams, J. P. Fisher, W. H. Edwards, T. L. Bolton, O. H. Boyd, G. W. Clay and W. J. Robinson. Like the other *ante bellum* medical societies this one ceased to exist when the war began, and was never resuscitated.

Shelby County Medical Society.[1]—In April, 1876, a primary meeting of the physicians of Shelby county, appointed a committee composed of Drs. D. D. Saunders, F. L. Sim, W. D. Tucker, G. K. Duncan and R. H. Taylor, to formulate a constitution and set of by-laws for the government of a medical society to be named as above. A committee on credentials reported favorably upon the following named physicians for membership: H. Ess, C. M. Stewart, D. G. Godwin, W. E. Rogers. Thad. Donohue, W. R. Hodges, G. B. Thornton, Frank Rice, E. Miles Willett, B. W. Avent, R. W. Mitchell, R. B. Maury, S. J. Morrison, F. L. Sim, E. W. McMillan, A. C. Ewell, H. W. Purnell, Julius Wise, J. R. Frayser, S. C. Maddux, W. D. Tucker, T. J. Tyner, D. D. Saunders, G. A. Hunt, K. P. Watson, H. Ford, F. T. Sweet and B. G. Henning. During the remainder of the year the following names were added to the roll of membership: J. B. Abercrombie, N. W. Chaffin, John S. McKinley, E. D. Mitchell,

[1] Recently changed to Memphis Medical Society

W. J. Armstrong, L. D. Batte, B. L. Hester and George F. Stewart. 1877 added the names of R. B. Nall, A. G. F. Smith, F. S. Raymond, James W. Vance. 1878, J. E. Black, Alfred Voorhies, W. B. Rogers, W. B. Winn, John F. Cochrane and R. E. Richardson; 1879, G. W. Overall, Charles Baskerville, William A. Carswell, J. H. Nuttall, S. P. Green, T. R. Watkins, T. H. Moore, John F. Means, J. P. Bradford, John Gordon, A. A. Laurance; 1880, H. L. Williford, A. G. Sinclair, Thomas C. Bryan; 1881, D. C. Lowenstein, C. C. Cannon; 1882, J. H. Purnell; 1884, T. J. Crofford, P. R. Ford, W. W. Taylor, W. L. Henderson, George W. Graves, R. W. Barton, T. E. Edwards, S. T. Armstrong, Kennedy Jones; 1885, A. M. West, R. M. Pate, E. Miles Willett, jr., J. L. Minor, J. P. Lipscomb; 1886, E. A. Neely, W. H. Stickles, John I. Taylor, A. D. Smith, F. A. Williamson.

The following officers were elected in May, 1876: President, S. C. Maddux, first vice-president, E. Miles Willett; second vice-president, F. L. Sim; secretary, Richard H. Taylor.

In May, 1877, the election resulted in the choice of the same officers as the previous year.

May, 1878, the following were chosen: President, R. W. Mitchell; vice-presidents, E. Miles Willett and Julius Wise; secretary, Heber Jones.

1879, president, E. Miles Willett; vice-presidents, D. D. Saunders and E. W. McMillan; secretary, Julius Wise.

1880, president, Alexander Erskine; vice-presidents, S. H. Brown and Heber Jones; secretary, G. W. Overall.

1881, president, S. H. Brown; vice-presidents, B. G. Henning and Heber Jones; secretary, John E. Black.

1882, president, D. D Saunders; vice-presidents, Heber Jones and John E. Black; secretary, Thad. Donohue.

1884, president, F. L. Sim; vice-president, Thad. Donohue; secretary, T. J. Crofford.

1885, president, F. L. Sim; vice-president, Heber Jones; secretary, J. E. Black.

1886, president, S. T. Armstrong; vice-president, E. Miles Willett, jr.; secretary, Kennedy Jones.

1887, president, S. T. Armstrong; vice-president, P. R. Ford; secretary, E. A. Neely.

The object of this society as stated in the constitution, "Shall be the advancement of medical knowledge, the elevation of professional character, the protection of the professional interests of its members, and the promotion of all measures adapted to the relief of suffering, the improvement of the health and the protection of the lives of the community."

The Shelby County Medical Society has had fewer interruptions to growth and usefulness than any similar medical organisation ever instituted in this

city. Its influence has been felt upon all questions medical of any importance either to the public or the profession. At the June meeting, 1887, its name was changed to Memphis Medical Society, from the fact that the original name was not sufficiently definite in regard to its *habitat* in giving the published proceedings to the distant profession.

Memphis Medical Association.—This association was organised in May, 1866, with the following officers: President, Dr. W. T. Irwin; vice-presidents, Drs. E. Miles Willett and William C. Cavanaugh; recording secretary, Dr. William D. Tucker; corresponding secretary, Dr. Frank A. Ramsey; treasurer, Dr. D. D. Saunders.

The association was prosperous for a time, and a journal was started in connection with it; neither, however, maintained their vitality for a great length of time.

Tri-State Medical Association of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee.—Although this organisation is composed of members of the profession from the three States mentioned in its name, it may be said to be a Memphis society, as its meetings are held exclusively in this city. It was instituted in 1880 and has had a prosperous career. The meetings are held annually, and are always profitable, both in a professional and social sense.

Memphis Medico-Chirurgical Society.—This society was organised in the office of Dr. Klophel, on Monday, May 6, 1887. The projectors intending it exclusively for the younger members of the profession, adopted a constitutional provision prohibiting all graduates of more than twelve years standing from membership. The object of the association is stated to be, "The advancement of the welfare of the medical profession, of science, and to aid in the acquirement and diffusion of knowledge on all subjects pertaining to medicine and surgery." At the meeting mentioned the following officers were elected: To serve one year: C. G. B. Klophel, president; W. B Winkler, vice-president; W. Clayton Duke, secretary; A. Smith, treasurer. The following additional members were present: Drs. T. L. Bauguss, S. A. Rogers, H. M. Ashe, H. H. Bickford, E. E. Francis, W. H. Bolton, A. A. Friedel, A. D. Mewborn, and Robert Lowry.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

The Memphis Medical College.—The first annual announcement of this institution was given to the public in June, 1846, with the following faculty: Ayers P. Merrill, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; Lewis Shanks, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; Edward Leffingwell, professor of chemistry and toxicology; Harvey V. Wooten, professor of principles and practice of medicine; Howel R. Robards, professor of surgery; Arthur K. Taylor, professor of anatomy; Charles T. Quintard, professor of physiology and pathology; Daniel Wright, demonstrator of anatomy; Dr.

Lewis Shanks was the first dean of the faculty, and served in that capacity until 1859. The board of trustees was composed as follows: Henry G. Smith, president; John G. Lonsdale, secretary; Willie B. Miller, treasurer; Leroy Pope, jr., George W. Smith, Eugene Magevney, Samuel P. Walker, Jeptha Fowlkes, Ethel H. Porter, William A. Bickford, Miles Owen, John R. Pitman, M.D., and Robertson Topp.

The money for the purchase of the chemical apparatus, specimens, models, diagrams, etc., and for fitting up the lecture rooms was raised within the faculty, each professor contributing $1,000, except a small sum contributed by the public. The lecture and anatomical rooms were in the "Exchange building" by permission of the city authorities. The latter also established a free dispensary where the indigent of the city, to the number of two or three hundred persons monthly, received gratuitous advice and surgical treatment from members of the faculty. Of the history of the college during the first two or three years but little is known, except that there were like institutions, where medical education formed a leading feature of the teaching, and consequently came into competition with it. The principal one of these was the Memphis Institute, which, however, agreed September 22, 1852, to permanently suspend its medical department on condition that the college "receive and pay in tuition, as was originally contemplated, the certificates of scholarship issued by R. S. Newton, dean of the faculty of the institute." These certificates of indebtedness were issued to editors and publishers on account of advertising. The requirements for graduation were about the same as in most medical schools at the present time. The professors tickets were placed at $105 per session. Good board was advertised at from $2 to $3 per week. Preliminary lectures beginning the first of October were announced. The regular session began November 1, and continued only four months. The highest number of graduates, nineteen, was for the session of 1854–55. Some changes occurred in the faculty, prominent among which were the elevation to and retirement from the faculty of Drs. John Millington, Rene La Roche and C. B. Guthrie, and the resignation of Dr. D. F. Wright as demonstrator of anatomy. Dr. Emmett Woodward was elected to fill the place of the latter. Dr. Roche failed to deliver a course of lectures on account of ill-health.

In 1859 Drs. L. P. Yandell, sr., and jr., purchased the interests held by Professors A. K. Taylor, L. Shanks, John R. Pitman, George R. Grant and William Taylor, and reorganised the faculty, with Dr. Yandell, sr., dean, and the following professors: L. P. Yandell, sr., professor of the principles and practice of medicine; L. P. Yandell, jr., professor of materia medica and pharmacy; Alexander Erskine, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; J. T. Marable, professor of anatomy; Junius Williams, professor of surgery; John Millington, professor of chemistry and toxicology.

During the three years following, up to the breaking out of the war, the

school prospered, having as many as thirty graduates at the close of the session of 1860–61.

After the close of the war through the influence and exertions of Drs. Alexander Erskine, D. D. Saunders and W. B. Avent the school was again revived — 1867 — with the following faculty: Alexander Erskine, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, and dean of the faculty; W. B. Avent, professor of theory and practice of surgery; D. D. Saunders, professor of anatomy; R. B. Maury, professor of physiology and pathological anatomy (the first year, but subsequently professor of the principles and practice of medicine); R. W. Mitchell, professor of materia medica and toxicology; John R. Pitman, professor of the principles and practice of medicine; J. Joseph Williams, professor of physiology and pathological anatomy; Felix McFarland, professor of chemistry and toxicology; and Alfred Voorhies, professor of ophthalmology and otology.

Until 1872 the college had fair prosperity, but in the face of underbidding by other schools in sister cities, and the faculty not willing to adopt that sort of method, some of them became dissatisfied and retired, and in spite of a graduating class of twenty for the session of 1871–72, the school was abandoned.

Botanico-Medical College. — This institution was chartered in January, 1846, by the State Legislature, with the following board of trustees: E. W. M. King, president; William D. Wilkerson, secretary; Peter Gayle, G. W. Fisher, Samuel Neil, M. Gabbart, Jesse M. Tate, Jesse Waldron, W. D. Ferguson, Alexander Edmonds, F. E. Whitfield and A. J. Underwood.

The college building was located on the north side of Beale street, near the northwest corner of Beale and Lauderdale. The following medical men were selected to fill the respective chairs in the school: W. Byrd Powell, professor of physiology and pathology; Michael Gabbert, professor of theory and practice of medicine; Hugh Quinn, of Palo Alto, Miss., professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children: J. M. Hall, of Georgia, professor of materia medica and pharmacy; W. A. Hyer, A. M., professor of chemistry and medical jurisprudence; James Weaver, professor of surgery and anatomy; G. W. Morrow, demonstrator of anatomy and assistant to the professor of anatomy, lecturing when necessary to fill his vacancies.

The first annual announcement was issued in August, 1846, the session began on the first Monday in November, and closed the first Monday in March following. In this announcement it was stated that the teachings would be strictly eclectic, nothwithstanding the name "Botanico-Medical."

The second session found Amoriah Biggs professor of physiology and pathology; Offa L. Shivers, of Greensboro, Ala., professor of materia medica and pharmacy.

The third session was held by the same faculty, except that F. L. W. Andrews occupied the place of Amoriah Biggs. Professor Andrews, however, left

the school early in the session, and Dr. G. W. Morrow, then demonstrator of anatomy, was elected to fill the chair of physiology and pathology.

In subsequent sessions various changes occurred; S. P. Cutler, of Holly Springs, Miss., was professor of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and chemistry for eight years; William A. Hewett, (still an active practitioner of medicine in Memphis), was connected with the school during half of its existence, teaching medical hygiene, specific medication, and as a clinical lecturer.

Regular sessions were held by the college for fourteen years, with an annual average of fifty-four students. During this time there were numerous changes in the faculty, the details of which would present little of interest to the reader; the names of the leading teachers, and the time they occupied the various chairs will therefore suffice: S. R. Jones, of Mississippi, was professor of diseases of women and children four years; W. A. Hyer, professor of chemistry and medical jurisprudence, six sessions; Y. A. Carr filled the same chair one session, and W. B. Morrow the remaining seven sessions, until the close of the school; Michael Gabbert, professor of theory and practice of medicine, eight sessions; K. P. Watson, professor of materia medica and pharmacy, eleven years, and at times filling the chair of obstetrics; John Watson, professor of materia medica, one session; R. H. Harrison, professor of principles and practice, six sessions; L. D. Shelton, professor of principles and practice, two years; J. A. Weaver, professor of materia medica, four years; Hugh Quinn, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, four years; Offa L. Shivers, professor of materia medica, two sessions, and obstetrics, one session; T. C. Gayle, professor of surgery, nine years; L. W. Gabbert, professor of obstetrics, six years; G. W. Morrow, professor of physiology and pathology, eleven years and a half, the half filling out the vacancy caused by the retirement of Professor Andrews. Dr. Morrow had the sole charge of the anatomical department for the last ten years of the school, which terminated its existence with the commencement of hostilities between the States. Dr. J. R. McCormack, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., (since General McCormack), was at one time demonstrator of anatomy; Dr. J. W. Phillips of Williston, Tenn., succeeded Dr. McCormack to the demonstratorship. Dr. G. W. Morrow now living in New Castle, Hardeman county, Tenn., was the only professor who began with the school and continued with it until the close; he also held professorships elsewhere, to the duties of which he was quite as faithful as in the Botanico-Medical College.

The majority of these men have passed from the noble efforts of professional life to that beyond, known to us only by revelation, where doctors have a leader in the Great High Priest who practiced the healing art while on earth, but whose presence renders the profession unnecessary, sickness unknown, in his heavenly abode. Among those known to be living are: Drs. W. B. Morrow, G. W. Morrow, J. W. Phillips, and William A. Hewett.

Professor K. P. Watson and Michael Gabbert fell martyrs to epidemics of yellow fever; the latter in 1855, and the former in 1878.

W. J. Shaw - M. D.

The building owned and occupied by the school, with its entire contents, was burned during the war in 1863, and proved a total loss.

Memphis Hospital Medical College.—After the lapse of four years without a medical school, Dr. W. E. Rogers suggested the propriety of again starting one. A meeting of a number of the leading physicians of the city was held in the parlors of Dr. F. L. Sim, 1877, and the plans perfected, a faculty chosen, committees appointed, etc., for founding the Memphis Hospital Medical College. A charter was obtained with the following board of directors: President, L. P. Cooper; secretary, H. Furstenheim; treasurer, C. B. Church; J. J. Busby, A. N. McKay, A. C. Treadwell, C. W. Frazier, W. B. Galbreath, Louis Hanauer, Charles G. Fisher.

The faculty was composed of the following medical practitioners: W. E. Rogers, professor of surgery, clinical and operative, and dean of the faculty; D. D. Saunders, professor of principles and practice of surgery; S. C. Maddux, professor of theory and practice of medicine; F. L. Sim, professor of obstetrics and diseases of children; B. C. Henning, professor of anatomy and orthopœdic surgery; W. J. Armstrong, professor of physiology; Heber Jones, professor of diseases of the throat and chest, and clinical medicine; Julius Wise, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; W. W. Hall, of Grenada, Miss., professor of gynecology; Julius Fahlen, Ph. G., professor of chemistry, pharmacy and toxicology; A. G. Sinclair, professor of ophthalmology and otology; W. M. Compton, professor of psychological medicine and medical jurisprudence; R. B. Nall, professor of pathological anatony and genito-urinary surgery; W. B. Rogers, demonstrator of anatomy.

A college building was erected at an expense of $12,000, $5,750 of which was subscribed by the members of the faculty and $4,350 obtained by them from their friends. The remaining $1,900, to aggregate the $12,000, cost of building, was paid by the faculty from the earnings of the school. The museum, laboratory, library, fitting up the chairs, etc., were also paid for by the faculty from the earnings of the college.

The great epidemic of 1878 not only prevented the session contemplated that year, but carried with it two of the professors—Drs. Armstrong and Nall—dissuaded Dr. Compton from removing to the city, and Dr. Saunders resigned.

Another announcement appeared in 1879, with the addition to the faculty of G. W. Overall, M. D., professor of physiology and diseases of the nervous system. But, as in the year 1878, the faculty was again destined to disappointment on account of the reapperance of yellow fever; no session was held.

The prospectus of 1880 was out on time notwithstanding the disappointment of the previous years. To the faculty as previously constituted Dr. E. Miles Willett had been added as professor of diseases of women and lecturer on clinical medicine; Professor Henning had been given the chair of principles and practice of surgery and Dr. W. B. Rogers elected to the professorship of

anatomy. Dr. A. D. Eakin was appointed demonstrator of anatomy. Thus equipped the college took a fair start, and had for the session of 1880–81 sixty matriculates and nineteen graduates.

With the same faculty the class for the session of 1881–82 swelled to eighty-nine matriculates, of whom thirty were graduated.

The faculty was unchanged for the session of 1882–3. But the demonstratorship having been vacated by the death of Dr. Eakin, Dr. J. H. Purnell was appointed demonstrator of anatomy. A class of ninety-five matriculates attended that session and thirty-two of them were graduated.

Immediately following the session of 1882–83 Professors Jones and Wise resigned and Drs. J. P. McGee and S. H. Brown were elected to fill their places respectively. With these exceptions the faculty remained as before. The class of that winter was not so large—sixty-six matriculates, twenty-three graduating at the close of the lectures.

The summer of 1884 witnessed quite a number of changes in the faculty. Professors Henning and Brown retired; Professor A. G. Sinclair was elected dean of the faculty, a position held by Professor W. E. Rogers up to that time. The chair of materia medica was added to that of Professor Sinclair; Professor W. B. Rogers was given principles and practice of surgery, and his former chair —anatomy—was occupied by Dr. J. B. Cummings, of Forest City, Arkansas; Dr. T. J. Crawford succeeded Dr. Purnell to the position of demonstrator of anatony. The session of 1884–85 had seventy-eight matriculates and the degree M. D. was conferred on thirty-two.

Tottering with the trials of 1885 the faculty was compelled to submit to reorganisation. The death of Professor W. E. Rogers and the resignation of Drs. Overall, McGee and Cummings gave place to the following faculty: F. L. Sim, M. D., professor of the principles and practice of medicine; Julius Fahlen, Ph. G., professor of chemistry, toxicology and pharmacy; A. G. Sinclair, M. D., professor of the medical and surgical diseases of the eye, ear and throat, and dean of the faculty; E. Miles Willett, M. D., professor of clinical medicine, physical diagnosis and diseases of the chest. W. B. Rogers, M. D., professor of anatomy, clinical and genito-urinary surgery; W. M. Fuqua, M. D., professor of physiology and diseases of the nervous system; S. H. Brown, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics; R. B. Maury, M. D., professor of diseases of women; Alexander Erskine, M. D., professor of obstetrics and diseases of children; D. D. Saunders, M. D., professor of surgery and clinical surgery; T. J. Crofford, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy.

There were matriculated at the session of 1885-86, eighty-eight students, of whom the faculty graduated thirty-seven.

The annual announcement for 1886–87 again noted changes in the faculty. The death of Professor S. H. Brown vacated the chair of physiology, and Professors Saunders and Fuqua resigned. Professor W. B. Rogers was elected

dean of the faculty and the chair of anatomy was temporarily coalesced with that of surgery, to which he had been elected; Dr. T. J. Crofford was elected professor of physiology; Dr. B. G. Henning, professor of materia medica, therapeutics and diseases of the rectum; Dr. A. M. West, professor of chemistry, toxicology, pharmacy and hygiene, while Dr. S. A. Rogers was elected demonstrator of anatomy.

The faculty of 1887–88 remained the same as the previous year until near the close of the session, when, on account of the death of Professor Willett, the vacancy thus created in the chair of clinical medicine, diseases of the chest and physical diagnosis was filled by the election of Dr. E. A. Neely. At the same time the chair of anatomy, which had been united the previous year with that of surgery, and presided over by Professor W. B. Rogers, was given up by the latter and his brother, Dr. S. A. Rogers, elected to fill the same.

A number of changes have also occurred in the board of directors: C. B. Church, treasurer; Charles G. Fisher, J. J. Busby, H. Furstenheim and A. N. McKay died, and W. B. Galbreath, resigned. Dr. W. B. Rogers was elected treasurer after the death of C. B. Church, which happened before he had assumed the functions of the office, and continued to occupy this position until the reorganisation in 1885. After the death of Mr. Furstenheim (1886) the offices of the secretary and treasurer were coalesced and Mr. P. B. Jones, a member of the board, was elected to the same. The following gentlemen were at various times elected to fill vacancies: J. C. Neely, J. B. Hayes and B. M. Estes.

A school of pharmacy was organised in connection with the college in 1881 with the following faculty: J. J. Miles, Ph. G., professor of pharmacy; Julius Phalen, Ph. G., professor of chemistry and toxicology; Julius Wise, M. D., professor of materia medica in 1883–84 and 84–85, Professor A. G. Sinclair occupied the chair of materia medica. This school although as prosperous as could have been anticipated in the limited field it occupied, was not placed upon a footing deemed desirable and was therefore abandoned.

The Medical College has annually offered prizes for general proficiency as evidenced in the final examinations. These honors have been liberally shared by resident students of Memphis. At the close of the session of 1881-82, J. H. Purnell won the first prize—$100—and Fitzhugh Finnie the second prize—gold medal. Session 1882–3 Otto Joachim took the first prize—gold medal; session 1885–6 E. A. Neely captured the first prize, a gold medal.

In view of the many hindrances to progress that this institution underwent during its tender years, its growth has been remarkable, and now that reasonable fixidity is assured it is hoped that the advancement will be uninterrupted.

Alumni Association.—The graduates of the Memphis Hospital Medical College formed an alumni society March, 1881, with the following officers: president, W. B. Winkler, M. D., of Memphis; vice-president, E. F. Wallace, M. D., of Arkansas; treasurer, C. F. Carnes, M. D., of Mississippi; secretary, G.

H. Hessen, Ph. G., of Memphis. The meetings of this organisation continue to be held annually, and quite a number of the graduates scattered through the country attend.

MEDICAL PERIODICALS.

Southwestern Medical Reformer.—This suggestive name was borne by a medical periodical founded by the trustees of the Botanico-Medical College, November 2, 1846. It was edited by W. Byrd Powell, M. D., with Dr. Y. A. Carr as his assistant. The faculty of the college, through a committee appointed by them, controlled the publication and the trustees became responsible for its conduct and assumed the liabilities of the same. The publishing committee was composed of members of the faculty, *i. e.*, Professors M. Gabbert, J. Weaver and William Hyer, with the president, E. W. M. King and Secretary William Waldran of the board, *ex-officio* members. The journal was a sixteen page large octavo in size, and appears to have been regularly issued. In the early part of 1847 Dr. Powell retired from the editorship and his assistant performed the duties for a time. Dr. Carr, however, did not remain long at the helm, but retired to take charge of a medical and miscellaneous family newspaper. The Rev. Stark Dupuy, M. D., followed in occupying the tripod, and under his management the *Reformer* prospered for a time, but was, a while later (about 1850) abandoned. In 1852 it was revived by Dr. T. C. Gayle, who made it an influential journal with a wide circulation throughout the Mississippi Valley. The *Reformer*, like all other enterprises, was abandoned when the war began and neither it nor the college by which it was maintained again became vitalised.

Medical Recorder.—The *Medical Recorder* was established as a bi-monthly periodical in July, 1851, by the Memphis Medical College. It was a forty-eight page journal for the first three years, when, by order of the faculty, it was increased to sixty-four pages, July, 1855. Drs. A. P. Merrill and C. T. Quintard were the editors, but it appears to have been managed by the faculty, who likely assumed its liabilities. The subscription price was one dollar ($1) per annum until the sixteen extra pages were added, subsequently the price was advanced to two dollars ($2). At the commencement of Volume VI, July, 1857, Dr. Daniel F. Wright began the editorial management of the *Recorder*, and it probably remained in his hands until the outbreak between the States, when the publication was suspended.

The Medical and Surgical Monthly.—Volume I, No. 1, of this monthly was given to the profession in March, 1866. It presented a much better appearance than any of its predecessors. The editorial staff was composed of Drs. Frank A. Ramsey, E. Miles Willett, D. D. Saunders, and William H. White, all men of superior professional ability and writers of experience. Notwithstanding these facts the undertaking soon proved a failure. An editorial at

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the completion of the first volume reads as follows: "The effort to establish a medical journal in the city of Memphis has not been attended by all the pleasures that the uninitiated might picture as appertaining to the position of those having charge of such an effort. . . . . The editors feel that they have tried to do their duty, and with this unction in defeat, they retire from the contest."

Mississippi Valley Medical Monthly.[1]—This journal was established in January, 1881, by Drs. Julius Wise and J. J. Jones, with the aid of the faculty of the Memphis Hospital Medical College. Dr. Jones only remained upon the editorial staff for three months, when he retired and disposed of his half-interest in the *Monthly* to the individual members of the faculty for fifty dollars ($50). Dr. Wise continued to edit the journal until September, 1882, when, after having reduced it from forty-eight pages to thirty-two, he was still unable to make expenses, and gave it up. The *Monthly* was then about to be abandoned, but after some reflection, aid was again tendered by the faculty, and Dr. F. L. Sim undertook the work. From that time onward the *Monthly* has proved prosperous so far as establishing a medium through which the local profession hears and can be heard is concerned, but from a financial standpoint can never be made remunerative at one dollar per year subscription. Dr. E. A. Neely accepted the position of associate editor in March, 1886, and continues to occupy that place. The journal has attained a wide circulation, and is now believed to be doing much good work in behalf of the profession in the South.

St. Mary's Cottage Hospital.—By the construction of the city laws, unjust as it may seem, a residence longer than three months in the city debars an applicant from the privileges of the city hospitals. This fact served to impress upon the community the necessity for institutions supported by private charity with more liberal conditions for admission, and in the pay wards of which young men and strangers could obtain home comforts, skilled nursing and medical attention for a moderate sum. It was in obedience to this stimulus that St. Mary's Cottage Hospital was organised in February, 1887, with Mrs. William Klein, a zealous and enthusiastic worker at its head. The hospital is at present located in a private house on Bass avenue, the arrangements of which are necessarily incomplete and unsuited for the purpose. A new building, however, is in process of erection upon an adjoining lot, which will be completed and equipped as soon as the necessary funds shall have been provided. It is safe to assume that such means will be speedily forthcoming, for the demonstrated value and success of the institution appeals very practically to the people. During the first eight months of the work eight patients was the limit to accommodation. At the present time the number of beds is twenty-eight. When the new buildings are completed their capacity will be

[1] Changed to *Memphis Medical Monthly*, February, 1888.

about fifty patients. The management of the hospital is composed of Rev. William Klein, manager; Drs. E. A. Neely, W. B. Winkler, M. P. Winkler, and A. G. Sinclair (eye and ear), physicians and surgeons.

CHAPTER IV.

THE CHURCHES OF MEMPHIS.

Early Religious History — First Religious Teachers — The Circuit Riders — Description of Their Characters — Names of Early Ministers — Buildings in Which Religious Services Were First Held — Organisation of the First Church — Sketch of the Various Churches — Methodist — Presbyterian — Cumberland Presbyterian — Baptist — Episcopal — Roman Catholic — Christian — Lutheran — Jewish Synagogue — Colored Churches.

THE motives which have led to colonisation in most sections of this country have not commonly been such as strict morality could approve, and the instances are very few where the early settlers were actuated by a desire beyond personal ambition and greed. The colonisation of New England was exceptional, but it has been over-praised, as if it were the planting of States on the great principle of freedom in religious worship. What our New England forefathers did was to brave the hardships and privations of the wilderness that they might establish civil and religious liberty for themselves, and this was noble, even though they invited and desired no participation by others.

Religious motives in the ordinary sense had nothing to do with the colonisation of Western Tennessee. The earlier explorers were missionaries, but the French settlers who followed them came for trade and barter, as did also those of other nationalities. The motive as thus stated seems commonplace and to a degree selfish. But a motive may seem commonplace, or even selfish, and yet be grounded in the noblest sentiments of human nature. In the building of great States of vigorous and wealth-creating people, selfishness comes first, though philanthropy may come later, and the selfishness is blamable only when excessive. But we have no apologies to make for the early pioneers who settled along the Chickasaw Bluffs, and first opened the forest to the sunlight, who, if they were not animated by sentimental or religious motives, possessed the more rugged virtues of patience, industry, frugality and endurance, in which were laid the foundations of the abundant privileges and comforts of their posterity.

Not much can be learned of the religious history of the early settlement where to-day stands the thriving city of Memphis. The earliest settlers here, we regret to say, had little time, if even inclination, to devote to spiritual af-

fairs, and were not to be compared in religious zeal to their painted savage predecessors who worshipped the Great Spirit with a faith as firm and steady as is the Christian's in the omnipotent God of to-day. Gradually as the settlement increased in population more attention began to be paid to sacred duties. The first ministers of the gospel appeared here a few years after the beginning of the present century. These primitive religious teachers were termed circuit riders, who usually upon horseback, went from place to place to preach. They were often illiterate and ignorant of worldly matters, but the very embodiment of a sacred and enthusiastic zeal, who for a yearly stipend, rarely more than $80 to $100, endured the hardships of the wilderness, daily trials of hunger, thirst and sleeplessness, in the work to which they believed themselves divinely called. "The career of the circuit rider," says James Phelan in his history of Tennessee, "both individually and collectively revived in a great degree the romantic memories of the mediæval church militant. . . . . He was bigoted as a Christian, but tolerant as a church man. He believed in the Bible with a literal faith, which in the present days of Straus and Renan, seems to have disappeared from the face of the earth. He could not grasp symbolic meanings, and he felt no impulse to search for them. . . . . His God was a personal God, a being of infinite wisdom, but also of infinite vengeance against him who had been called, but not hearkened. The catholicity of his church embraced all churches but the Roman Catholic."

The influence of the circuit riders was strongly felt in the early religious history of the State, but as the church increased in numbers and influence these pioneers of religion who had hewn for it a way in the wilderness were either pushed forward by the advancing line of civilisation, or yielded to the changed condition of society, and exchanged saddle-bag and saddle for a settled habitation. The circuit rider is now familiar to us only in tradition, but the influence of his work was an important factor not to be ignored in an account of the early religious tendencies of the State. The discipline of the Methodist conference assignments of duty which carries with it change of habitation, still suggests the zealous activity of the circuit rider in the early day of Tennessee history.

The first of the circuit riders of whom there is any record who visited the village of Memphis, was Rev. Thomas P. Davidson, who came here as early as 1826. There were other preachers here before that time, but it is believed they were not regularly ordained, and did not exclusively follow the sacred calling. Among them were Rev. Elijah Coffey, a shoemaker by trade; Rev. Silas T. Toncray and Uncle Harry Lawrence, a colored Methodist minister who came here before either of the two last mentioned, and had considerable influence among his own color. Toncray and Coffey both belonged to the Baptist Church, the former of the "hard shell" and the latter of the "true will" persuasion. Both served for several terms as aldermen of Memphis,

while Coffey for a short time discharged the duties of mayor. In 1826 Rev. Lorenzo Dow, one of the most remarkable and best known men of his time, both in this country and Europe, preached several times on the Bluff before large congregations. Services were then held in the house which now stands opposite the northwest corner of Market Square, which was also used for a court-house, and in another court-house which then stood in Court Square. Memphis fared badly for a church edifice for several years after 1826. A house built by Charles G. Locke in 1828 on Front street, between Concord and Overton streets, was used in which to hold religious services. The Thespian Society, organised in 1829, also used this house to assemble in. The Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians alternately used these three meeting places, although services were not held with any regularity in any of them. In 1830 the Presbyterians removed to the upper floor of the Schabell house which stood on the same street, and nearly opposite the Locke building. In 1829 the first Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organised here by the Rev. William Whitsett, but owing to limited support the church was for a time unsuccessful, although it prospered afterward. Rev. Samuel Williamson, a Presbyterian clergyman, came here in 1829, and during the same year Revs. P. T. Scruggs and F. A. Owen, two Methodist ministers, were regularly stationed at Memphis. In 1834 Samuel S. Moody, another Methodist minister, arrived and took charge of a congregation. By this time several churches had been formally organised, some of which are still in existence and in a flourishing condition.

Here we will leave the ancient history of the church in general, and in the following pages give a brief sketch of each of the churches still existing in Memphis, the history of some dating back to the time when the circuit riders made their rounds.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

First Methodist Church.—The religious society of this church was the first formed in Memphis, and was organised by Rev. T. P. Davidson in 1826. The original members were Elijah Coffey, a Portuguese by the name of Dickens, and Mrs. Paulina Perkins, who afterwards became the wife of Dr. Dudley Dunn. Meetings were first held in a building near the mouth of Wolf River. In 1830 Revs. T. P. Davidson, J. E. Jones and Moses S. Morris were on the circuit which included Memphis, and Thomas Smith was the presiding elder. The next year Pleasant B. Robinson and Ashley B. Rozell were the circuit preachers, aud Joshua Boucher was the presiding elder. In 1832 Memphis became a station, and in compliance with the request of the Methodists residing here, Rev. Francis A. Owen was sent as a preacher. He preached in a private hosue, and on one Sunday in the upper room of a store; but after a short time the services were held in the dining-room of the old tavern known

as "Blue Ruin." Soon after his arrival Mr. Owen began to put forth efforts to procure the erection of a church edifice, and under his zealous exertions in this direction a lot was purchased from Major Winchester, and a house of worship commenced on the site of the present church property, and on the first Sunday in June, 1832, though it was not complete, the first services were held in it. This was the first house of worship erected in Memphis, and was called Wesley Chapel. At this time there were but eleven members, but a revival, soon after the completion of the church, occurred, which resulted in the conversion of sixty persons. In 1845 the present house of worship was erected, and was then considered the finest church in West Tennessee, and one of the most expensive in the State. In 1886, the lot on the corner of Second and Poplar streets, adjoining the present church property, was purchased, and work has been commenced on a new stone church which, when completed, will be one of the most elegant and commodious church edifices in Memphis.

The following is a list of the pastors of this church since Rev. Mr. Owen, with the year of the commencement of each pastorate: Revs. Robert Alexander, 1832; W. Phillips, 1833; T. P. Davidson, 1834; S. S. Moody, 1835; W. D. F. Sawrie, 1836; Isaac Heard, 1837; T. C. Cooper, 1838; followed the same year by Joab Watson; Samuel Watson, 1839; P. T. Scruggs, 1841; S. S. Moody, 1842; Dr. Thweat, 1843; S. G. Starks, 1844; Wesley Warren, D.D., 1845; M. F. Blackwell, 1847; S. J. Henderson, 1848; James L. Chapman, 1850; W. C. Robb, 1852; J. W. Knott, 1853; Thomas C. Ware, 1855; James E. Temple, 1855–56; J. T. C. Collins, 1857; A. H. Thomas, 1858; W. T. Harris, followed by Samuel Watson, 1860; J. W. Knott, 1862; D. J. Allen, 1863; A. H. Thomas, 1865; A. P. Mann, 1866; E. C. Slater, D.D., 1869; S. B. Suratt, 1873; E. C. Slater, D.D., 1877; R. H. Mahon, 1878; S. A. Steel, 1882; and again R. H. Mahon, the present pastor, 1886.

In 1831 Rev. Samuel Watson returned a membership of 387; and in 1857, under the Rev. J. T. C. Collins, 150 united with the church. The pastorate of Rev. W. T. Harris was interrupted by his entering the Confederate army. During the interval between 1862 and 1865 the federal occupation in Memphis disturbed, and in a measure interrupted, the pastorates. In 1863, while Rev. D. J. Allen was pastor, and services in this church were conducted by Federal chaplains, by order of the secretary of war. For a short time Rev. Mr. McMullen, of Indiana, acted in such capacity, but on finding that the members were disinclined to attend his services he retired. Regular worship was resumed after the end of the war.

Asbury Methodist Church.—Prior to 1843 religious services had been held in the vicinity of where the house of worship of this society now stands, on the corner of Hernando and Linden streets, in private houses, and in John Brown's carpenter shop, which Mr. and Mrs. Brown fitted up for the purpose, on the corner of Hernando and Vance streets. In 1843 the society was organised by

Nathan Howcott and John Brown. The lot where the church now stands was purchased, and on it was erected a very primitive house, thus described: "It was a shanty. Holes were dug in the ground, posts set up, and rough planks nailed on the sides; scantling laid on the ground, and planks laid on them made the floor." To this rude structure was given the name of Asbury Chapel, in honor of Bishop Asbury, the founder of Methodism in America. It was somewhat enlarged and used as a house of worship until 1847, when a plain wooden building was erected, and served the congregation until it was taken down and the present one-story, brick, Gothic structure was erected on its site, which has a seating capacity of 450, and cost $15,000.

The pastors of this church, with the years of the commencement of their pastorates have been as follows: Revs. Benjamin A. Hayes, 1843; D. W. Garrard, 1845; L. D. Mullins, 1846; W. C. Robb, 1847; A. H. Thomas, 1849; J. Henderson, 1850; Joseph H. Brooks, 1852; James W. McFarland, 1853 (died and was succeeded by B. M. Johnson); J. T. C. Collins, 1854; Philip Tuggle, 1857; J. T. Merriwether, 1858; E. E. Hamilton, 1859; Robert Martin, 1860; Guilford Jones, 1861, who left on the Federal occupation in 1862, and his pastorate was filled by D. J. Allen; Guilford Jones, 1865; F. S. Petway, 1867; L. D. Mullins, 1869; J. H. Evans, 1871; E. E. Hamilton, 1873; J. C. Hooks, 1875; Guilford Jones, 1877; Warner Moore, 1879; David Leith, 1882; J. M. Spence, 1886.

Both the church and Sunday-school of this society are now in a flourishing condition, although it suffered greatly in loss of membership during the war and the yellow fever epidemics of 1873 and 1878.

Central Methodist Church.—Shortly before the war this church was organised by Rev. J. T. Collins, and a small, wooden church edifice was erected on Union street, and dedicated in 1860 by Bishop George F. Pierce. The church had only temporary supplies during some years, but since 1868 the pastors have been as follows: Revs. W. M. Patterson, 1869; A. L. Pritchett, 1871; P. T. Scruggs, 1873; S. B. Suratt, 1873; E. C. Slater, 1874; J. A. Heard, 1875; W. T. Harris, 1877; S. W. Moore, 1879; S. B. Suratt, 1880; J. H. Evans, 1881; R. M. Mahon, 1882; R. W. Erwin, 1886.

The first church building was used till 1868, when the present brick structure was commenced. It was finished in 1883 at a cost of $40,000, and has a seating capacity of 750.

Saffarans Street Methodist Church.—This Church was established about 1867 by the members of the First Methodist Church and others in its vicinity. Rev. A. H. Thomas was active in the formation of the society, and by whom the first services were held in the Third (Cumberland) Presbyterian Church. Funds were soon raised, and a small house of worship was erected on Saffarans street, near Seventh, in Chelsea, which is still standing, and is still used by the members of the church. Rev. M. Thomas was followed in succession by Revs.

J. C. Hooks, S. M. Roseborough, L. D. Mullins, W. R. Wilson, L. H. Holmes, J. P. Walker, R. S. Maxwell, and J. S. Wiggins. Rev. W. H. Evans, the present pastor of the Georgia street M. E. church, has given a portion of his time to this society since 1886. At one time the society numbered about 100 members, but by deaths and removals it has become much weakened.

Georgia Street Methodist Church.—Prior to the war Davidson Chapel was the place where the Methodists residing in the south part of Memphis worshipped. This building shared the fate of much other property in that vicinity during the war, and was destroyed. The Methodists in that part of the city were thus left without a place for worship, and were compelled to attend other churches some distance away.

In 1872 Rev. W. M. Patterson, who was then in charge of the mission work in Memphis, caused to be erected a church edifice on Georgia street, near Tennessee street, and established there a church under the above name. The society has been regularly supplied with pastors since its organisation. The following list gives the names of these pastors, with the years of the commencement of their pastorates: Revs. W. M. Patterson, 1872; T. P. Davidson, 1872; Edward Slater, 1873; D. R. S. Roseborough, 1874; L. D. Mullins, 1875; J. D. Stewart, 1878; J. E. Treadwell, 1879; J. W. Knott, 1880; J. A. Moody, 1881; W. S. Malone, 1883; D. D. Moore, 1884, and W. H. Evans, the present pastor, 1886. Of these Messrs. Davidson, Slater, Roseborough, Mullins, Stewart and Malone have died. The present membership of the church is about 150. The property of this church has recently been sold to a railroad company, and a new church building is to be erected at the corner of Coffee street and Pennsylvania avenue.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church.—This church was organised with five members by Rev. W. C Blair, on the 17th of June, 1828, when L. Henderson, one of the only two original male members, was chosen and ordained a ruling elder.

Until 1834 the congregation worshipped in a school-house on what is now Court Square. In that year a lot of ground near the corner of Third and Poplar streets was presented to the society, and a house of worship was erected. This was used till 1850, when a new one was erected on the corner of the above streets. In January, 1883, it was destroyed by fire. A new church building on the same site was completed in 1884, and dedicated December 14, of that year, by the pastor, assisted by Rev. B. M. Palmer, of New Orleans. It is only slightly different from the one burned; is of brick, and cost about $30,000.

Rev. William Patrick was stated supply of this church from December, 1829, to February, 1830; Rev. S. M. Williamson, from November, 1830, to November, 1833; and Rev. Samuel Hodge, from February, 1834, to March, 1837. At that time Rev. J. Harrison became pastor, and continued in that re-

lation till July, 1843. In November, 1844, Rev. George W. Coons was installed, and remained till October, 1852. Rev. S. Kay, D.D., was stated supply during 1853, and Rev. J. O. Stedman from May, 1854, to May, 1856, when he became pastor, and continued in pastoral charge to March, 1868. In September of that year Rev. J. H. Bowman became pastor, and continued in such service until his death by yellow fever, October 6, 1873. On the 1st of January, 1875, Rev. Eugene Daniel, formerly of Camden, Ark., became stated supply, and was formally installed on the 18th of April, in the same year, and has since most ably filled the duties of pastor. Under Rev. Mr. Daniel's charge this church has made steady progress in membership and influence, although it suffered greatly by the death of many members from yellow fever in 1878 and 1879. During these epidemics the pastor remained at his post, rendering spiritual consolation and valuable aid to the suffering, and in 1878 was prostrated by the disease. The present membership of this church is three hundred and fifty, while financially it is in a most prosperous condition.

Second Presbyterian Church.—This church was organised on the 26th of December, 1844, with Alexander S. Caldwell and wife, Dr. Joseph N. Bybee and wife, Dr. R. H. Patillo and wife, Misses M. A., M. C., P. C., and M. L. Patillo, Mrs. Eliza Houston, James D. Goff and wife, Miss L. C. Boyd, Scipio, Miss Boyd's slave, T. Pritchett, M. F. Pritchett, and J. S. Levett. Joseph N. Bybee and R. H. Patillo were chosen elders; A. S. Caldwell and J. S. Levett were the first deacons, and Joseph N. Bybee was the first clerk. Seven additional members were received on the 29th of the same month. Rev. John H. Gray was the first pastor. Rev. R. C. Grundy was pastor from 1857 to 1861, after which Revs. N. Waddell and J. H. Gray supplied the pulpit for a time. In 1865 Rev. T. D. Witherspoon became pastor, followed after a few years by Rev. W. E. Boggs, who remained till 1879. The pulpit was then supplied by different clergymen till 1881, when Rev. J. M. Rose was called, followed in 1882 by Rev. J. F. Latimer, who continued two years. In 1885 the present pastor, Rev. Dr. Boggs, was again called. The church has a membership of about three hundred and fifty, and the Sunday-school, under the superintendency of R. E. Wilcox, numbers some two hundred and fifty scholars. The church edifice, which stands at the northeast corner of Main and Beale streets, was dedicated April 2, 1848.

Alabama Street Presbyterian Church.—In 1868 Rev. J. O. Stedman, the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church resigned on account of failing health, and about thirty of the members of that church resolved to form a new and smaller society, the pastoral duties of which he would be able to discharge. To carry out this purpose J. C. Johnson donated a lot at the corner of Alabama street and Jones avenue, and a frame house of worship was erected thereon, within about three weeks from its commencement. The congregation increased gradually until it became necessary to enlarge the building to accom-

modate the worshippers. After about four years the original church edifice was supplanted by the present brick structure. Rev. Mr. Stedman at once entered on the pastorate, and continued until 1880, when ill-health unfitted him for work and he resigned. He was succeeded by Rev. E. E. Bigger, and he by Rev. William Johnson, who died within a year. The next pastor was Rev. William Darnall, who also continued about a year, followed in July, 1885, by the present pastor, Rev. J. L. Martin. The church has a membership of about one hundred and forty, and the Sunday-school, of which Carrington Mason, jr., is superintendent, has about the same number of scholars.

Third Presbyterian Church.—On the 7th of October, 1856, this church was organised with fourteen constituent members. Rev. Edward E. Porter was a supply during four years, and on the 20th of October, 1860, he was installed pastor. In 1862 he resigned to enter the Confederate army, and in 1866 was succeeded by Rev. William Sample, who served for about two years, after which time the present pastor, Rev. E. M. Richardson, was chosen pastor, and installed June 13, 1869.

Early in 1859 the erection of a church edifice was commenced, which was completed and dedicated October 21, 1860, by Rev. John H. Rice. It is a brick structure, with a seating capacity of five hundred, and stands on the southeast corner of Sixth and Chelsea streets, in that part of Memphis which is known as Chelsea. This church has a membership of one hundred and fifty, a flourishing Sunday-school and ladies' society, and is a prosperous and useful organisation.

Lauderdale Presbyterian Church.—This church was the outgrowth of a mission established in 1866, on Union street, by the Second Presbyterian Church, during the pastorate of Rev. T. D. Witherspoon. A chapel was erected, and a Sunday-school was conducted during some years by the members of that church. Rev. Mr. Wykoff was the first preacher at this mission, and was succeeded by Rev. J. F. Latimer, now a professor in Union Theological Seminary, Virginia. In 1874 the mission became a church under the name of Union Street Presbyterian Church, and Rev. A. Shotwell was its pastor during about a year, followed by Rev. John A. Waddell, now chancellor of the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tenn. A lot was purchased at the corner of Lauderdale and Beale streets, and the present church edifice was erected and dedicated in 1876. When the building was dedicated the name was changed to Lauderdale Street Presbyterian Church.

After Dr. Waddell was elected to his present position, he was succeeded in this church by Rev. N. M. Long, and he in 1881, by Rev. R. A. Lapsley. In 1882 the present year pastor, Rev. Samuel Caldwell was elected. The church has a large and well conducted Sunday-school, under the superintendency of Judge B. M. Estes.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

First Cumberland Presbyterian Church.—This church was organised with eighteen members, in August, 1840, at the time of a revival in which Revs. Samuel Dennis and Reuben Burrow, D.D., were active. Within a year nine were added to the membership. Among the early members of the church were John D. White, Samuel D. Key, W. B. S. Garrison, W. B. Waldran, Mrs. S. A. Waldran, James White, A. Hutchinson, Albert White, John D. White, jr., Mathilda James, Maria Stewart, Charles Stewart, Sabra White, Eliza Key, Ann Walloran, P. Hutchinson, Mary C. Stewart, and Sophia E. Garrison. A lot was purchased in 1840, and in September, 1844, the corner-stone of a church edifice was laid, with imposing Masonic ceremonies, but was not complete until some time in 1845.

The pastors of this church have been Rev. Samuel Dennis during the first year after its organisation; Rev. Robert Donnell during a portion of 1845; Mr. Dennis again until 1851, followed by Rev. Herschell S. Porter, an able preacher, and another who died of yellow fever in 1855. Rev. A. M. Bryan became pastor in 1856, but resigned in 1859. He was succeeded by Rev. C. A. Davis, who remained until his death in 1867; Rev. L. C. Ransom came in 1868, and also remained until his death in 1874; Rev. G. W. Stainback became pastor in 1875, and resigned in 1879, succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. H. A. Jones. This church has a flourishing Sunday-school, which was organised in 1845.

During the pastorate of Rev. C. A. Davis, after the close of the war, the present elegant house of worship on Court street was erected. It is a large brick structure, two stories in height, having an auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,200. In this auditorium is one of the largest and finest organs in the Southern States. The basement is divided into rooms for Sunday-school and church purposes.

Chelsea Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organised by Rev. L. C. Ransom in the spring of 1872. A lot on Fourth street was donated by E. T. Keel, and a house of worship erected thereon, principally at Mr. Keel's expense; indeed, he was the chief support of the church until his death by yellow fever in 1879. The pastors up to that time were Revs. L. C. Taylor and M. O. Smith. After 1879, by reason of the death or removal of members, the church almost ceased to maintain its organisation. Rev. G. B. Thomas was pastor during about a year, but ill-health compelled him to relinquish the work. Recently Rev. D. T. Waynick has been sent by the West Tennessee Synod to labor here, and under his ministrations the church is becoming more prosperous.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The First Baptist Church.—The society of this church was organised on the 4th day of April, 1839. On the previous day the following persons met,

at the house of Spencer Hall, and signed the articles of faith: Geraldus Buntyn, T. Carpenter, S. M. Isbell, Spencer Hall, Martha F. Carpenter, Rebecca Walton, Martha O. Mosby, Pamelia A. Fowlkes, Mary Lamb, Dorcas Hall, and Sherwood Walton. The meeting for organisation was held in Magevney's school-house that stood near the present site of the fountain, in Court Square. Revs. John C. Holt and P. S. Gayle officiated at the organisation.

The records do not show that meetings were held regularly at first. Occasional baptisms by Rev. J. C. Holt are recorded, and it appears that some business meetings were held. The earliest baptisms were those of Mary Mosby, Mrs. Mary Fowlkes, Mrs. Mary Buntyn, and Miss Amanda Buntyn. The first deacons elected were Spencer Nall and F. Carpenter.

As early as 1842 the question of building a house of worship had been agitated, and in 1845 Messrs. Buntyn and Bayliss were appointed a committee to purchase a site and erect a church building. They purchased the lot on Second street, between Adams and Washington, and fitted up a house that stood on it for a temporary place of worship. Between 1846 and 1849 the present brick church was erected at a cost of $7,000, of which sum Geraldus Buntyn paid $2,151.40. A new and elegant church edifice is now (1888) in process of erection.

The imperfect early records do not furnish facilities for obtaining a complete list of the pastors and the terms of their pastorates. Rev. L. H. Milliken was pastor in 1840; Rev. B. F. Farnsworth in 1842; Rev. E. C. Egaer about the same time, and Rev. S. S. Parr in 1843. In 1846 Rev. P. S. Gale was called. In 1849 Rev. John Finlay; in 1852 Rev. C. R. Hendrickson; in 1857 Rev. F. J. Drane, and Rev. S. H. Ford, LL.D., in 1862.

During the occupation of Memphis by the Federal army no services were held, and the house was used as a hospital. It was thus much injured, but the damage was afterwards paid by the United States government. In 1863 Rev. A. B. Miller became pastor; Rev. D. E. Burns in 1868; Rev. J. T. Tichenor in 1871; Rev. Dr. George A. Lofton in 1872; Rev. R. B. Womack in 1877; Rev. Dr. W. A. Montgomery in 1879, and the present pastor, Rev. R. A. Venable, in 1880. The present membership of the church is 350. A. Hatchett, R. G. Craig, James M. Smith, R. M. C. Parker, R. B. Pegram, H. L. Williford, and E. T. Starke are deacons.

Central Baptist Church.—Prior to the Civil War the work of the Baptists in South Memphis was done by the Beale Street Church, and the mission at Fort Pickering, but at its close these were apparently disorganised. The only Baptist church in Memphis was then in the northern part of the city, and many of its members who lived in the southern part, at a distance from their own church, were subjected to much inconvenience. After consulting with the members of the other congregations a new organisation was determined upon, to be called the Central Baptist Church. The Beale Street Church conveyed

their property to the new organisation, and the First Church allowed their retiring members $10,000. On the 3d of December, 1865, the new church was organised at a meeting held in the First Church, and Rev. S. H. Ford, D. D., was chosen pastor. During six months the Central congregation occupied the building of the First Church on alternate Sundays, and in the mean time leased a lot on Court street and erected thereon, costing $3,000, a wooden building which was called the "Tabernacle," and used as a place of worship until December, 1868. In the autumn of 1867, the ground on which the present church building stands on Second street, north of Beale, was purchased for $22,500, and a church edifice was commenced, but the general financial depression which followed all over the country, and continued for several years, arrested its construction, after the basement containing the lecture room was completed, in 1868, and this was used as a place of worship for nearly seventeen years.

The walls of the second story, the roof and the tower, which is of Swiss architecture, were completed in 1876, when further work was again suspended. Building was again resumed in 1884, and the completed edifice was dedicated December 6, 1885, its total cost having been about $130,000. It is a brick structure 80 by 150 feet in dimension, two stories in height, with a tower one hundred and fifty feet high. The lecture room, in the basement, has a seating capacity of four hundred, and the auditorium in the second story, contains six hundred opera chairs. The membership of the church is about 375, and the Sunday-school has twenty teachers and officers, and about one hundred and fifty scholars.

The pastors have been as follows: From the organisation to July 1, 1871, Rev. Dr. S. H. Ford; from October 1, 1878, to July 1, 1879, Rev. Sylvanus Landrum; from January 1, 1880, to July 29, 1882, Rev. Thomas L. Rowan, and since November 1, 1882, the present pastor, Rev. A. W. Lamar.

Chelsea Baptist Church.—This church was organised as a mission church in 1860, by W. G. Lawrence, D. D., with ten members and with R. M. C. Parker and A. G. Thompson deacons, and W. G. Lancaster, A. G. Thompson, R. M. C. Parker and M. Dodge as trustees. An old dwelling house located on what was known as the old factory lot, was first used as a house of worship, but in 1861 a small wooden church building was erected on Fifth street, between Mill and Sycamore streets, which is still standing, having had only ordinary repairs. The mission became an independent congregation in 1865. The time of the greatest prosperity of this society was from its organisation to 1864, and since that time it has gradually weakened, till now only a mission Sunday-school is maintained by members of the First Baptist Church of Memphis.

The following pastors at different periods ministered to this congregation: Revs. Lancaster, Harbin, Caperton, Butler, Mitchell, Tragett, Powell, Crews, Steward and Lipsey.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Calvary Church.—This church is regarded as the mother church of the Episcopal faith in Memphis, the parish having been organised in 1835, and for many years was the only church of this denomination in the city. The first church building in which the congregation worshiped stood on Second street between Adams and Washington. The present edifice, on the corner of Adams and Second streets, was erected in 1841, but was enlarged and improved in 1880. The auditorium, with a seating capacity of 750, is tastefully ornamented and lighted by memorial windows, that of the chancel being the recent tribute of Mrs. Jacob Thompson to the memory of her deceased husband. The parish numbers about nine hundred, more than one-third of whom are communicants.

As nearly as can be learned Rev. Thomas Wright was the first rector of the parish. He was very soon succeeded by Rev. Dr. Philip Alston, and he by Rev. D. C. Page. Bishop James H. Otey and the present bishop of Tennessee, Rev. Dr. C. T. Quintard, both served this church. They were followed by Rev. Dr. George White, who was rector during twenty years. He was a man of commanding talents, and none exerted a better influence for good. Dr. White died in 1887, but for several years prior was unable to attend to pastoral work because of ill health. He was succeeded as rector, in 1883, by Rev. Davis Sesmus who resigned in the latter part of 1886, and was succeeded by Rev. Dr. S. E. Burford, the present rector.

St. Mary's Cathedral.—This church was originally founded in 1857 as a mission chapel by members of Calvary parish under Rev. Dr. C. T. Quintard, and during the episcopate of Rt. Rev. James H. Otey. The lot on which the church edifice stands was donated by the late Robert C. Brinkley. This lot, which is at the junction of Poplar and Orleans streets, fronts one hundred feet on Poplar street and extends through to Alabama street. During fourteen years the late Rev. Richard Hines was rector, and at the close of his rectorship the parish was made a cathedral or church of the bishop of the diocese. Rev. George C. Harris was dean from 1871 to 1881, when he resigned. The Very Rev. William Klein succeeded Dean Harris and is still dean of the cathedral.

There are connected with the cathedral the following organisations: A Sunday-school, a Cathedral School for girls, St. Mary's Mission to the Poor, the Cathedral Guild for Women, St. Timothy's Guild for Sunday-school Teachers, the Ministering Children's League and a Ward of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament for the Deepening of Spiritual life. A parish and boarding-school for young ladies and children are in successful operation in charge of the Sisters of St. Mary's Cathedral. *The Parish of Emanual Church* for colored people, is a mission of the cathedral. This mission is located on Third street, between Jefferson and Court streets, and the building occupied, originally erected for a German Lutheran congregation, was purchased in 1884. Rev. W. R. Ander-

son, a colored deacon, serves at this mission under Dean Klein. A parish school of about one hundred pupils is taught by Mr. Anderson at this mission.

Grace Church.—This church was organised in 1853, but the parish was not admitted into union with the diocesan convention until 1858. The first church edifice was on Hernando street, where the congregation worshiped until 1865. In that year this property was sold, and the ground, and a building formerly used for religious purposes, on the corner of Vance and Lauderdale streets, was purchased, where, after some changes and improvements had been made, services have since been continued. During 1887 a house and lot adjoining the church have been purchased for a rectory.

In 1876 Grace Church and the parish of St. Lazarus were united, and the new organisation, under the name of Grace Church, was admitted into union with the diocesan convention in 1879.

The following is a list of the rectors of this church, with the years of the commencement of their rectorships: Revs. George P. Schelky, D.D, 1857; Edward McClure, 1859; John A. Wheelock, 1864 (died 1866); B. F. Brooks, 1867; James Carmichael, D.D., 1869; Charles Carrol Parsons, 1878 (died of yellow fever 1878); W. T. D. Dalzell, D.D., 1879; Edgar Orgain, 1881 (died 1883); William Page Case, 1884; George Patterson, D.D., present rector, 1885.

Church of the Good Shepherd.—This church is the outgrowth of a mission established at Chelsea in 1865, by Rev. James J. Vaux. Services were first held in private houses, but a lot on the corner of Mill and Fourth streets was soon purchased, at a cost of $5,000, and the present church edifice was erected thereon and dedicated in 1866. Mr. Vaux continued in charge until 1870, when he was succeeded by Rev. Charles C. Parsons, who remained until after the church was admitted as a parish in the diocese in 1872. The rectors since Mr. Parsons, in the order named, have been: Revs. Ruth, Tupper, Gee, Yeater, Grantham, Jury, Young, and H. Dunlap, present rector.

In the yellow fever epidemics of 1873, '78 and '79, the parish suffered severely, and but for the determined efforts of the members, especially the women, it would have been compelled to succumb. It is now in the enjoyment of a reasonable degree of prosperity, and has a flourishing Sunday-school, of which W. R. Kendall has been the superintendent during the last seventeen years. It is a free church, supported by voluntary contributions, and numbers about seventy-five communicants. The present church officers are John Cubbins and F. J. Atwood, wardens, and W. R. Kendall, clerk.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

St. Peter's Church.—Forty-eight years ago the only Catholics in Memphis were the families of Eugene Magevney and William McKeon. In 1839 the sacrifice of the mass was offered for the first time in town by Rev. Father

Stokes, in the parlor of E. Magevney's house, on Adams street, which is still occupied by his venerable widow, the congregation consisting of four persons. On the following Sunday mass was celebrated at the Magevney school-house, which stood near where is now the centre of Court square. Though this was one of the largest buildings in Memphis at that time, it was too small to accommodate the crowd that was attracted by the novelty of the services of the Catholic Church conducted by a Catholic priest. For nearly two years there was no regular place of worship, until Father Clancy came and secured the use of a small wooden house where now the imposing convent of the Dominican Fathers stands.

In 1841, when the whole Catholic population of Memphis numbered ten souls, Rev. M. McAleer was sent here as a resident priest. February 24, of that year, the first recorded Catholic baptism took place. It was that of Mary Magevney, now mother superior of a prosperous community of Dominican Nuns at Galveston, Tex. Soon after the arrival of Father McAleer, the present site of St. Peter's Church was secured at a cost of $500, the money for which was contributed by both Protestants and Catholics. In 1843 Father McAleer completed, at a cost of $5,000, a plain brick church seventy by thirty feet in dimension, fronting on Third street, near Adams.

In 1845 St. Peter's was placed under the care of the Dominicans. The white-robed friars were welcomed here, and entered on their work with that enthusiasm and zeal which has characterised the priests of this religious sect during the last 600 years. Father James S. Allemany, O.S.D., afterwards archbishop of San Francisco, was assigned to duty as the second Catholic pastor in the city, assisted by Rev. Thomas L. Grace, O.S.D. Father Allemany was elected provincial of the Dominicans in 1847, and was succeeded by Father J. H. Clarkson, who died after a brief illness in 1849. Father Thomas L. Grace was then placed in charge, and was assisted during his term of office by Fathers J. A. Bocket, J. V. Daly and Gangloff. In 1852 he began the erection of the present stately building, which, after so many years, is still regarded as one of the best, if not the finest, Catholic edifice in the South. It was dedicated in February, 1858, by Bishop Miles. Since then two mortuary slabs have been placed in the church in memory of the eleven Dominican priests who have died since assuming charge of the parish. During the yellow fevers of 1873, 1878 and 1879, no more heroic sacrifices were made in attempting to relieve the suffering of the sick and dying than are recorded of the priests of this church. They never hesitated to obey every call, and as soon as one priest died another came from the North to take his place, when to do so was almost certain death. At the close of these terrible epidemics St. Peter's had furnished eight who, in pursuing their sacred calling, had fallen victims to the disease. Their names are: In 1873, Revs. J. R. Daley, O.P.; D. A. O'Brien, O.P.; B. V. Carey, O.P.; J. D. Sheehy, O.P.; in 1878, J. A. Bockel, jr., O.

P.; J. R. McGarvey, O.P.; P. J. Seawell, O.P.; in 1879, Dalmatius Reville, O.P. All of these lie buried in Calvary Cemetery, where a fitting monument commemorates their heroic deeds.

During its existence St. Peter's has had many priests. Those now in charge are Very Rev. J. P. Moran, O.P., assisted by Revs. J. V. Edelen, O.P.; F. A. Ryan, O.P., and E. Ashfield, O.P.

The congregation has about four hundred families. Soon after the church was built a parish school was established. It is under the control of the pastor, and is taught by Dominican Sisters, who also have charge of St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, established in 1856 by Father Grace.

St. Mary's German Catholic Church.—In 1852 the German Catholics of Memphis, who had previously worshiped at St. Peter's Church, organised a society under the title of St. Boniface. Rev. J. Bockel, a Dominican, to whom the Germans of St. Peter's were a special charge, purchased a lot on Union street, but in 1856 it was sold and one on the corner of Third and Market streets was purchased for $1,000. On this lot was a small wooden house which was fitted up for a church and school. In 1860 Rev. W. J. Repis was made resident pastor of the German congregation. Two years later Rev. Cornelius Thoma took his place. The outbreak of the war caused the building of a new church to be deferred, but in 1864 a substantial brick edifice was commenced. In 1867 Rev. L. Schneider succeeded Father Thoma, and the building was soon completed and an adjoining lot purchased. The petition of the German Catholics of Memphis asking that fathers of the Order of St. Francis be appointed to minister to them, was granted in 1870 by Bishop Whelan, who in that year sent Rev. Father Eugene Priers. By reason of ill health he was removed the same year, and in his place came Rev. Kilian Schlasser. He was succeeded in 1871 by Rev. Ambrosia Jansen, who built a fine monastery in the rear of the church. Two years later Rev. Lucien Bucholz became rector, and remained until 1879, when he was succeeded by Rev. Aloysius Wiener, who had been assistant during four years. He remained till 1885 and was followed by Rev. Nemesius Rhode, who came from St. Peter's, in Chicago. He was succeeded in 1887 by Rev. Francis Moenning. Under this rector the erection of a school and residence for the Franciscan Sisters is in progress.

The Franciscan Fathers were very devoted to the sick during the yellow fever epidemics of 1873, 1878 and 1879, especially Father Aloysius Wiener, who lived and labored through the fever years, although three distinguished assistant priests, Fathers Leo, Maternus and Chrysostom; as also two brothers, Amandus and Erasmus, died of the disease; as did also four Franciscan Sisters who came from St. Louis to nurse the sick.

St. Mary's Parochial School was in charge of Franciscan Sisters from Joliet, Ill., till 1873, after which it was conducted by the Dominican Sisters and male teachers until 1879, when some Ursuline nuns, from Louisville, Ky., took

charge. Since then the number of pupils has greatly increased and the school is in a flourishing condition. It may be here stated that, under the direction of Father Bucholz, a grotto was erected in honor of our Lady of Lourdes, and in memory of the real grotto at Lourdes in France, by Mrs. Kate E. Hamilton, of Memphis. It was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Feehan, December 8, 1876.

St. Patrick's Church.—In 1865 Very Rev. Martin Riordan, V. G., under Bishop Feehan and at the time in charge of the Catholic missions in West Tennessee, was appointed to labor among the Catholics in the southeastern part of Memphis. He established a school on Wellington street, and in 1866 built St. Patrick's parsonage, and in it held services on Sundays while the brick church, which is now used as a school-house, was being erected. This continued to be used as a school till the present wooden church building at the corner of De Soto and Linden streets was erected. In 1867 Father Riordan purchased eighty acres, three miles from the city on the Hernando road, for a cemetery which has since been known as Calvary Cemetery. The buildings, with their sites, were all paid for; but Father Riordan was unable to meet the payments on the cemetery (which was purchased on credit), and there still remains against this parish a debt of $30,000. In 1877 Calvary Cemetery Association was formed, consisting of six laymen with the bishop of the diocese an *ex officio* member, and the pastors of St. Patrick's and St. Bridgid's churches, directors. In 1878 Rev. Father Riordan died of yellow fever. Father Edward Doyle succeeded him, but in 1879 he also died of the same disease. Rev. Father Quinn then became pastor and continued till 1881, when he was succeeded by Rev. Father J. Veale, the present pastor. Five or six thousand dollars have been expended in improvements on the school building, the parsonage, and the church edifice. The church has now about 300 families, and the school, which is taught by Sisters of Charity from Nazareth, Ky., has about 240 scholars.

St. Bridgid's Church.—This church, which stands at the corner of Third and Overton streets, was opened for worship on the 25th of December, 1870. The first pastor was Rev. Martin Walsh, who died of yellow fever in 1878, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. William Walsh, who has been assisted by Rev. Michael Ryan and Rev. John J. Walsh. The latter died of small-pox in February, 1882.

In 1873 the congregation suffered severely from yellow fever. About 800 of the Catholics who died that year were attended chiefly by Fathers Walsh and Quinn.

Notwithstanding the severe suffering of the church by this epidemic, the congregation made liberal contributions toward the completion of the church buildings which were then in process of construction. In the epidemic of 1878, at the suggestion of the present rector, the Father Matthew Total Ab-

stinence Society attached to the church, organised what was termed the Father Matthew Camp, for the relief of all worthy persons who could be reached by the officers of the camp. A Father Matthew Camp was also established in 1879 and both were very efficient in affording relief. In 1878 contributions to the amount of $29,000 were received from various parts of the United States by the pastors of this church, for the relief of the distressed. The church edifice of St. Bridgid's covers an area of 103 by 55 feet, and has a seating capacity of 750. It has five altars and the auditorium is beautifully ornamented. Attached to the church is a convent of the Sisters of Charity and a two story brick school-house, which were erected in 1864. The priests in charge of this church have always given great attention to education. The parochial school was first conducted by the Franciscan Sisters of St. Dominic and by lay teachers. In 1879 it was taken in charge by the Sisters of St. Joseph, then by lay teachers till the middle of 1882, since which it has been conducted by the Sisters of Charity. From 1879 to 1883 it was a free school, but now, as at first, contributions are received from such pupils as are able and willing to pay.

St. Joseph's Church.—In 1878 the project of forming a new congregation and erecting a church in the southern part of Memphis, which had been conceived by the Rt. Rev. Patrick Feehan, then bishop of Nashville, and Very Rev. Martin Riordan, his vicar general, was carried into effect. The work was placed in the care of Rev. Antonio Luiselli, who had then been seven years an assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Church. Through the latter's efforts the corner stone of St. Joseph's was laid March 17, 1878, on the corner of Georgia and Seventh streets, and the church, though not then finished, was dedicated on the 23d of June, in the same year. Father Luiselli continues in the relation of pastor to this church, the members of which are mostly Italians, of whom the parish includes about 1,000.

VARIOUS CHURCHES.

Linden Street Christian Church.—This church was organised in 1846 and legally incorporated about 1850. The original members were Mr. and Mrs. Egbert Woolbridge, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Caldwell, Mary McIntosh and Ann McGuire. The present corporators are Tom Gale, president; D. C. Jones, secretary; J. J. Lovin, W. H. Bates, T. J. Latham, W. C. Griswold, J. H. Smith, J. N. Jones, and R. C. Lane; with S. C. Toof, treasurer. At about the time of the organisation of the society a lot on the southeast corner of Linden and Mulberry streets was purchased and a small wooden building that stood on it was remodeled, and converted into a hourse of worship; this was used until 1860, when the present brick edifice was erected, though it was not finished until subsequent to the war. The building covers a surface of 45 by 100 feet, and is two stories in height, having an auditorium above and a

Sunday-school room and study below. In 1877 a parsonage was erected in the rear of the church at a cost of $4,000. The church has about 220 members and the Sunday-school, of which S. C. Toof has, during most of twenty-three years been superintendent, numbers one hundred and ten scholars.

The pastors of the church have been as follows: Elders B. F. Hall, from its organisation to 1853; R. E. Chew, to 1855, and W. J. Barber until the commencement of the war, during which regular services were suspended. The pastors since the war and the years of the commencement of their pastorates have been: Elders R. A. Cook, 1864; T. W. Caskey, 1866; Curtis J. Smith, 1869; David Walk, 1870; J. M. Trible, 1879; G. W. Sweeney, 1882; and J. B. Briney, 1886.

German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church.—Prior to 1855 there were but few Germans in Memphis, and it is not known that many of them were of the Evangelical Lutheran faith. In that year a feeble beginning was made to establish a church of this denomination. Rev. C. F. W. Walker, president of Concordia Theological Seminary at St. Louis, Mo., called the attention of Rev. W. Fick, of New Orleans, to the needs of the Germans in Memphis, and he promptly responded to the appeal, and visited and ministered to the people here as often as his home duties would permit. A young student of the above named institution, Paul Beyer, was afterward sent. On the 30th of July, 1855, a congregation was organised and N. Frech, F. Steinkuhl, H. Glindkamp, and W. Ringwald were chosen elders. Mr. Beyer was called as pastor and continued till 1858 when he was succeeded by Rev. G. M. Gotsch, D. D., under whose administration the congregation was very prosperous. He died in 1876, and was succeeded by Rev. H. Lieck, who resigned in 1879. Rev. E. F. Obermeyer, of Little Rock, Ark., supplied the congregation for a short time until the arrival of the next pastor, Rev. Theodore Benson, who died in 1881. Casper Dorsch, a student from St. Louis, assisted by Rev. Obermeyer, ministered to the congregation for a short time, but in September of the same year, Rev. I. G. Pflantz became the pastor. He remained till 1886 and was succeeded by the present pastor, William Dau.

In 1856 the congregation purchased a house and lot on Main street (No. 110). This served as a parsonage, church and school-house till 1874, when the first story of the present church building (No. 98 Washington street) was erected. The second story was added in 1883, but its inside is yet unfinished.

A parochial school has always been maintained by this church, under the direction of its pastors, who have, at times, been assisted by competent teachers, but at present it is in charge of the pastor alone.

Strangers' Church.—This church was organised as the First Congregational Church in 1863. The congregation worshiped in Odd Fellows Hall, Greenlaw's block, and other places until 1864, when from donation received from abroad and by the contribution of $1,000 from F. H. Clark, a lot was pur-

chased on Union street, upon which a church edifice was erected at a cost of about $5,000, and was dedicated on the 20th of June, 1865, by Rev. T. E. Bliss, the first pastor. In 1868 Mr. Bliss retired, and was succeeded by Rev. A. E. Baldwin, who remained until 1875. Rev. W. D. Millard then became pastor and continued two years. The yellow fever epidemics of 1878–79 made such inroads among the members of the society that services were suspended during these years.

In 1881 Rev. N. M. Long commenced evening services, and soon afterwards the church was reorganised, and its name changed to that of the Strangers' Church. Early in 1882 an addition to the house was built, by which its capacity was doubled, at a cost of about $3,000, and Mr. Long, chiefly by whose labors this was accomplished, was called to the pastorate, which position he still occupies. When he commenced his pastoral work there were eight members, which number has been increased to over one hundred.

Congregation of the Children of Israel.—This Jewish congregation was formed in 1854 by a few Israelites who that year obtained a charter for its organisation. The incorporators were J. I. Andrews, Moses Lemons, John Walker, D. Levy, Julius Sandac, T. Folz, M. Hamberger, M. Bloom, Joseph Strauss and Simon Bernach. From a large sum bequeathed by Judah Touro, of New Orleans, toward assisting small congregations in building Jewish synagogues in localities where the means of the people were limited, $2,000 was obtained by this congregation. A lot on Second street was purchased, but never built upon, and in February, 1858, a building at the corner of Main and Exchange streets, formerly occupied by the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, was rented and dedicated as a house of worship by Rev. Dr. Wise. This property was soon afterwards purchased and used as a synagogue until 1884, when the present elegant temple on Poplar street was erected at a cost of $50,000. At its dedication Revs. Dr. J. M. Wise, H. Sonneshien and Max Samfield officiated. The congregation numbers 176, and the Sunday-school, of which Rabbi Samfield is superintendent, has 120 pupils taught by a staff of eleven teachers. A new cemetery on the Hernando road was dedicated in 1855, and a mortuary chapel built thereon in 1886.

July 6, 1860, Rev. S. Tuska was elected rabbi of the congregation and served until his death, December 30, 1870, when he was succeeded by the present rabbi, Rev. M. Samfield, a man of broad and liberal views, and possessing rare intelligence and culture.

The officers of the church are E. Lowenstein, president; H. Gronauer, vice-president; S. Hirsch, secretary; and L. Goldsmith, treasurer.

COLORED CHURCHES.

The colored people of Memphis are amply provided with churches, which are served by able ministers. The congregations are generally large, and

every department of church work is thoroughly and systematically attended to. The names of the colored churches are as follows: Baptist-Advent, Central, Ebenezer, First, Mission, Gilfield, Macedonia, Mount Olive, Pilgrim's Rest, St. John's, St. Luke's, St. Paul, Salem, Second, Middle, The Tabernacle, Union Avenue, and Washington street; Christian-Linden street; Presbyterian, Second Presbyterian; Episcopal-Immanuel; Methodist-Avery Chapel, Miles Chapel, Mount Zion, Providence Chapel, St. Andrew's Chapel, St. James Chapel, and Zion Church.

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF MEMPHIS.

Value of Educational Institutions — First Schools Established in Memphis — Early Teachers — The Magevney School — Adoption of the Free School System — First Ordinance in relation to Free Schools — Location of First Schools — Names of Early Teachers — Incorporation of the Schools — First Board of Visitors — School Act of 1858 — List of Teachers in 1858 — Schools During the War — First School Building Erected — Colored Schools — Creation of a New Board of Education — List of First Officers — Location of Public Schools — List of Teachers in 1888 — School Statistics — Colleges, Private and Select Schools — State Female College — St. Agnes Female Academy — La Salette Academy — Le Moyne Institute — Christian Brothers' College — St. Mary's School — Higbee High School — Clara Conway Institute — Rolfe Grammar School — Memphis Institute — Public Libraries.

THE wise policy of the American people in the early establishment of ample educational advantages as fast as the country has been settled, and children have needed instruction, is acknowledged as one of the strongest elements of her growth and prosperity, as well as the promoter of a high degree of intelligence among the masses. The public mind is no longer disturbed as to the necessity or policy of maintaining a complete system of popular instruction. Such questions have been long and firmly settled against narrow-minded and bigoted opposition. The history of Memphis will show that a majority of its citizens have even been on the side of the advanced ideas in the promotion and maintenance of educational institutions, and to-day its avenues for the intellectual development of the young will compare favorably with those of any other city in the South. Of late years liberal educational provisions have been made, spacious and elegant buildings have been erected, and the portals of

knowledge have been thrown open to every grade and class of the community. The inception and growth of the Memphis school system, and its cotemporary educational institutions we will endeavor to describe in this chapter.

For the first decade in the history of Memphis from 1820 to 1830, little can be gained from any reliable source concerning the first schools established, but that private schools were in existence at this early period is proven by casual reference to them found among the earliest documentary records. That they were of primitive character, and afforded very crude and the very simplest educational advantages can be easily imagined. The first charter incorporating the city of Memphis, in 1826, provided for the maintenance of public schools, but that they were established immediately thereafter is very doubtful, at least no evidence of the fact exists. The first school of any pretension was a private enterprise organised by a Mr. Garner about 1831, which he conducted for a year or two in an old dwelling near the northeast corner of Chickasaw and Auction streets, the lot upon which it stood at that time being some fifteen feet higher than at present, both lot and adjoining street having been graded down to their present level ten or twelve years after 1831. Shortly after the opening of this school the corps of educators was increased by the arrival of two other teachers, L. B. Gaston (subsequently a minister) and a Mr. Williams who opened a school in an old building near the middle of Court Square, a few feet southeast of the present fountain. This building was originally erected for church purposes and used by various denominations until each secured an edifice of its own. It was originally built of logs, but at the time of its conversion into a school-house was weather-boarded and otherwise improved.

The next teacher who followed Mr. Gaston and Mr. Williams, and occupied this old temple of education, was the well known and excellent Irish gentleman and scholar, Eugene Magevney. His school became very popular, and was continued many years, embracing among its pupils a large number of boys who in after life became prominent and useful citizens of Memphis, and others who wandered elsewhere and made themselves likewise conspicuous. The "Magevney school-house" was occasionally used for other than school purposes during many years. Public meetings, religious worship, and political gatherings were held in it. For several years after it was opened as a school-house, the primitive forest remained around it, and sometimes the whoop of a passing Indian was heard by the children gathered within its walls. Until the establishment of the free schools, the Magevney school continued to be the leading educational institution in Memphis. There were other private schools in existence at this time, conducted through periods of varying length, and with widely differing degrees of success, but none of them reached the prominence of the Magevney school. A greater portion of these private schools were taught by ladies; those that were not, were, as a rule, conducted by men who were partially engaged in other business.

A system of free schools was not adopted in Memphis until 1848. Early in that year Colonel J. W. A. Pettit began to urge upon the local authorities the necessity for their existence. The active part he took in the matter, and his prominent identification with the project, has caused him to be considered the father of the free school system of Memphis. So successful was he in impressing his fellow members of the board of mayor and aldermen in favor of the idea, that in accordance with his advice each member of the council established a school in his respective ward. Colonel Pettit opened the first school at the corner of Third and Overton streets, with Mrs. Moore as teacher, and subsequently another taught by Mrs. Walker, at the corner of Main and Overton streets, afterwards removed to the Methodist Church, south of Concord street and east of Centre alley. Later schools were opened in the second and third wards, the two remaining wards at that time. The opening of these schools was first tried as an experiment, and cannot be construed as a permanent adoption by the local authorities of the free school system. This was not secured until they had been for some months in operation.

It is a curious fact that in all cities this system of education has, in its incipient stages, encountered some form of bigoted opposition. Even in Boston, though free schools were opened for boys within five years after the settlement of the town, no such schools were provided for girls for more than one hundred and fifty years after that event, and as late as 1849 the "expediency of establishing a free academy for the education of females in the city of New York" was made the subject of vigorous protests, by committees appointed under the authority of the board of education. Memphis was no exception to the general rule in this regard. Insidious efforts were made, not only by members of the city council, but by quite a number of citizens who seriously opposed the injustice of imposing a tax upon the property of one man to educate the children of another. Wranglings and dissensions upon the subject were frequent in the board, and on June 3, 1848, a resolution was offered to discontinue the ward schools. But they had gained too many friends to permit of their overthrow, and the resolution was defeated.

The precise date of the establishment of the free school system in Memphis occurred on the 19th of June, 1848, when an ordinance was introduced and passed providing for its adoption and prescribing the manner of maintenance. The ordinance consisted of selection from two ordinances previously proposed, but not passed, one of them having been introduced by Mayor G. B. Locke and the other by Eugene Magevney. The main provisions of this ordinance were as follows: Section 1, divided the city into school districts; section 2, provided that the school tax should be one-eighth of the city revenue as provided by the charter, and that the schools were to be equally free to all white children between the ages of six and sixteen; section 3, that all that part of the city north of Poplar street should be the first district, and all that part of

the city south of Poplar street should be the second district; section 4, that the board of education, then called the board of managers, should consist of the mayor, two aldermen and two citizens, one from each school district; section 5, that there should be two school-houses in each district; and section 7, required the board of managers to report to the board of mayor and aldermen. An increase of two in the board of managers was soon ordered, and on August 1 the office of the superintendent of schools was created. Colonel J. W. A. Pettit was elected to this position, and by ordinances subsequently adopted his duties were defined, and upon him was practically laid the responsibility for the success of the schools. He opened schools on Market, Poplar, Adams, Court, Madison, Gayoso, Main, Hernando and Third streets and Brown avenue. Among the early teachers employed were the Misses Cochran, Cook, Root, Pettit, Gayle, Creighton, Porter, Davis, Margaret Doyle, Sappington, Erwin, Barnett and Jenkins; and Messrs. Davis, Kilpatrick, R. B. Trezevant, Carroll, Bell and Ring.

The management and progress of the school under the board of managers did not prove satisfactory, and a change was proposed a short time after they were constituted, by Alderman Barry, in the following ordinance, which was unanimously adopted: "Be it ordained by the mayor or board of aldermen of the city of Memphis, that hereafter the board of mayor and aldermen be the sole board for conducting and controlling the public schools of the city, and that the present board of managers be discontinued." An ordinance, proposed by Dr. Fowlkes October 21, was also accepted, providing for the establishment of a high school as nearly as practicable in the geographical centre of the city in the third ward.

It does not appear that up to 1850 the superintendent received any compensation for his services. In August of that year the board adopted a resolution fixing his salary at $600 per year, at which time Colonel Pettit was again appointed superintendent. He continued in office until June, 1852, when he removed to Germantown, where he died in 1863. To no man was the city of Memphis more deeply indebted for the organisation of its public schools. According to Colonel Pettit's annual report for the school year ending June, 1851, the number of schools had increased to twelve, with 580 pupils, and the total expense was $4,891.50. In the report mentioned he wisely suggested to the city council that lots should be purchased and school-houses should be erected. Had this advice been followed at this time, to-day the city might have been the owner of much valuable school property, at an original outlay of a comparatively small sum of money.

Dr. Isaac Ebbert succeeded Mr. Pettit as superintendent, and served in that capacity until June, 1853. He was succeeded by J. F. Pearl for the year ending June, 1854. For the year ending June, 1855, ——— Tarbox was superintendent until his removal to Nashville, and S. H. Tobey for the balance of

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the year. Mr. Tobey was followed by A. P. Merrill, who served two years. Previous to the year 1856 some of the principal teachers, others than those already named, were Miss Block, now Mrs. Boyd, of Memphis; Miss Mary E. Wood, now Mrs. George W. Fisher, of Memphis; Miss Emily Bowdoin, now Mrs. E. B. Armour, of Memphis; Miss Fannie Gayle, now Mrs. Jobe, of Memphis; Miss Florida Pettit, now Mrs. Dr. Thompson, of Germantown; and Mrs. Henrietta Hampton, who commenced teaching in 1852, and has since been a valuable instructor in the public schools.

During Mr. Merrill's term as superintendent, on May 4, 1856, the city schools were incorporated by an act of the Legislature. This act provided for the appointment by the mayor and aldermen of a suitable person from each ward of the city, and one for the city at large, to constitute a board of visitors. To this board was given power to choose one of their own number president, and to the member of the board was given full control of all school matters, including the employment and dismissal of superintendents and teachers It made white children within the city limits, between the ages of six and twenty years, eligible as pupils, but permitted others to be admitted on payment of tuition. It also authorised the board to prescribe higher branches than those ordinarily taught in the city schools, for which a tuition fee might be charged, if the ordinary school revenue was not ample to pay the extra expense attending the introduction of these higher branches. The first board of visitors under this act consisted of A. P. Merrill, visitor at large, and Dr. L. Shanks, Dr. J. W. Maddox, J. B. Kirkland, Leroy Pope, H. L. Guion, and Robertson Topp, for the wards.

On March 20, 1858, a new act of incorporation was passed, under which the same powers were delegated to the board of visitors, but prescribed they should be elected by the people. It also empowered them to erect school buildings at a cost of $75,000, but beyond that limit a vote of the citizens was required. It also authorised them to levy, for school purposes, a tax not to exceed ten dollars for every white youth between the ages of eight and sixteen. But this latter provision was amended two years later, by which a levy of fifteen dollars was permitted for every white youth between six and eighteen years of age.

The first board elected under this act was composed of J. S. Erwin, John B. Moseley, George R. Grant, John A. Nooe, Thomas H. Allen, Gabriel Smithers, Thomas W. Preston and N. B. Holt.

For the school year ending June 30, 1858, the total number of scholars enrolled was 1,555, and the total amount expended for educational purposes was $21,586. At this period the school-houses consisted of the following buildings, located and divided into departments as follows: At the navy yard, one building containing ten departments, two junior, three primary male, two junior female and three primary female; one school building on Court street, containing one senior female and one primary female department; one build-

ing on Linden street, containing three primary male schools; one on Hernando street, containing two junior female and two primary female schools; one junior male school on Causey street; one mixed school on Orleans street in the suburbs of the city; one senior male school at the corner of Union and Shelby streets. Following is a list of the teachers employed in the various departments of these schools in 1858: Messrs. L. G. Marshall, William H. Bowens, John P. Harlow, Nathan Teal and D. H. Saunders; Misses F. J. Wood, H. Black, R. Rawlings, M. E. Lester, R. F. Yancey, E. C. Yancey, M. J. A. Creighton, I. Walsh, A. C. Dunbar, S. C. Harvey, M. W. Bowers, M. T. Rudisill, M. A. C. Tobey and E. Rudisill, Mrs. E. L. Richards, F. P. McGehee and Henrietta Hampton.

The most severe test of the firm hold the free school system had upon the citizens of Memphis occurred during the four years following 1861, when in most parts of the State the schools were so much interrupted as to be of little value or discontinued altogether. Even Nashville with its commodious school buildings did not have one open during a greater part of this period. Although a civil war, a disorganised state of society and an empty treasury offered little inducement to continue the schools here, those entrusted with their care resolved to make the experiment, and the people had reason to congratulate themselves upon the results attained. The statistics show not only no interruption of the schools, but under the circumstances only a slight diminution in the enrollment and in the average attendance. The superintendent's report for the year ending June, 1865, contains the following in reference to this memorable period:

"The schools have made very satisfactory progress during the last three years. There were seventeen schools during the scholastic year. There were fourteen hundred and ninety-five pupils admitted in 1861–2; there were two thousand four hundred and nineteen admitted during the present year. The city schools of Memphis under the most adverse circumstances, without suitable buildings, with an empty treasury, with all the excitement and feeling aroused by a civil war, have been successfully conducted through the storm which has been raging so fiercely around us. We may safely say there has been excellent discipline in the schools, which have been preserved from strife and the evil effects of party spirit. We surrender the charge of them fully convinced that they are as little affected by party spirit, whether in religion or politics, as any public schools in America."

The greatest difficulty the board of managers had to contend with during the war period was the lack of funds. At the beginning of the scholastic year of 1862 the board of school visitors found an empty treasury, for the taxes assessed by the city council for the support of the schools had not been collected. In order to continue the schools, at a meeting of the board held in September, 1863, a committee was appointed to devise means to meet the monthly ex-

penses of the schools. By their advice the city council passed the following resolution: "That the certificate of indebtedness issued monthly by the board of school visitors to their officers and teachers in settlement of their claims for services, rendered as officers and teachers, be and the same are hereby declared receivable by the tax collector and city treasurer in satisfaction of any and all claims due the city." By the provision thus made the schools were continued through the trying period of the war, but this mode of maintaining them, which became a necessity at the time, was the means of incurring a heavy debt which for several years after retarded the advancement of the schools and involved the board in complicated financial relations with the city authorities.

On May 26, 1866, an act was passed by the Legislature amending the charter of the Memphis city schools. By the provision of this act the board of visitors was increased to two members from each ward, and the time of service was increased to two years. The members of the first board elected under this act were as follows: first ward, Frank Fealy, Michael Gavin; second ward, Hiram D. Connell; third ward, F. J. Atwell, F. W. Buttinghaus; fourth ward, H. H. Higbee, J. W. Megibben; fifth ward, W. S. Bruce, Michal Burke; sixth ward, James A. Swaine, E. J. Comer; seventh ward, George W. Waldran, Sidney Cook; eighth ward, H. C. Slaughter, D. Larkin.

By a new school charter, granted in January, 1869, the Memphis city schools were placed under the exclusive management and control of a board of education, consisting of two members from each ward. By the provision of this act the new board was authorised to call upon the board of mayor and aldermen for an annual assesssment of $50,000 for the purpose of buying lots and erecting suitable school buildings thereon. Prior to the passage of this act the citizens of Memphis had made but little effort toward the erection of school buildings, although year after year the various superintendents and others officially connected with the school board had called attention to their pressing need. Conferences after conferences had been held between the city authorities and committees appointed by the school board in regard to providing means for this purpose, but up to 1870, although the free school system had been in existence more than two decades, the city did not own a single building and site used for school purposes. In a few cases cheaply constructed frame building had been built on leased ground, and the remaining buildings used were rented. They were all illy adapted for the purposes required, either on the ground of health or convenience. The rent and repair of these buildings added to the other expenses of the board consumed even more than the amount realised from the annual assessment, and the restriction of the old school charter made further levy for the erection of school buildings a very difficult matter to be secured. But under the operation of the new charter a new departure was made possible, and in 1871 the first public school-house in Memphis, worthy the name, was erected on the corner of Market and Third streets, and is now

known as the Smith School. This is a brick structure three stories in height with twelve school and a principal and library rooms, the building and lot costing over $80,000. In 1872 the Peabody School was erected at a cost of $30,000 and in 1874 the Clay Street School for the colored pupils. The yellow fever epidemics of 1878 and 1879 had a tendency to check further school building, and at the present time, by the rapid increase in population, the city is sadly in need of better school accommodations. The only additions made to the property owned by the city and used for school purposes since 1874 have been the erection of the Grant School in 1885, the Porter School in 1886 and the Pope School in 1887, all of which are frame buildings. A lot on the corner of Jefferson and Third streets has been presented to the city by the United States government for school purposes, and at the present time the board of school visitors have adopted plans for the erection thereon of a large, well arranged school building, such as the city so greatly needs.

Prior to the Civil War there were no colored schools in Memphis, and it is believed the first attempt to establish a school for the colored people in the city was made in 1862, by Miss Lucinda Humphrey, a hospital nurse, who opened an evening school for the instruction of the colored attendants at the hospitals here. The education of the colored children at the public expense was not undertaken until December, 1864, when a special order was issued by which the control and discipline of the public schools for the colored people of Memphis was entrusted to the municipal government of the city and constituting the board of visitors "a school board with full power for the management of the same." Subsequently the colored schools were incorporated with the white schools. The colored people entered heartily into the work of maintaining their own schools, and in the spring of 1865 there were in Memphis nearly two thousand in attendance at these schools. In 1874 the Clay street School (now Kortrecht) was completed, and at present there are in the city five public schools for the colored children. The general school statistics at the close of this article will show that good progress has been made in these schools

By an act of the Legislature, passed March 9, 1883, the school offices created under the school act of 1869 were abolished, and a new board of education was created, to consist of five commissioners, upon whom, with certain restrictions and modifications, were conferred all the powers possessed by the old board. These commissioners were first appointed by the governor and held their office until their successors were elected in January, 1884, when three were chosen by the people for the term of two years and two for four years, since which time the term has been four years. The first commissioners appointed under this act were G. V. Rambaut, R. D. Jordan, P. M. Winters, Henry J. Lynn and Alfred Froman.

The white schools at present under the control of the board of education

are located as follows: Smith School, corner Market and Third streets; Leath School, Linden near Wellington street; Peabody School, Webster street; Porter School, Georgia, near Lauderdale street; Merrill School, Alabama, near Thornton avenue; Jefferson School, corner of Jefferson and Third streets; Pope School, corner of Fourth and Keel streets. Colored: Kortrecht School, corner Clay and De Soto streets; Grant School, Auction near Fifth street; Monroe School, Monroe, near Wellington street; Winchester School, corner Winchester and Front street; Broadway Street School, corner of Broadway and Seventh streets. Of these twelve school buildings seven belong to the city and five are rented.

Following is a list of the teachers employed in the public schools at the present time, 1888.

WHITE SCHOOLS.

Smith School, Senior Department.—Mrs. E. J. Crockett, principal; Miss Kate McMahon, first assistant; Miss Grace Lewellyn, second assistant; Miss Louise A. Bock, third assistant; Miss Alice O'Donnell, fourth assistant; Mrs. Louisa M. Smith, fifth assistant. *Intermediate and Primary Departments.*—Miss A. C. Reudelhuber, principal; Miss Annie E. Nolan, Mrs. M. H. Reilly, Miss Susie Gardner, Miss Lorena Banks, Miss Mary F. Hill, Miss Lizzie I. Kennedy, Miss Anna M. Cummins, Miss Maggie Schlemmer.

Leath School.—Miss M. L. Scudder, principal; Miss Alice Conaway, Miss Anna Harbert, Miss Louise Zanone, Miss Lizzie Speers, Miss Fannie Dougherty, Miss Liddie E. Creighton, Mrs. M. C. Harris, Miss Junie M. Thompson, Miss Janie G. Sims.

Peabody School.—Miss. Mary McCain, principal; Miss Alice C. Cook Mrs. Bettie O'Hara, Miss Tillie Foltz, Miss Delle Holland, Miss Annie I. Mahler, Miss Mamie Park, Miss Sallie N. Taylor, Miss Lottie Burke.

Merrill School.—Miss Emma B. Browne, principal; Miss Lottie Miller, Miss M. E. Summers, Mrs. I. L. Southerland, Miss Sallie Moffatt, Mrs. Kate B. Davidson. Miss P. H. Reudelhuber, Miss Mary Shallue, Miss Lottie Cameron, Miss Lizzie L. Gallagher, Miss Maggie L. Foley, Miss Florence Freyfus.

Jefferson School.—Miss Cora H. Ashe, principal; Mrs. M. Eleanor M. Page, Miss Sarah Ryan, Miss Mary Boddy, Mrs. Inez V. Tighe, Miss Elize Shepherd.

Pope School.—Miss Lizzie A. Foley, principal; Mrs. M. Fealey Miller, Mrs. Henrietta Hampton, Mrs. Kate E. Nevels, Miss Nellie Winters, Miss Mary Manly.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

Kortrecht School.—Mr. B. K. Sampson, principal; H. F. Mitchell, G. G. Marcus, Mrs. Ellen Tyler, Mrs. V. L. Mosby, G. P. Hamilton, T. W. Lott, D. F. Rivers, Miss Ida B. Wells, Miss Lucy Harrison.

Grant School.—Mr. A. W. Brown, head teacher; Miss F. J. Thompson, Mrs. S. B. Hall, I. J. Graham, S. S. Hunter, Miss Lucile Washington.

Winchester School.—Mr. James Lott, head teacher; Miss Abbie Waire, Mrs. F. P. Cooper, Miss Addie Guy.

Monroe School.—Mr. C. A. Thompson, head teacher; Mrs. T. T. Settle, Mrs. Julia A. Hooks.

Broadway School.—Mr. T. J. Turner, head teacher; Miss Ida B. Atkins, L. H. Fields.

The present condition of the public schools of Memphis and their progress during the last ten years is most creditable to the city in view of the obstacles encountered, and now that the city has every promise of future prosperity, liberal aid should be extended to the advancement of its school facilities as one of the most important elements which tends to make a city commanding and prosperous. Superintendent C. H. Collier in his last report to the Board of Education for the school year ending July, 1887, in speaking of the condition of the public schools for that period says:

"This session of the public schools has been the most successful during the period of the present management. While it is impossible for a report to exhibit the advancement made in all the departments, yet the general efficiency of the schools has been fully demonstrated by the success of your pupils in competitive examinations, in which merit alone could win. The honorable appointments to the two great national schools—West Point and Annapolis—were won by your graduates. Additional credit has been reflected by another of your graduates, who brought home the first honor of her class from the Nashville Normal College, and again by one of the Clay Street School pupils, who led her class at the Roger Williams College. These results are especially gratifying to us who are directly interested in the management of the schools, and I am satisfied that every citizen in Memphis takes pride in the limited measure of success attained. . . . The results of the session just past give promise that the public schools will receive more earnest support from all classes of citizens in the future. This is as it should be, if the schools here are expected to attain and maintain the proficiency and popularity of those in other cities that have been favored with a similar condition for years. The history of other cities throughout this and other countries has proved that Memphis will lose nothing, commercially or otherwise, by amply sustaining the public schools."

The following table shows the number of persons residing within the city limits of school age, in 1888:

WARDS.	WHITE.			COLORED.			Total Males.	Total Females.	Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total M. & F.	Males.	Females.	Total M. & F.			
First	298	326	624	358	455	813	656	781	1437
Second	250	272	522	192	268	460	442	540	982
Third	267	230	497	120	108	228	387	338	725
Fourth	254	230	484	166	181	347	420	411	831
Fifth	444	435	879	587	609	1196	1031	1044	2075
Sixth	338	366	704	337	437	774	675	803	1478
Seventh	370	332	702	404	489	893	774	821	1595
Eighth	546	589	1135	533	573	1106	1079	1162	2241
Ninth	336	381	717	454	463	917	790	844	1634
Tenth	460	475	935	549	530	1079	1009	1005	2014
Total	3563	3636	7199	3700	4113	7813	7263	7749	15012

More information is contained in the following table in reference to the public schools of the city for the last thirty-six years, than could otherwise be presented in the same space, and is especially valuable for its statistical facts:

YEARS.	Scholastic Population.	Enrollment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Per Ct. of Attendance on Enrollment.	Expenses.	No. of Months in Session.	Cost of Tuition per Pupil Attending.	Presidents.	Superintendents.
1850-51	.....	....	....	..	$	..	$	.....	.....
1851-52	.....	....	....	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
1852-53	.....	584	....	..	.....	..	.....	.....	Dr. Isaac Ebbert.....
1853-54	.....	1298	....	..	.....	..	.....	A. P. Merrill.....	J. F. Pearle.....
1854-55	2000	1599	....	63	17,152	..	.....	"	— — Tarbox.....
1855-56	.....	1578	867	63	16,239	..	18.73	.....	A. P. Merrill.....
1856-57	.....	....	....	..	.....	..	.....	J. H. McMahon.....	" .....
1857-58	.....	1555	736	58	21,586	..	29.32	G. R. Grant.....	Leroy Pope.....
1858-59	.....	1501	691	55	20,469	10	29.62	T. W. Preston.....	" .....
1859-60	3568	1682	798	57	23,896	10	29.94	John A. Nooe.....	" .....
1860-61	.....	2073	1019	57	29,977	10	29.41	"	" .....
1861-62	.....	1791	755	48	20,038	10	26.54	G. R. Grant.....	A. P. Merrill.....
1862-63	.....	1495	607	52	20,078	10	33.07	James Elder.....	Richard Hines.....
1863-64	.....	2216	902	51	23,707	10	26.28	S. T. Morgan.....	" .....
1864-65	.....	2418	1036	52	54,330	10	52.44	"	" .....
1865-66	3865	2523	1209	54	51,212	10	42.35	J. J. Peres.....	W. Z. Mitchell.....
1866-67	4505	2597	1276	49	87,011	10	68.19	H. H. Higbee.....	" .....
1867-68	5555	2884	1573	54	52,867	..	33 60	H. D. Connell.....	" .....
1868-69	9427	2362	1383	58	43,329	5	31.32	J. T. Leath.....	" .....
1869-70	10,667	3307	1659	50	54,026	10	32.56	Thos. R. Smith.....	J. T. Leath.....
1870-71	9909	5005	2399	51	54,858	9	21.10	R. B. Maury	" .....
1871-72	9909	5180	2556	49	72,194	10	28.24	W. Z. Mitchell.....	H. C. Slaughter .....
1872-73	13,393	5230	2522	48	74,935	10	29.71	Chas. Kortrecht	" .....
1873-74	10,381	5823	2749	47	71,538	8½	26.02	"	A. Pickett.....
1874-75	10,400	....	2927	..	70,261	9	24.00	"	" .....
1875-76	10,419	5506	2392	43	47,181	9	19.72	R. W. Mitchell.....	" .....
1876-77	9091	5687	2457	43	49,478	9	20.13	W. A. Goodman.....	J. T. Leath.....
1877-78	9011	5174	2822	54	58,951	8	20.88	"	" .....
1878-79	9141	4105	2389	58	31,434	6	13.15	W. C. Folkes	W. H. Foute.....
1879-80	9141	4134	2365	57	38,942	6½	16.46	"	" .....
1880-81	9745	4367	2578	59	41,559	8	16.12	G. V. Rambaut.....	Chas. H. Collier.....
1881-82	11,242	3948	2671	67	44,265	8	16.57	"	" .....
1882-83	11,200	4323	2814	65	45,023	8	16.00	"	" .....
1883-84	13,169	4226	2729	64	47,390	8	17.36	"	" .....
1884-85	13,169	5143	3016	58	47,643	8	15.80	R. D. Jordan.....	" .....
1885-86	13,808	4920	3187	65	71,184	8	12.63	"	" .....
1886-87	15,012	5487	3365	61	68,871	8	12.41	"	" .....

This sketch of the public schools of Memphis would be incomplete without reference to the part Superintendent Collier has borne to them. Since 1880 he has most ably filled his present responsible position and is entitled to a large share of credit for the gratifying results attained. He has been untiring in his labors, and his efforts have shown commendable judgment and a conscientious desire to advance the efficiency of the schools. He possesses the qualities which admirably fit him for the position, and Memphis and the cause of free education have been fortunate in having secured his services.

The present members of the board of education are R. D. Jordan, James Degnan, Samuel J. Camp, G. V. Rambaut and A. W. Higgins. The officers of the board are R. D. Jordan, president; James Degnan, vice-president; S. H. Dunscomb, treasurer, and Charles H. Collier, superintendent.

COLLEGES, PRIVATE AND SELECT SCHOOLS.

The first educational institution organised in Memphis which would properly come under the above head, was a branch department of the Union University of Tennessee, established by B. F. Farnsworth. Mr. Farnsworth was one of the leading educators of his day, and for several years was president of the literary department of the University of Louisville, Ky. In 1838 he removed to Murfreesboro, Tenn., and became the founder of the Union University of this State. With the idea of establishing a branch of this institution at Memphis he came to this city about 1843, and leased a large building which had been erected for a hotel on the river bank at Fort Pickering. In this building he commenced his school, with Rev. Thomas B. Ripley as principal instructor. The course of study embraced the ordinary collegeiate branches, and it was intended to make the institution a high grade preparatory school, but the project was in advance of the times, and after two years of severe but unsuccessful labor Mr. Farnsworth returned to Kentucky, and shortly after died. After his death the school ceased and a few years later the building was burned.

The oldest private school in existence in Memphis is the St. Agnes Female Academy. It was established in 1851 by Father T. L. Grace, and in 1852 incorporated and placed under the control of six Dominican Sisters, who had come from St. Catharine, Ky. The names of the sisters were Veronica Roy, who was the first Mother Superior; Magdalen, Frances, Vincent, Catherine and Vincentia, the latter of whom is the only one now living. The property then known as the "Coe Place," on the south side of Vance street, near Orleans, was purchased by Father Grace. In addition to the building then standing, the Sisters, from time to time, erected others as required. In May, 1878, these buildings were destroyed by fire, as was also a choice library valued at several thousand dollars. New buildings were erected in 1879, and the library has been to some extent replaced. It is a remarkable fact in connection with

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this institution that during the war there was no diminution in attendance and no cessation of instruction. There are now about one hundred students in attendance, varying in age from six to nineteen years. Most of these pupils come from Memphis and the immediate vicinity, but all the adjoining States of Tennessee are represented. Twenty Sisters are engaged in teaching and in the management of the house. The Mother Superiors, with years of service, have been as follows: Mother Veronica Roy, eleven years; Mother Ann, three years; Mother Mary Joseph, three years; Mother Mary Bernard, two years; Mother Mary Louisa, seven years; Mother Mary Alphonso (died of yellow fever), one year; Mother Mary Thomas, four years; Mother Mary Josephine, three years. In 1885 Mother Mary Thomas began her second period of service which has continued to the present time.

The State Female College was among the earlier successful educational institutions of Memphis. It was founded in 1858 by Rev. Stephen G. Starks, and was chartered soon afterwards as a private corporation, although the name adopted was somewhat misleading. Seven citizens of Memphis purchased for the purpose of the institution seven acres of land, at what is now the corner of McLemore and College avenues. On this land large, elegant, and commodious buildings were erected at a cost of $60,000, and the school commenced operations under the most encouraging circumstances. Within a year from the time of its establishment Mr. Starks died, and was succeeded in the presidency of the institution by Rev. Samuel Watson, who is now the only surviving member of the original board of trustees. He was succeeded by Rev. Charles Collins, from Carlisle, Pa., who afterward became the owner as well as president of the college. Under the administrations of Mr. Watson and Mr. Collins the school quickly rose to a high degree of prosperity, and gave promise of being one of the most important institutions of learning in the South. The outbreak of the Civil War and the Federal occupation of the city interrupted its operations, and the buildings and grounds were occupied by Federal troops. After the close of the war the school was resumed, but it never recovered its former prosperity, and the yellow fever epidemics tended still more to depress it. A feeble school was maintained for some years, but ultimately the charter lapsed, and the property was divided into lots and sold. One of the school buildings still remains, and in this a young ladies' school is now conducted by Miss Mollie Marshall.

The La Salette Academy, a branch of the St. Agnes Female College, has been in existence about twenty years. The building now occupied by this school, on Third street near the corner of Poplar street, was purchased by the Sisters of St. Dominic and was formerly used as a private residence. This building was secured to accommodate the large increase of scholars at St. Agnes. Since it was opened the average attendance has been from 100 to 125 pupils. All the higher branches of a collegiate course are taught and at

present, under the superintendence of Sister Mary Joseph, the school is in a flourishing condition. It was intended as a select school for girls and young ladies and as such stands prominent among the best institutions of its kind in the city. During the epidemics of 1878 and 1879 both St. Agnes and La Salette school buildings were turned into hospitals, and several of the Sisters sacrificed their lives while ministering to those placed under their care.

The educational opportunities offered the colored children of Memphis are as favorable as those in almost any city in the South, if not in the Union. As soon as the colored people were clothed with equal political rights enjoyed by the white population, their education, so as to intelligently understand their new station in society became a necessity, and in no city of the South were more willing efforts put forth to secure this result. Public and private schools were provided, which have, year by year, kept pace with the needs of the colored children, and to-day educational facilities enjoyed by them are in every respect relatively equal to the white schools.

The Le Moyne Institute, the leading colored school of the city, has exerted a most beneficial influence, not only in Memphis but throughout the State. It was established in 1871 through the American Missionary Association, a Congregational benevolent organisation, deriving its funds from individual and church contributions all over the country. For some years previous to 1871 this association had sustained a number of common schools for colored youth in Memphis, but the needs of a more advanced institution were felt. In 1870 Doctor F. Julius Le Moyne, of Washington, Pa., an earnest friend of the colored people, donated $20,000 for founding an English school for the colored youth in Memphis, which sum was placed for this purpose at the disposal of the American Missionary Association. The necessary buildings were erected on Orleans street, at an expense of $9,000, leaving $11,000 as an endowment fund. The school was first opened in September, 1871, and since that time has been successfully continued, the money necessary to its maintenance, beyond that received as tuition from the pupils, being furnished by the association.

The school is divided into primary, intermediate, grammar and normal grades, and the regular course of instruction in all these includes twelve years. An important feature of the instruction is the manual training department. It consists of an experimental kitchen and sewing rooms, where the girls are taught household duties. In the wood working department the boys are taught the use of various kinds of tools, while in the printing office practical instruction is given in printing and type setting. The instructors in this school are as follows: Andrew J. Steele, principal, and professor of natural science; Rev. Benjamin A. Imes, pastor and instructor in Christian work; Esther A. Barnes, grammar and English literature; Rebecca M. Green, mathematics and drawing; Ruth E. Stinson, geography and history; Sarah C.

Bateham, grammar grade; Celestia S. Goldsmith, intermediate grade; Zulu E. Fellon, second primary grade; Fannie A. McCullough, first primary grade; Margaret A. C. Stewart, vocal and instrumental music; Minerva A. Kinney, girls' industrial work; C. M. Stevens, boys' industrial work, and Ella A. Hamilton, night school teacher. The net enrollment of pupils for the session of 1886–87 was 427.

As early as 1864 efforts were made to secure the establishment of a Christian Brothers' College in Memphis, and in September, 1865, a lot was purchased for this purpose on Wellington street between Linden and Vance streets, by Rev. Thomas L. Power, pastor of St. Peter's; but owing to pressing demands in other portions of the United States, it was not until after 1871, when the great Chicago fire destroyed several of their institutions, that a few brothers could be spared to found the college in Memphis. Most Rev. Patrick A. Feehan, Bishop of Nashville, aided by his clergy, raised the first funds towards paying for the college property. The institution was formally opened in November, 1871, and from the first has been liberally patronised. It affords the means of acquiring a liberal and refined education, the curriculum embracing a preparatory, commercial, collegiate, literary and scientific course. By its revised charter it is authorised to confer the degrees A. B. and A. M., and such other degrees as are usually conferred by similar institutions in the United States. The executive officers of the institution are Brother Maurilian, president; Brother Abbau, vice-president; Brother John of the Cross, secretary; and Brother Nicholas, treasurer. In 1886 extensive improvements were made upon the original structure at an outlay of $20,000.

In 1873 three Sisters of the Community of St. Mary's Episcopal Church were sent from New York to Tennessee by request of Bishop Quintard. They engaged in the care of the sick in Memphis during the yellow fever epidemic of that year, and after its abatement opened St. Mary's School, at the residence of the bishop, west side of the Cathedral of St. Mary, on Poplar street. The next year they purchased the large school buildings on the east side of the cathedral, and continued the work there. In the epidemics of 1878–9 the Sisters were again engaged in the care of the sick, and two of them, the Sister Superior and Sister Thecla died. Sister Hughetta, the sole survivor of the three, then took charge of the school, in which she has ever since labored lovingly and faithfully. In the spring of 1878 a new brick building was commenced, and work on it has since progressed as the means of the school have permitted. It is proposed to complete the building during the coming year, and the income of the school will then be used for its more thorough equipment. The aim of the Sisters and their assistants is to develop in their pupils true womanly character, and to fit them for the discharge of life's duties, in whatever sphere they may be placed; and many lives bearing the flower and fruit of true womanhood testify to the success of their efforts.

For many years the old State Female College had no successful local competition as an institution for the higher education of young ladies in West Tennessee. But when for several causes the standard of efficiency began to wane, it was felt with the growth of population that the necessity existed for the establishment of another school which should give the people of Memphis and vicinity equal advantages for liberal education of girls possessed by other communities in the State. Imbued with this idea, in 1875 the following gentlemen of Memphis founded the Presbyterian Grammar and High School: Rev. W. E. Bogg, D. D., Rev. Eugene Daniel, Rev. J. O. Steadman, Rev. E. M. Richardson, J. L. Welford, G. W. McCrea, J. C. Neeley, William Joyner, and J. M. Goodbar. Miss Jennie M. Higbee, who for the preceding ten years had been principal of the Memphis High School, and under whose endeavor it had been brought to a high degree of efficiency, was selected as principal of the new school. School was opened in the "Memphis Bethel" on the corner of Adams street and Charleston avenue. Success attended the undertaking and at the end of the first year over 150 pupils had been admitted and a class of sixteen was graduated. The first corps of teachers was as follows: Miss Jenny M. Higbee, principal; Miss Mary D. Cairns, Miss Juliette R. Cairns, Miss Mattie White, Miss A. Michot, and Professor H. F. Schulze. Miss Higbee conducted this school with marked success for three years and during this period there was a total enrollment of 404 pupils and fifty graduates.

In 1877 Miss Higbee resigned her position as principal and established a private school under the name of the "Miss Higbee's High School," renting St. Mary's school building on Poplar street. In the fall of 1880 the school was removed to its present beautiful site at the intersection of Beale and Lauderdale streets, and its permanent home was made on the wooded heights and in the old mansion known as the "Robertson Topp Place." Adjoining this building a new structure has just been completed, carefully planned and equipped, with the latest improvements to meet every requirement of pupils. Architecturally it is one of the most imposing and pleasing buildings in the city, and a well-worthy monument to Miss Higbee's well-earned success in the cause of advanced education. Besides the common branches of an English education, the course of study comprises the higher English branches, natural sciences, literature, ancient and modern languages, music, phonography, painting and wood carving. The faculty of the school is composed as follows: Miss Jenny M. Higbee, principal; Miss Laura Shortt, higher mathematics, Latin and Greek; Miss Helen Marion Quinche, natural sciences; Mrs. P. E. Phillips, history, mathematics and languages; Mrs. W. R. Johnson, intermediate classes; Mrs. Mary Schouse, principal of primary department; Mlle. Marie Jost, French; Professor Bignin, French; Professor Leon Lausberg, German; Miss Martha Tradeau, principal of the school of music; Miss Jennie Winston Fall, phonography and type-writing; Miss Carrie Deslonde Dobyns, principal of art school; and Miss Aurelia Lane, resident governess.

Miss Higbee has been a tireless worker in her chosen field for many years, and the great success with which her enterprise has been crowned is due almost solely to her individual efforts. The school is highly endorsed by its patrons and is regarded by the public generally as rivalling the foremost institutions of its kind in the South. It has had over 2,000 students and nearly 200 graduates.

Recognising at the time the great need of a school for girls in Memphis, which should offer such educational advantages as possessed by the best northern schools, Miss Clara Conway, who had been previously connected with the public schools of Memphis, in the fall of 1877 opened a school on Poplar street, and with one assistant, founded what has since been known as the Clara Conway Institute. Here for the first time in Memphis the kindergarten was introduced and its beautiful theories made the underlying principles of the new education. Free-hand drawing, gymnastics and physical culture began to receive the attention their importance demand. Elocution as a science was taken up, and prepared the way for the excellence which has since been reached in this study by the pupils of this school, and an extended course of English literature was added, including a systematic three years' study of Shakespeare. The school rapidly grew in public favor, and at the close of the school year, in June, 1885, 270 pupils were registered. At this time a joint stock company was formed, composed of the following trustees: H. T. Lemmon, J. C. Neely, G. W. Macrae, T. H. Milburn, J. K. Speed, W. F. Taylor, W. A. Collier, P. McIntyre, Rev. H. A. Jones, Elias Lowenstein, E. L. McGowan, John Johnson, George Arnold, Clara Conway, Henry Frank, Z. N. Estes, W. S. Bruce, W. M. Randolph, S. Hirsh, A. W. Newsom, T. J. Latham. Under these gentlemen the school was incorporated under the name of the Clara Conway Institute, and the main school building, at 259 Poplar Boulevard, was erected. In the course of two years the school outgrew the capacity of this structure, and a new three-story brick building has since been completed. The present curriculum of study embraces four courses: English, literature, classical, and special. The classical course requires eleven years for its completion; the English course, which includes the classical, except the last year, requires ten; the literary course ten years, and the special course is optional. As showing the limit of study in the classical course, the eleventh year's branches are as follows: Trigonometry, Horace, Herodotus, the history of philosophy, political economy, English literature, the history of art, civil government, and a course of historical reading. This school has grown from sixty-eight, enrolled the first year, to over three hundred pupils for the present year, and since its establishment 2,170 have been in attendance. Breadth, thoroughness, and the development of power are the aims of the school. These are secured by adapting methods to the individual needs of the pupils. A noble, self-reliant womanhood is the chief end sought, such as would fit them

for independent living for honor and usefulness. A taste for reading is formed in the supplementary course, by reading of standard works in biography, history and poetry.

Under Miss Conway's wise management this school has already assumed proportions surprising even to its most ardent admirers, and it is not too much to say that there is no similar establishment in the entire South that offers more excellent advantages, or is more worthy of an extended and liberal patronage. The trustees of the school represent some of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of Memphis, whose names give strength and character to any institution with which they are connected. The present officers of the board are John K. Speed, president; T. J. Latham, vice-president; T. H. Milburn, treasurer; and J. H. Sheperd, secretary. The faculty consists of Miss Conway, principal, and twenty-six lady assistants, of whom a majority are graduates from the institution.

The Rolfe Grammar School, a day school for boys, was established on Marshall avenue in 1882, by some prominent citizens of Memphis. The primary object of the school was the preparation of students for the best colleges. The number of scholars was limited to twenty-four, and were under the charge of one teacher. Applications for admission were numerous, and pupils desired courses of instruction not limited to a preparation for college. The school has therefore been enlarged, and the number of teachers has been increased to three. The curriculum of studies is now varied so that students may acquire the elements of a good English education without preparation for a collegiate course. A commercial course is also added. The teachers are Robert Mayo Rolfe, B. A., principal; Lawrence Rolfe, B. A., and Theophilus Root, B. A.

In 1881 Martin Stewart Jones came to Memphis from Kentucky and establishing a school on Main street. This had a prosperous existence during three years. In 1885 he purchased what was known as Grace Church (Episcopal), on Hernando street, and converted it into a school-house. He named his school the Memphis Institute, and it is continued at this place under that name. About 130 scholars are under instruction at this school, of which Mr. M. S. Jones is the principal, assisted by four other teachers.

A sketch of the schools sustained by the various religious denominations will be found in the chapter devoted to the history of the churches, and an account of the several medical colleges which have flourished in Memphis has been included in the history of the medical profession.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

In no one direction has there so long been shown such a lack of public spirit in Memphis than the failure to establish a good public library. But this deficiency seems about to be supplied by the building up of a public library which will be as creditable to the citizens of Memphis as have been their

achievements in every other direction. F. H. Cossett, for many years one of the most successful merchants in the city, recently died in New York, and in accordance with his desire his heirs have given $75,000 for the purpose of establishing a public library in Memphis. Carrington Mason, D. P. Hadden, William M. Randolph, S. P. Read, William M. Farrington, J. T. Farrington, J. C. Neely, Napoleon Hill, and Elliston Mason, have been selected to carry out this purpose, and under such recognised public spirited citizens, it is hoped that plans will be speedily formulated such as will give Memphis a well equipped public library.

The only public library at present existing in the city is in charge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. It was opened in 1876, and at present contains nearly three thousand volumes.

The library of the Memphis Bar and Library Association contains a creditable collection of law books, but is not strictly a public library. This association was chartered under the general laws of the State in December, 1874, with seventy-five original members, and commenced operations when one hundred and thirty-three shares of stock had been taken of fifty dollars each. The objects of the association are thus defined in its charter: "To maintain the honor and dignity of the profession of the law; the cultivation of the science of the law, the promotion of social intercourse among its members and their improvement; to aid and assist in the administration of justice and the foundation and establishment of a permanent law library."

The first rooms occupied were on the second floor in the southeast corner of the court-house. The library soon outgrew these quarters, and the books were removed to what had been the court-room of the First Circuit Court on the north side of the second story, where they remained until the autumn of 1886, when they were placed in the third story, and now a suite of rooms is used comprising nearly all of the front of that story. There are now in the library more than seven thousand volumes, consisting of complete sets of all the reports of the United States Courts, and the courts of each State. It is also in receipt of all the necessary law periodicals. It is so thoroughly equipped that members of the bar find it a valuable source of reference, over $35,000 having been expended in the purchase of books. This library is only open to members of the association, and non-resident members of the legal profession. The original officers were: H. G. Smith, president; Charles Kortrecht, vice-president; Eugene T. Harris, secretary, and Milton P. Farrington, treasurer. The present officers are: William M. Randolph, president; D. E. Meyers, vice-president; Thomas Flanaghan, secretary, and Hiram C. Warriner, treasurer.

CHAPTER VI.

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF MEMPHIS.

Character of Early Trade — Indian Trade — List of Early Merchants — Total Value of Trade in 1861 — Effect of War Upon Commercial Interests of Memphis — Slow Revival of Trade after the War — Amount of Import Articles for 1866–67 — Repeal of the Cotton Tax — Bright Trade Prospects in 1870 — Blighting Effects of the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1873, 1878, and 1879 — The New Era of Prosperity in 1880 — Tables of Articles of Receipt and Shipment for 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1887 — Trade Associations — Chamber of Commerce — Cotton Exchange — Merchant's Exchange — Cotton Trade — Amount and Value of Cotton Receipts from 1826 to 1887 — Cotton Brokers and Factors — Condition and Extent of Trade in Groceries, Dry-goods, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Grain, Lumber, Drugs, Coal, Produce, and Provisions.

COMPARATIVELY little information can be gathered concerning the early commercial history of Memphis, but reliable data is not needed to gain a fair idea of the extent and character of its trade during the first few years of its existence. Less than seventy years ago the site of the present city of Memphis was surrounded by primeval forest for over three hundred miles in any direction, and for nearly twenty years after its first settlement the whole of Western Tennessee was principally occupied by Indians, while the northern part of Mississippi was still subject to their dominion. They were of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, and at the time mentioned were annually drawing from the government stipulated amounts due them for lands they had ceded away. This revenue the recipients spent at the nearest trading points for such articles as they needed. The situation of Memphis gave it great advantage in this respect, and doubtless the bulk of its trade from 1820 to 1830 was derived from its Indian neighbors. About 1824–25 West Tennessee was all laid out in counties, and some had already received settlers. As the country around Memphis became settled, and public roads were constructed, trade with the settlers began, but it was several years after 1830 before the commercial interests of the place assumed much importance. Before the date named, steamboats had scarcely began to disturb the waters of the Mississippi, and river commerce was mostly carried on by flat-boats, but from this source Memphis derived comparatively little advantage until 1840. After the latter date the commercial growth of the city was uninterrupted until the war between the States, and up to this period a steady advance was made in the volume of business.

The early merchants of Memphis carried a general stock of merchandise, suited to the wants of frontier settlers, and especially such wares as the Indian trade demanded. From the columns of the *Memphis Advocate*, of March 19, 1827, we have taken the following names of merchants at that time engaged in business in Memphis: Robert Lawrence, Littleton Henderson, Anderson B. Carr, Isaac Rawlings, M. B. Winchester, W. D. Furguson, F. A. and T. Young.

From 1827 to 1838 we have collected from files of Memphis newspapers of the period, the following additional list of merchants who carried on business in the city at different times during these years: G. & G. H. Davis, Bayliss & Davis, Carr, Wood & Co., W. D. Dabney, Cowles & Wills, Cowen, Bias & Co., Frayser, Austin & Co., B. F. Sappington, Joseph Cooper, E. Young, Zachariah Edmunds, John Duncan, Nathaniel Anderson & Co., Robb, Atwood & Foster, Abram Bayliss, W. W. Hart, Dixson, Strong & Co., Henderson & Adams, Jefferson & Hayter, William & Joseph Cowan, Park & Graham, W. H. Hawkins, Harris, Holland & Co., C. C. Locke, Booth & Tucker, E. H. Price & Co., Joseph Bohannon, S. T. Toncray, Dabney & Moon, Featherston, Cogbill & Strange, Tieghe, Wattles & Murphree, Chase, Conley & Co., McCrary & Co., Fowlkes & Pugh, McKee, Young & Co., John Hare, Currie & Strange, Samuel Mosby, James Rose, Trigg & Chester, G. B. Lock, Hayter & Mackey, H. S. Morgan & Co., Rochelle, Wooldridge & Co., Wm. Parke & Co., Barnett & Graham, Neil McCaul, S. S. Winchester, Wyatt & Trezevant, Nelson & Titus, W. & A. Kennedy, McKeon, Kernahan & Co., Dixon, Strong and Co., John Jackson & Son.

From 1850 to 1860 Memphis outstripped in growth of population every American city, Brooklyn, N. Y., being second and Chicago, Ill., third, and it is to be regretted that in only one branch of trade, that of cotton, that statistics have been preserved during this prosperous period of the city's history. In their absence we have no data upon which to build any just estimate of the precise magnitude of the trade for these years, or upon which to base comparison with the later years of the city's commercial progress. No trade association existed for the preservation of such record, and in consequence no statistics are attainable showing the growth of the general trade of Memphis until the year ending August 31, 1861, when, through the valuable labors of John S. Toof, first secretary of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, we are indebted for a compilation of reliable facts and figures relating to this memorable period in the commercial history of the city. The development of the city's trade and commerce, up to and including the year 1861, had been of steady growth, and upon such substantial basis that even the beginning of the greatest political revulsion which has ever occurred upon this continent, did not immediately affect it. This statement is borne out by the following extract from Mr. Toof's report, when in speaking of the effects of the disruption of the national government upon the commercial progress of the city, he says: "While we find that the blighting effects of a national revolution have arrested or annihilated the business of almost every city and town in the country, Memphis has suffered to an incomparably limited extent, and that the aggregate of her trade has been larger than in any previous year. And what is still more remarkable it will also be seen that in all the articles of prime necessity their increase has continued through the dull months of summer and in a state of actual hostilities around us. The fountains of our prosperity and growth have

had, in the political and commercial convulsion of the year, a severe and searching test of their depth and strength. The rapid and unparalleled growth of Memphis during the past five years has to many appeared to be unsubstantial and precocious, the result of fortuitous and fortunate circumstances, which the first revulsion in the affairs of the country would dissipate or seriously disturb; but the commercial statement we present, considered with the important event of the year, proves that the currents of our trade are as sure and unfailing as that of the mighty Mississippi, on which much of it is borne, fluctuating with the seasons, but nothing interrupting their flow."

The ultimate extent and character of the Civil War which the year 1861 saw the commencement, was little appreciated at the time. The ruin it was destined to bring upon every avenue of prosperity, especially in the South, was but little realised and dimly foreseen. To Memphis, then in the very zenith of material advancement, it brought a tide of reverses such as deranged and well nigh destroyed every foundation of trade and commerce. But the commerical year of 1861 closed without material effect upon its business interests, and the following table of leading import articles, with their value, furnishes a fair indication of the proportion the annual trade of Memphis had assumed.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value.
Apples, barrels	20,629	$ 30,943	Leather, bundles and boxes	4,331	$ 142,900
Alcohol, "	840	16,800	Lard, kegs	8,400	57,000
Agricultural Implem'ts, No.	11,030	55,150	" barrels	2,087	56,500
Ale and beer, packages	20,179	110,984	" tierces	1,136	38,000
Bagging, pieces	18,623	372,460	Lime, barrels	61,426	107,495
Beans, barrels	2,868	14,340	Lemons, boxes	1,479	9,000
Boots and shoes, packages	4,101	123,030	Liquor, packages	11,933	119,000
Butter, packages	8,301	99,612	Lumber, feet	16,527,670	320,000
Beef, barrels	4,334	56,242	Molasses, barrels	19,094	248,500
Bacon, casks	10,599	1,477,870	Nails, kegs	20,828	90,000
" tierces	5,160	232,200	Oats, sacks	121,385	55,600
Cotton, bales	369,633	18,481,650	Onions, sacks	12,585	15,200
Corn, bushels	1,137,546	682,527	" barrels	1,177	3,000
Cotton Seed, sacks	175,308	70,124	Oakum, bales	290	1,200
" Gins No	198	42,000	Oranges, boxes	3,986	16,000
" Yarns, bales	972	34,020	Oil, barrels	3,107	90,000
Cattle, No	7,322	219,660	Pork, barrels	21,953	483,000
Crockery, hhds. and crates	565	34,000	" casks	2,232	200,880
Clover Seed, barrels	677	16,900	" pound bulk	1,325,635	122,800
Cement and plaster, barrels	13,266	40,000	Potatoes, sacks	29,395	31,500
Cheese, boxes	18,448	73,800	" barrels	25,903	55,500
Coal, bushels	1,065,725	639,400	Powder, kegs	4,883	29,500
Coffee, sacks	30,458	823,000	Rice, tierces	3,493	110,000
Dry Goods, packages	25,064	4,012,800	Rope, coils	20,720	249,500
Dried Fruit, sacks	9,064	20,000	Sugar, barrels	6,214	131,000
" " barrels	554	2,400	" hhds	9,688	767,000
Drugs, packages	4,826	305,000	Salt, sacks	86,539	130,000
Eggs, boxes	1,591	7,000	Seed Grass, sacks	1,686	6,800
" barrels	6,737	101,000	Stoves, No	2,434	73,000
Flour, sacks	13,138	45,000	Sheep, No	3,236	11,500
" barrels	149,914	975,000	Shot, bags	7,591	18,000
Furs, packages	2,675	50,000	Soap, boxes	8,737	30,600
Fish, "	15,080	60,000	Tobacco, hhds	2,926	292,600
Furniture, packages	29,984	375,000	" boxes	15,505	250,100
Gunnies, bales	784	23,500	" packages	4,182	146,400
" cloth, bales	1,625	49,000	Tea, packages	794	20,000
Glass, boxes	8,345	25,000	Tar, barrels	1,056	6,000
Glassware, packages	6,631	40,000	Turpentine, barrels	854	20,500
Hay,	32,300	150,000	Wheat, bushels	140,054	134,000
Hides, No	60,860	152,000	Whiskey, barrels	31,471	378,600
Hogs, No	5,552	67,000	Wool, bales	1,880	47,500
Hats, cases	1,091	98,000	White Lead, kegs	3,089	9,300
Horses, No	1,615	400,000	Wine, barrels	364	29,120
Hardware, packages	10,611	2,122,200	" casks	355	12,400
Iron, tons	2,827	234,000	" boxes	4,204	21,000
Ice, tons	19,654	395,000	" baskets	1,452	21,780
Lead, barrels	6,675	36,800			
" kegs	3,040	76,000	Grand Total		$38,787,687

"Thus it will be perceived," says Mr. Toof, in the report from which the foregoing table is taken, "that the value of the year's receipts, ending August 31, 1861, of leading articles into Memphis is approximately estimated at thirty-nine million dollars. To this must be added the value of manufactured articles produced, say $3,000,000, as also the value of the many articles of receipts which are necessarily omitted from this summary—such for instance as machinery, books, stationery, gold and silver ware, watches, jewelry, carriages, musical instruments, and a score of other unenumerated articles, from the fact that their quantities and value could not be ascertained. If we estimate these at $9,700,000, or about one-fourth of the enumerated articles, we have a grand total of $51,750,000 as an approximate estimate of the general trade of the city of Memphis during the past year.

The above figures prepared by one of the best informed and most careful commercial statisticians Memphis has ever had, presents a most creditable showing of resources and condition of the city at one of its most promising and successful periods. The four years that followed 1861 witnessed a paralysed condition of trade in the entire South, and in no city was the blighting effects of war more keenly felt than in Memphis. During this period no record can be obtained of the progress of the greatly diminished trade of Memphis. In every department of trade, in every branch of business the most violent fluctuations in values were visible. The Chamber of Commerce practically ceased to exist, and in the general demoralisation which prevailed, interest in commercial matters was almost entirely lost sight of. The close of hostilities in 1865 found the city entirely prostrated, without money, credit, or crops. The state of affairs was gloomy and depressing. The people were confronted with every conceivable hindrance to commercial advancement, and restoration to prosperity was slow, notwithstanding the city's natural vitality and recuperative energies. No special effort was made toward the resumption of a well-balanced business prior to the year ending August, 1866, and although the still unsettled condition of the country presented great embarrassment, and almost unsurmountable obstacles to a reliable regularity, upon which experience and commercial intelligence could depend, the growth made was certainly most creditable. The report of the Chamber of Commerce for this year, the first made after the beginning of the war, shows that 112,950 bales of cotton were received, while the following table gives the amount of the various import articles:

ARTICLES.	Amount.	ARTICLES.	Amount.
Cotton, bales	112,952	Leather, bundles and boxes	512
Apples, barrels	18,043	Lead, bundles	408
Ale, etc., packages	27,375	" kegs	373
Agricultural Implements, No	26,630	Lime, barrels	16,559
Bagging	4,206	Lemons and Oranges, barrels	93
Bran, etc., sacks	6,029	" " boxes	331
Beans, barrels	2,363	Liquor, packages	6,743
Beans, sacks	225	Lumber, 1000 feet	757
Boots and shoes	9,626	Molasses and Syrup, barrels	3,317
Butter, tubs and barrels	7,901	Nails and Spikes, kegs	12,296
Beef, barrels	510	Oats, sacks	104,186
Bacon, casks	5,057	Onions, "	2,126
Bacon, tierces	466	" barrels	2,503
Corn, sacks	529,925	Oils, barrels	2,201
Cotton yarn, bales	663	Oakum, bales	68
Cotton seed, sacks	8,199	Pork, barrels	16,207
Cattle, No	7,567	" casks	1,119
Crockery ware, packages	905	" bulk, pieces	7,891
Castings, tons	2,638	Potatoes, sacks	10,362
Castings, pieces	7,566	" barrels	26,327
Cement and Plaster	2,841	Powder, kegs	1,847
Cheese, boxes	13,411	Rice, tierces	158
Coffee, sacks	6,854	Rope, coils	9,662
Dry goods, packages	3,919	Sugar, barrels	6,979
Dried fruit, barrels	338	" boxes	138
Drugs, packages	1,809	" hogsheads	799
Eggs, "	5,557	Salt, barrels	16,965
Flour, barrels	124,394	Seed, barrels	1,914
Furs, etc., packages	26	Stoves, No	4,510
Fish, "	4,508	Sheep, "	8,867
Furniture, "	21,836	Shot, bags	2,624
Gunny bags, bales	786	Soap, boxes	4,028
Gunny cloth	130	Tobacco, hogsheads	161
Glass and glassware, packages	5,259	" boxes	5,591
Hay, bales	48,862	" packages	6,634
Hides, No	4,897	Tea, "	70
Hogs, "	7,042	Tar, Rosin, etc., kegs	2,508
Hats, cases	451	Turpentine, barrels	44
Horses and Mules, No	5,406	Wheat, sacks	7,346
Hardware, packages	12,465	Whisky, barrels	9,201
Iron and steel, tons	30	Wool, bales	42
" " bundles	4,600	White lead, kegs	668
" " bars	952	Wine, barrels	996
Lard, kegs	11,117	" casks	476
" barrels	170	" boxes	2,716
" tierces	851	" baskets	951

The figures in the foregoing table cannot fail to arrest attention in comparison with a similar report for the year ending August, 1861. A great decrease is shown in every branch of business, but most marked in the article of cotton. The commercial year ending August, 1867, reveals an increase over the preceding year, but the advance was comparatively slight. The situation of trade for this period is graphically told in the report of the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

"Within the memory of the writer, there never has been a year that, like the past, presented such violent fluctuations in values of every description. In every department of trade, in every branch of business, this has been visible. It was not to be expected, so soon after the close of an eventful war, which had claimed, with most rigorous exclusiveness, the undivided interest and attention of our people, making commercial matters of secondary importance, or pretermitting them together, that business would at once resume its wonted channels and flow on with easy current, uninterruptedly. One might as well expect the discordant elements of a summer storm to be calmed in a moment, and a bright sunshine as swift as the lightning's wing to remove every trace of the recent commotion.

"The year was pregnant with undetermined events. The country reeled

W. H. Chase

and staggered under its unparalleled load of taxation. Not only did the prices of living and labor remain exorbitant, compared to the years 'before the war,' but every commodity in which speculative ingenuity might seek to invest capital, suddenly appeared to give way, like a vessel from which the bottom has been forcibly wrested. The whole country experienced the consequences of the absolute and terrible revolution that was progressing. Returning animation is said to be as painful as the extinction of life; and under the most favorable circumstances, notwithstanding its vitality and recuperative energies, it was not to be expected that the country could be at once restored to political and commercial prosperity; and Memphis, in a great measure, if not solely dependent upon its commerce, has had to undergo much of the revulsion that precedes legitimate and positive restoration.

"The entire revolution in the system of labor, as well as the uncertainty of seasons and crops, rendered the business of Memphis during the past year, so far as it was dependent upon 'the great staple,' more precarious than usual. Although the comparative table of imports, which is herewith published, will show a vast improvement upon the receipts of the preceding year, yet it falls far short of the year before the war.

"The integrity of our people was never more strongly demonstrated than in their efforts to accommodate themselves to the new system imposed upon them. With a short crop in the previous year, and uncertain labor — deprived of the old habits of farm and plantation life, to which they had been accustomed — hearing the plaints of the impoverished coming up from every quarter, threatened by political burthens greater than had been imposed, although they yielded to the iniquitous tax upon their cotton, yet they prepared to stem the waves of oppression 'with hearts of controversy.' There was great trouble imposed by the mode first prescribed as to the collection of the cotton tax, and some time elapsed before arrangements were acceded to by which the tax might be paid here. This prevented large quantities from coming into market, thus producing a feeling of uncertainty, than which nothing more surely trammels and embarrasses trade. At length the impediment became so apparent, and created such dissatisfaction, that the mode of collecting the tax was modified, so that it might be paid here. Being thus relieved, cotton poured into the city from every quarter, every one feeling the necessity of cancelling his indebtedness at the earliest moment, and procuring some of the comforts of life that had been denied through absolute poverty. Had Congress exerted its utmost ingenuity to bring foreign cotton in competition with our own, it could not have hit upon a more certain plan than the adoption of the cotton tax; by it this production was saddled with three cents on every pound, since reduced to two and a half cents, which is the current tax."

Following we present a table showing the class of articles and amount imported into Memphis during the commercial year 1866–67, as furnished by the Chamber of Commerce:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ARTICLES.	Am't.	ARTICLES.	Am't.
Cotton, bales	217,626	Lead, bundles	593
Apples, barrels	20,637	Lead, kegs	2,198
Ale, etc., packages	27,008	Lime, barrels	19,608
Agricultural Implements, No.	35,584	Lime, car loads	149
Bagging, pieces	13,726	Lemons and Oranges, barrels	2,411
Bran, etc., sacks	39,930	Lemons and Oranges, boxes	2,824
Beans, barrels	564	Liquors, pipes	9
Beans, sacks	695	Liquors, half pipes	26
Boots and Shoes, cases	83,009	Liquors, barrels	3,397
Barley and Barley Malt, sacks and barrels	5,118	Liquors, packages	12,649
Butter, tubs and barrels	2,804	Lumber, 1000 feet	10,660
Butter, firkins and kegs	7,375	Lumber, car loads	1,119
Beef, barrels	664	Lumber, pieces	30,424
Bacon, casks	7,714	Laths, 1000	4,406
Bacon, tierces	7,412	Molasses and Syrup, barrels	5,871
Bacon, bulk, pieces	23,500	Molasses and Syrup, half barrels	5,705
Brooms, dozens	2,215	Nails and Spikes, boxes	179
Buggies and Carriages	196	Nails and Spikes, kegs	17,059
Brick, fire, etc	63,660	Oats, sacks	99,434
Crackers, barrels and boxes	2,357	Onions, sacks	644
Corn, sacks	654,053	Onions, barrels	5,053
Corn Meal, barrels	120,200	Oils, barrels	5,541
Corn Meal, sacks	420	Oakum, bales	117
Cotton Yarns, bales	961	Pork, barrels	24,320
Cotton Seed, sacks	1,085	Pork, casks	2,899
Cotton Gins, No.	305	Pork, boxes	2,243
Cattle, No.	8,534	Pork, bulk, pieces	37,528
Crockery ware, packages	1,300	Potatoes, sacks	14,353
Castings, tons	242	Potatoes, barrels	47,849
Castings, pieces	41,738	Powder, kegs	3,331
Castings, packages	6,414	Paper, bundles	13,440
Cement and Plaster, barrels	7,249	Rice, tierces	121
Cheese, boxes	18,333	Rice, barrels	390
Coal, barrels	219,926	Rope, coils	7,673
Coffee, sacks	16,216	Rope, half coils	2,891
Candles, boxes, one-half and one-quarter	14,419	Sugar, barrels	7,192
Chickens, etc., coops	6,698	Sugar, boxes	528
Dry Goods, packages	11,717	Sugar, hogsheads	2,892
Dried Fruit, sacks	2,932	Salt, sacks	11,808
Dried Fruit, barrels	573	Salt, barrels	23,641
Drugs, packages	4,474	Seed, barrels	269
Eggs, packages	8,710	Seed, sacks	628
Flour, sacks	823	Stoves, No.	5,951
Flour, barrels	147,090	Sheep, "	10,588
Furs, etc., packages	286	Shingles, 1000	9,054
Fish, drums	58	Shot, bags	133
Fish, barrels	1,004	Shot, kegs	1,284
Fish, one-half and one-quarter barrels	2,191	Soap, boxes	8,137
Fish, kits	7,080	Tobacco, hogsheads	502
Fish, packages	7,738	Tobacco, boxes	9,421
Furniture, packages	40,415	Tobacco, cases	3,486
Gunny Bags, bales	156	Tobacco, packages	6,877
Gunny Bags, bundles	378	Tea, "	266
Gunny Cloth, bales	545	Tin, boxes	3,794
Gunny Cloth, rolls	589	Tar, Rosin, etc., barrels	3,400
Glass and Glassware, packages	16,497	Tar, Rosin, etc., kegs	1,820
Groceries, assorted, packages	54,767	Turpentine, barrels	145
Hay, bales	57,161	Wheat, sacks	2,479
Hides, No.	24,530	Whisky, barrels	10,071
Hogs, No.	11,911	Wool, bales	127
Hats, cases	807	White Lead, kegs	3,901
Horses and Mules, No	4,549	Wine, barrels	233
Hardware, packages	22,050	Wine, casks	892
Iron and Steel, tons	1,762	Wine, boxes	4,556
Iron and Steel, bundles	11,831	Wine, baskets	872
Iron and Steel, bars	15,031	Wagons, etc	376
Iron and Steel, sheets	3,374	Wagon stuff, etc	8,154
Iron Ties, bundles	26,898	Assorted and undescribed mdse., boxes	19,643
Lard, kegs	15,895	" " " " bales	1,904
Lard, barrels	564	" " " " barrels	5,594
Lard, tierces	1,480	" " " " rolls	381
Leather, bundles and boxes	3,800	" " " " packages	169,855

The tax imposed upon cotton after the war, and the merchant's tax laws were grievous burdens upon the Southern people, and in its impoverished condition greatly retarded the trade development of the South. In the work to secure the abolishment of these restrictions, the members of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce became actively prominent, and the repeal of these laws which followed in 1868 was in no small measure due to their intelligent and

well directed labor. The value of the relief thus afforded the commercial interest of the city became immediately manifest. An impetus was given to trade that was felt in every branch of business, and a new era of prosperity, bright with promise, seemed about to dawn. The people became hopeful and confident, and the cheering indications of reviving trade were seen on every hand. The following extracts from the secretary's report of the Chamber of Commerce for 1870 gives an idea of the sanguine expectations of the people.

"It seems that in 1865 the impoverished condition of Memphis merchants precluded the possibility of competition with northern tradesmen, but the habits of rigid economy and tireless toil were begotten, and slowly and steadily the wholesale trade of Memphis has gained more than its original volume and value, and wholesale stocks of every description now accumulated here compare favorably with those of any western city. Wholesale establishments dealing in dry-goods, notions, clothing, queensware, hardware, boots and shoes, hats and caps, groceries, etc., have been multiplied, until no western city now presents stronger attraction than Memphis to the tradesmen of the interior districts. The progress of manufacturing establishments, their number and capital, and the rapidity of the city's expansion, three-quarters of a million dollars having been expended in buildings completed and those under contract during the last six months, illustrate the wonderful growth of Memphis, more rapid than that of any rival in the valley of the Mississippi."

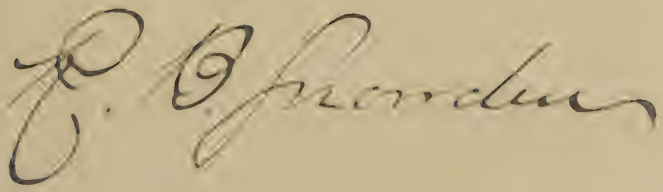
The following statement of the imports for 1869-70, when compared with similar tables for the year immediately after the war, shows a gratifying increase:

ARTICLES.	Amount.	ARTICLES.	Amount.
Cotton	290,737	Lard, kegs	40,839
Apples	29,995	Leather, bundles and boxes	10,074
Ale, Beer and Porter	131,258	Lead, bundles	11,782
Agricultural Implements	128,006	Lime	34,299
Bagging	39,378	Liquors	25,225
Brans	46,395	Lumber	2,500,000
Beans, barrels and sacks	1,859	Molasses, packages	36,044
Boots and Shoes	40,050	Nails	46,821
Bacon, casks	15,800	Oats	64,429
Bacon, tierces	7,349	Onions, barrels and sacks	5,998
Bacon, packages	14,628	Oils	11,511
Corn	248,723	Pork, barrels and sacks	33,757
Cotton Yarns	3,316	Pork, casks	2,643
Cotton Seeds	11,000	Pork, pieces	121,554
Cotton Gins	413	Potatoes, barrels and sacks	48,838
Cattle, head	28,314	Powder, kegs	7,599
Crockery	25,605	Rope	8,995
Crockery Ware, crates	12,605	Rice, tierces and barrels	1,831
Castings	169,912	Sugar, hhds	6,061
Cement and Plaster	22,350	Sugar, barrels	12,432
Cheese	28,474	Sugar, boxes	1,718
Coffee	28,474	Salt, barrels and sacks	88,189
Dry Goods	39,366	Stoves	14,535
Drugs	22,006	Sheep	20,841
Eggs	11,699	Shot	5,043
Flour	297,052	Soap	36,753
Furs	770	Tobacco, hhds	683
Fish	26,352	Tobacco, boxes	6,229
Furniture	59,900	Tobacco, packages	22,297
Gunny, bales and bundles	11,450	Tea, packages	2,007
Gunny Cloth, bales and bundles	1,560	Turpentine	4,858
Glass and Glassware	27,021	Wheat	6,996
Hay	48,035	Whisky	9,265
Hogs	27,475	White Lead	8,611
Hides	68,123	Wine, kegs	2,206
Hats	3,901	Wine, barrels	3,102
Hardware	42,708	Wine, boxes	7,336
Iron Ties	34,215	Wine, baskets	24,682
Iron and Steel, tons	32,351	Wagons, number	3,856

From the year 1870 a steady increase in the volume of trade commenced, which was continued in a most gratifying degree until the yellow fever of 1873, when a perceptible falling off was shown. Pestilence threw a dark cloud over the city's reviving energies, but with an energy and perseverance that had fearlessly encountered and overcome all obstacles, the people bravely undertook the task of rebuilding the shattered fortunes of the city. Success followed their endeavors, industries were revived, stately buildings and palatial residences were erected, and on every hand were the evidences of thrift and enterprise. In 1875 from the official record of the Chamber of Commerce, we find the value of the import and manufactured articles reaching the sum of over $75,000,000, representing an amount considerably larger than ever before realised; in 1876 the yearly business amounted to nearly the same sum, and in 1877 to over $68,000,000. But in the midst of the city's brightest commercial prospect, the pestilence of 1878 appeared, and its frightful effect on every interest has been too often told to need rehearsing here. Before the least recuperation was possible, the scourge again broke out in 1879, and again for the second time it seemed as if no conceivable misfortune could add anything to the pitiable fate of the city. Every aspect of this memorable period in the history of Memphis has been so thoroughly told in this and the preceding volume of this work, as well as of the few succeeding years after the last epidemic, that only the slightest reference is here necessary.

The disruption of the Chamber of Commerce in 1878, and the failure of any similar body to preserve in any manner any record of the general trade of the city, with the exception of cotton, make it impossible to furnish statistical figures to show the volume of business until the establishment of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange in 1883. Despite all the calamities which had surrounded the city, in 1880 a new era of growth and development set in which surpassed even its most sanguine friends. The city literally arose from its ashes; the people gathered renewed strength and hope from misfortune, and courageously and confidently began the work of raising their prostrated industries. Steadily and grandly under their brave efforts has the sun of prosperity risen. The results of each year have eclipsed those of the year before and have been startling in their magnificence.

The best evidences of the growth of the commercial interests of Memphis will be found in the following tables made up from the various reports of the Merchants' Exchange from 1883, which show the amount of receipts and shipments of the various articles enumerated:



STATEMENT FOR 1883.

ARTICLES.	Receipts.	Shipments	Value of Receipts.
Apples, barrels	20,080	15,649	70,280
Bran, sacks	38,444	8,085	84,576
Beans, barrels	5,090	999	38,175
Butter, packages	9,825	1,988	78,600
Bagging, rolls	83,125	76,528	831,250
Bacon, packages	11,361	11,520	330,830
Boots and Shoes, packages	51,162	37,108	2,046,480
Cured Meats, pounds	28,271,385	22,120,616	2,261,710
Corn, sacks	154,549	31,003	193,176
Cheese, packages	25,421	19,777	152,526
Coffee, sacks	.....	.....	754,116
*Cotton, bales	510,789	.....	25,069,524
Cotton Seed, cars	.....	.....	284,850
Cotton Seed, sacks	604,706	.....	453,600
Cotton Seed Oil, barrels	3,110	42,693	62,200
Cotton Seed Oil Meal and Cake, sacks	9,504	292,041	9,504
Cotties Ties, bundles	84,767	65,256	105,959
Dry Goods, packages	17,706	25,112	1,770,600
Eggs, packages	9,667	1,254	48,335
Flour, barrels	242,662	162,609	1,213,310
Hay, bales	69,562	23,644	86,952
Hats, packages	7,276	5,080	218,280
Live Stock: Hogs, head	9,190	899	91,900
Live Stock: Sheep, head	7,665	98	14,330
Live Stock: Cattle, head	15,098	7,665	226,470
Live Stock: Horses and Mules, head	10,317	8,009	1,031,700
Lard, packages	37,669	18,222	151,876
Lumber, M feet	15,027	4,743	225,405
Liquors, packages	14,503	16,121	1,612,100
Meal, barrels	26,766	31,265	66,915
Molasses, barrels	17,008	16,752	30,600
Nails, kegs	53,764	43,822	134,410
Oats, sacks	87,195	21,383	109,994
Onions, barrels	10,734	4,479	53,670
Peas, sacks	9,805	999	9,805
Potatoes, barrels	56,814	107,219	127,831
Pork, barrels	3,958	2,646	67,286
Sugar, hhds	2,042	915	153,150
Sugar, barrels	36,786	27,827	669,650
Tobacco, packages	64,466	44,226	1,933,980
Wheat, sacks	738	644	2 214
Rye, sacks	165	.....	.....

*Year ending September 1st

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR 1884 AND 1885.

ARTICLES.	1884.		1885.	
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Apples, barrels	25,451	14,625	24,083	15,356
Bran, sacks	43,546	20,458	65,175	50,128
Beans and Peas, barrels	1,794	3,721	2,512	3,335
Butter, packages	10,896	4,421	9,853	4,308
Bagging, rolls	74,352	88,399	85,939	86,605
Bacon, packages	16,287	14,570	22,766	15,422
Boots and Shoes, packages	39,900	33,450	44,708	36,002
Corn, bushels	1,532,510	530,191	1,831,993	1,066,913
Cheese, packages	28,477	26,001	24,402	20,095
Coffee, sacks	45,368	41,113	42,230	41,970
*Cotton, bales	450,077	453,012	430,120	432,689
Cotton Seed, sacks	425,295	.....	984,726	.....
Cotton Seed Oil, barrels	7,135	48,750	10,189	51,363
Cotton Seed Oil Cake, sacks	.....	75,230	.....	.....
Cotton Seed Oil Meal, "	18,494	486,795	19,356	361,169
Cotton Ties, bundles	91,685	108,151	91,472	99,163
Dry Goods, packages	24,071	29,969	17,417	240,079
Eggs, "	9,839	2,300	9,229	3,050
Flour, barrels	241,054	196,261	260,175	198,829
Hay, bales	74,830	33,225	99,557	71,197
Hats, packages	7,039	7,060	6,826	8,165
LIVE STOCK — Hogs, head	12,438	693	12,077	1,053
LIVE STOCK — Sheep, "	5,502	182	5,316	367
LIVE STOCK — Cattle, "	16,016	12,952	11,242	7,967
LIVE STOCK — Horses and Mules, head	7,855	8,705	7,855	7,267
Lard, packages	46,663	29,937	60,226	31,932
Lumber 1000 feet	13,157	7,367	14,408	6,563
Liquors, packages	18,073	15,410	14,196	14,044
Meal, barrels	25,943	83,057	15,932	105,864
Molasses, barrels	14,071	16,506	15,602	18,602
Nails, kegs	65,843	59,376	65,406	57,027
Oats, bushels	451,245	167,211	869,832	304,099
Onions, barrels	10,464	7,509	8,781	9,221
Potatoes, "	56,859	88,169	64,386	75,002
Pork Sides, lbs	33,005,982	25,932,484	35,637,000	29,189,089
Pork, barrels	4,141	5,647	4,308	12,119
Sugar, hogsheads	1,782	1,676	1,939	1,394
Sugar, barrels	33,865	40,151	37,834	34,498
Tobacco, packages	45,196	49,296	53,119	46,831
Wheat, bushels	66,000	4,472	119,967	11,083

* Receipts and Shipments of Cotton are for the year ending September 1st.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR 1886 AND 1887.

ARTICLES.	1886.		1887.	
	Receipts.	Shipm'nts	Receipts.	Shipm'nts
Apples, barrels	33,509	22,087	34,151	31,270
Bran, sacks	35,935	36,074	49,405	72,466
Beans and Peas, barrel	5,612	5,714	4,474	8,433
Butter, packages	11,872	4,275	11,380	5,718
Bagging, rolls	131,498	134,973	136,674	146,140
Bacon, packages	31,546	26,318	32,044	30,250
Boots and Shoes, packages	68,767	59,663	70,587	72,736
Corn, bushels	1,109,811	609,653	1,025,840	840,812
Cheese, packages	26,970	23,045	33,027	29,502
Coffee, sacks	56,075	50,795	47,172	45,702
Lime, barrels	.....	.....	57,735	21,534
Cement, barrels	.....	.....	22,672	12,450
Cotton, bales	545,566	542,460	663,277	653,061
Cotton Seed, sacks	1,301,512	.....	1,767,334	.....
Cotton Seed Oil Cake, sacks	12,338	70,235	2,150	85,350
Cotton Seed Oil Meal, sacks	370	638,328	748	745,720
Cotton Ties, bundles	150,336	154,677	165,283	174,662
Dry Goods, packages	31,036	32,079	30,358	38,102
Eggs, packages	12,422	1,805	12,202	2,265
Flour, barrels	269,117	264,845	308,405	377,614
Hay, bales	142,278	114,580	274,707	238,445
Hats, packages	8,209	6,173	9,745	9,920
Live Stock: Hogs, No.	10,721	1,683	9,273	1,680
Live Stock: Sheep, No.	7,446	1,233	7,031	1,583
Live Stock: Cattle, No.	9,759	3,327	9,591	3,340
Live Stock: Horses and Mules, No.	9,059	8,554	10,864	12,262
Lard, packages	72,110	49,893	102,669	73,320
Lumber, M feet	17,698½	10,201½	24,128	14,083
Liquors, packages	15,588	13,642	19,382	18,456
Meal, barrels	29,246	94,116	50,168	120,390
Molasses, barrels	15,469	23,679	22,127	27,034
Nails, kegs	89,293	69,035	85,558	89,000
Oats, bushels	809,361	592,805	1,023,025	781,090
Onions, barrels	9,327	7,348	16,853	9,290
Potatoes, barrel	53,245	72,120	68,251	76,110
Pork, barrels	4,365	6,215	5,093	4,462
Pork Sides, pounds	36,857,500	35,406,283	46,504,500	5,153,560
Rice, barrels	1,954	2,405	6,629	8,044
Sugar, hhds	1,376	1,240	688	687
Sugar, barrels	52,765	44,120	60,786	53,070
Tobacco, packages	67,822	60,989	79,326	72,413
Wheat, bushels	262,583	9.110	658,355	36,063

The foregoing tables present an array of facts showing a healthy growth in the trade of Memphis, such as will compare favorably with the most prosperous of Southern cities, and give a clear indication of the advancing strides this city is making toward the position of the great commercial centre of the Mississippi Valley. We shall close this general treatment of the trade and commerce of Memphis with the following extract from the *Memphis Avalanche*, in which most forcibly is presented the commercial condition of the city for the year ending September 1, 1887:

"The wholesale business of Memphis has already grown to very large proportions and is rapidly increasing in variety and volume. We handle more goods than any other city of the same size in the United States. The tabular statements furnished by the Merchants' Exchange and published in another column give eloquent figures in support of this assertion.

"The grocery trade of the city amounts in value to over $20,000,000 annually, and in this line we compete successfully with St. Louis and New Orleans, our only rivals in the Southwest.

"In sales of dry goods and notions, within her own territory, Memphis easily leads all competitors. The annual value of our trade in this line is fully $5,000,000.

"In boots and shoes, representatives of Boston, New York, Baltimore and Cincinnati houses are met and undersold. The annual sales of Memphis houses exceed $3,000,000.

"Memphis hardware firms divide the business evenly with the most important Northern and Eastern centres of this branch of trade. The value of the sales made last season was over $3,000,000.

"As a distributing point for provisions and plantation supplies, this city is unequalled by any market in the South, her situation nearly midway between St. Louis and New Orleans, giving advantages possessed by neither of those two cities. The houses engaged in the business here have ample capital and carry larger stocks than can be found elsewhere.

"The clothing business is rapidly gaining ground here and will soon be placed high in the list.

"Over 100,000 packages of sugar and molasses are handled yearly, much of it coming direct from plantations, and the balance from the great refineries, which secure the most favorable rates of transportation. The value of these products, sold here last season, was more than $2,000,000.

"The value of the liquors handled here exceeds $2,000,000, and the same figures will serve to represent the tobacco trade, which has made great progress in recent years.

"The grain trade of the city has grown in a few years to large proportions, and the milling business is also rapidly increasing. Situated at the head of deep-water navigation, and having elevator room for 500,000 bushels of grain

at a time, Memphis may reasonably look forward to a steady development in this department of her commerce. The imports of grain last year reached 3,000,000 bushels, and the value of grain exported exceeded $1,500,000.

"The trade in building materials is very heavy. As a lumber market Memphis has long been recognised and appreciated, and brick-making is also an important industry.

"The value of produce handled here reaches into the millions, and this is considered the best market in the South, alike for buyer and shipper. The firms engaged in this line of business are known for their staunchness and reliability in all respects. Our produce trade has, indeed, a promising future.

"The total value of the wholesale and jobbing trade of the city for the year just closed was about $160,000,000, it having grown to that amount from $70,000,000 only five years ago. These figures do not touch the cotton trade. The average increase over 1885–86 was fully twenty per cent. The increase in the most important branches of business included in the average was about as follows: Groceries, 20 per cent.; dry goods, 18; boots and shoes, 22; hardware, 28; clothing, 28; provisions, 20; sugar and molasses, 33⅓; notions, 25; grain, 15; produce, 20; and lumber, 10 per cent.

"The statements made above are based either upon actual figures or close estimates furnished by practical, well-posted business men, whose good judgment is apparent in the successful conduct of their own affairs. The facts speak for themselves too forcibly to need comment."

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS.

The first attempt to organise a Commercial Exchange in this city was made about half a century ago. It resulted in a score of the then foremost business men meeting a few times, and finally disbanding without doing anything to materially further the original designs. Other unsuccessful efforts were made by public-spirited men of the period to establish an Exchange, or a Board of Trade, during the years from 1838 to 1859. In the latter year the local press vigorously agitated the necessity and importance of establishing a permanent Chamber of Commerce, and on the 25th of July, 1860, the State Legislature granted a charter for such purpose, and named as incorporators of such project the following business men of Memphis: J. T. Stratton, W. S. Pickett, Robert A. Moon, A. O. Harris, Samuel Moseby, T. A. Nelson, W. B. Miller, F. Lane, W. A. Goodwyn, Z. P. Bowles, Wardlaw Howard, and Thomas Allen. Early in March following, a meeting was held and an organisation effected, by the election of Thomas W. Hunt as president; John S. Toof, secretary; and W. M. Farrington, treasurer. In the fall of 1860 the first address was delivered to the Chamber by Wiley B. Miller, and in October of the same year Mr. Hunt and the other officers first chosen were re-elected. At this time nearly every prominent business man of the city was a member, and the organisation

had become a powerful factor and exerted a salutary influence over local commercial interests as well as upon municipal and State government. The Chamber of Commerce flourished from this time until the city was captured by the Federal forces in 1862, after which, until the close of the war, no regular meetings were held.

On the 8th day of June, 1865, after three years of suspension, the Chamber was reorganised, and at the first meeting a series of resolutions to the memory of Thomas W. Hunt were adopted, in which his death was deeply deplored by the entire organisation of which he had been the able head. After this time regular meetings were held and the Chamber regained its former power for good, with W. M. Farrington as president, and William Roselle, secretary, in place of John S. Toof, resigned. In the following year T. A. Nelson was chosen president, and J. H. Freligh was elected secretary. In 1869 Mr. Nelson was re-elected president, and Colonel John H. Hart was made secretary. The two greatest burdens upon commerce after the war were the taxes upon the sales of merchandise, and upon cotton. To the correction of these abuses the members of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce unitedly applied themselves, and at the session of the Legislature in 1866 the tax on invoice sales, which had formerly been two per cent., was reduced to one per cent.; while the iniquitous and onerous tax on cotton was removed by Congress in 1868. In the latter year the Chamber materially advanced the commercial interest of the city by rendering valuable assistance in establishing a line of steamers to run from the city to the main points on the Mississippi; in the organisation of an immigration bureau, and in the reduction of tariff rates of certain public carriers.

The meetings of the Chamber of Commerce were first held in the old hall over the Southern Express office, on North Court street, and subsequently in Odd Fellows Hall, and in the rooms afterwards used by the Cotton Exchange, on the north corner of Front and Madison streets, where it continued to meet until finally dissolved in 1878. The presidents, after 1869, were J. M. Pettigrew, Colonel R. H. Pinson, and Benjamin Eiseman. The secretaries were L. J. Dupree, Leon Trousdale, John S. Toof, and S. M. Gates.

One of the principal reasons that served to weaken the Chamber of Commerce was the organisation of the Cotton Exchange in 1873, when a number of gentlemen who had been members of the Chamber joined the new Exchange. Before this time the Chamber of Commerce had served both the purpose of a Cotton and Merchants' Exchange, but the cotton trade had assumed such proportions as to necessitate a separate and distinct organisation. The cotton trade in Memphis in 1873 was the largest of any interior point in Europe or America, the receipts amounting to nearly 450,000 bales. This fact made plainly apparent the advisability of establishing a separate trade organisation, devoted entirely to the cotton interest. In the accomplishment of such object

John S. Toof was the central figure, ably supported by W. B. Galbreath and W. W. Schoolfield. In spite of many discouragements and doubts from those who hesitated to believe that Memphis had arrived at that point when it could support such an organisation, these gentlemen succeeded beyond their expectations. The necessary assistance was secured from the cotton merchants, of whom the following became the incorporators of the Exchange: Schoolfield, Hanauer & Co., W. B. Galbreath, A. G. Tuther, Hill, Fontaine & Co., Pettit & Simpson, Guy, McClellan & Co., R. M. Bradford, B. Bayliss & Co., A. M. Agelasto, Shane, Harris & Co., Martin & Hillsman, Day & Proudfit, J. W. Jefferson & Co., Stratton & Wellford, Ford, Porter & Co., Louis Ranger & Co., G. Falls & Co., Fargason & Clay, Sledge, McKay & Co., C. F. Smith, O. B. Parker, E. Hobart & Co., Busby, Johnson & Co., Brooks, Neely & Co., Hartmus & Co., T. B. Dillard, Benjamin Babb, S. M. Anderson, William Bath, A. M. Scarbrough & Co., Katzenberger's Sons, S. M. Gates, A. A. Paton & Co., Ely, Harvey & Richardson, J. R Miles & Co., C. T. Curtis, A. C. Treadwell & Bros., W. Tracy Eustis, Hugh Torrance & Son, Estes, Fizer & Co., S. B Carver & Co., Gage & Fisher, J. J. Rawlings & Co., Rutland, Freeman & Co., Pearce, Suggs & Co., J. R. Godwin & Co., Cochran, Cirode & Co., Philip R. Durfee, P. S. Jones, Goodlett & Co., Furstenheim & Co., Ad. Storm, Ralph Wormeley & Co., F. M. White & Co., A. J. Roach & Co., Thomas H. Allen & Co., T. B. Haynes & Co., Robert Gibson, R. C. Daniel, Jones, Brown & Co., Dillard & Coffin, Taylor, Radford & Co., J. F. Frank & Co., Herron, Connor & Co., E. E. Clarke, Harris, Mallory & Co., W. W. Thacher, M. Gavin & Co., John S. Toof, and E. B. Webber & Co.

On December 2, 1873, the organisation of the Exchange was perfected, with W. B. Galbreath as president; John S. Toof, secretary; and Napoleon Hill, J. T. Pettit, A. J. R. Landauer, C. T. Smith, John T. Stratton, T. H. Hartman, and W. W. Guy, directors. Rooms were opened at the corner of Front and Madison streets, and facilities provided for the receipt of complete and correct quotations from Liverpool, New York, and every other cotton market of importance in the world. The completeness of the whole arrangement was found to greatly facilitate business, and the result was that those who had opposed the organisation of the Exchange soon found that they could not successfully do business against the men who could see what every cotton market in the world was doing every hour in the day. To join the Cotton Exchange was no longer a matter of choice, but it became necessary for the transaction of that line of business.

The presidents, after Mr. Galbreath had served four terms, up to 1883, were J. T. Pettit, who served from 1876 to 1879, David P. Hadden, 1879 to 1880, and Napoleon Hill. The secretary, after Mr. Toof had served from the organisation up to 1877, was S. M. Gates, until his death in 1881, when he was succeeded by Henry Hotter, the present incumbent of this important office.

The treasurers from 1873 to 1883 were R. C. Daniel, J. S. Davis, S. P. Read and S. H. Dunscomb. In 1883 C. P. Hunt was elected president; John S. Toof, Henry Frank and J. Jacob were made vice-presidents and S. H. Dunscomb, treasurer; and the directory chosen was composed of Barney Hughes, W. W. Schoolfield, William Bowles, sr., J. W. Fulmer, G. S. McClaren and H. B. Clamp. Under these officers the movement for building quarters ample for the purposes of both the Cotton and Merchants' Exchanges was inaugurated, and with the co-operation of a committee from the latter institution they succeeded in erecting within two years the handsome structure which stands on the corner of Madison and Second streets, at a cost of about $200,000 for site and building. The erection of this building was placed under the direction of J. W. Fulmer, J. M. Fowlkes and W. W. Schoolfield, to whom the speedy and successful carrying out of the project was a work to which they devoted much time and attention. Since the erection of this building, which was formally taken possession of in September, 1885, no events of special importance have transpired in the Cotton Exchange except its steady growth and increase in extent and strength. It is now one of the most important institutions of its kind and is known in every cotton-dealing and cotton-manufacturing city in the world. The presidents since 1883 have been W. J. Crawford and L. B. Suggs. The treasurers have been S. H. Dunscomb and John R. Godwin.

From the disruption of the Chamber of Commerce in 1878 the need of a trade association furnishing the merchants a place of daily meeting, where receipts and shipments could be kept upon record, where prices hourly fluctuating could be bulletined and where buying and selling could be done, began to be felt. These wants led to the organisation of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange. The first men to agitate such an institution were E. A. Keeling, John S. Toof and Edward Buchanan. At their suggestion a meeting was called January 2, 1883, which was attended by twenty-six merchants, at which time all present enrolled themselves as members of the proposed association, to be known as the Memphis Merchants' Exchange, its object, as then stated being to collect valuable statistical information regarding the city's trade, to afford better facilities for the transaction of business and to promote the general welfare of the mercantile interest of the city. An organisation was perfected on the 19th of January, 1883, by the election of the following officers: John K. Speed, president; M. Cooper, vice president; W. J. Chase, treasurer; E. A. Keeling, secretary, and John K. Speed, M. C. Pearce, E. C. Buchanan, J. H. Pepper, James Lee, jr., John S. Toof, M. Cooper, L. Erb, W. J. Chase and E. A. Keeling, directors. Ninety-five members were enrolled at this meeting and before the year ended the membership had increased to one hundred and seventy-five. Mr. Speed declining a re-election, W. W. Schoolfield was elected president in 1884, but no change occurred among the other officers. For the year 1885 A. B. Treadwell was elected president, W. J. Chase vice-president,

W. D. Bethell, treasurer and E. A. Keeling, secretary. Many changes were effected this year. The Grain Call Board was established, which has been the means of largely increasing the grain business of the city. A change was also made in the rules providing for certificates of membership and doing away with firm membership. The membership was limited to three hundred and fifty, and before the year closed they were all taken. For the year 1886 W. J. Chase was elected president, J. H. Martin, vice-president, W. D. Bethell, treasurer and E. A. Keeling, secretary. For 1887 and 1888 J. H. Martin has been president and T. B. Trezevant, vice-president.

All the prominent merchants of the city are now members of this Exchange and every class of trade and industry is represented. During the last year a Stock Call Board has been established which adds much to the usefulness of this very influential organisation. Much of the success which has attended the Exchange is due to the efforts of its secretary, E. A. Keeling, who has occupied this responsible position since its organisation, and has been a tireless and enthusiastic worker.

COTTON.

There is no one branch of trade so closely allied to the combined interest of Memphis as that relating to cotton. From the earliest period it has been the chief source of trade and the basis of the city's wealth, influence and power.

The first cotton brought to Memphis came in wagons from Fayette county in 1826, and consisted of three hundred bales, having a value of $15,000. From that time to the present but few years have not shown a steady increase in the receipts at Memphis of this natural crop of the South, until, and for many years, this city has been the largest inland cotton port in the world. This trade was first carried on by means of flat-boats and wagons, and the improved facilities of steam transportation both by water and inland have yearly added to its value, until at the present time Memphis is more indebted for its prosperity to the cotton trade than to any other factor. Nearly all southern cities must necessarily owe wealth and greatness to cotton production. It is the natural product of the South, and few cities south of Mason and Dixon's line, can aspire to commanding commercial importance not geographically situated to reap the benefit of traffic in this great "king" of trade. A glance at the position and facilities of Memphis will explain the cause of the rapid growth of its cotton trade. The great cotton producing States of Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama and Missouri, which, according to the United States census of 1880 produced nearly three-fourths of all the cotton grown in this country, are all within a radius of a few hundred miles of Memphis and easily accessible, as explained eleswhere, by excellent transportation facilities. The three largest cotton growing counties in the country are at its very doors. These

are, Washington, in Mississippi, which yields 54,000 bales per annum; Yazoo, same State, 46,000 bales, and Shelby county, 46,000 bales. Many of the counties within one hundred miles of Memphis, and connected with it by rail and water, produce from 20,000 to 40,000 bales, while it may be truthfully stated that most of the great staple grown in the United States is within two hundred miles of Memphis.

There is another feature which has been conducive to Memphis's growth as a cotton market, and that is the low expense incident to its handling at this point, thereby giving it advantages which conduce to the benefit of the producers. During the season which closed September, 1887, cotton consigned to Memphis realised the producers one-fourth cent above the St. Louis quotation, and three-eighths cent above those of New Orleans. This is an important factor in the development of this trade which the cotton merchants of Memphis were not slow to appreciate. The storage capacity at this point is unexcelled and fully equal to every demand, while the rates for handling have been uniformly lower than at any other cotton port in the country. Referring to this feature of the trade a recent report of the Memphis Cotton Exchange says:

"It is justly said of Memphis, as a cotton market, that we have no rival. Our merchants conduct business on the high basis of justice to all, and especially with due regard to cheap handling, so as to realise all possible to the producer, with whom their interests are identical. The laws governing the storage and protection of cotton are rigidly enforced to the end that cotton ware-houses and sheds are constructed as nearly fire and weather proof as is architecturally possible, all located in close proximity to compresses and transportation lines—rail and river. Rates for storage and commission are at the minimum, and complaints from the producer who entrusts his product with the Memphis merchant, are of rare occurrence."

From the report of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange for the year ending September 1, 1887, the following extract is made showing, in a measure, the causes of the growth of the cotton trade:

"The care which the local factors have always bestowed upon the cotton sent to them, has made Memphis cotton bring the highest prices in all the markets of the world. In both New York and Liverpool, cotton sent from this part of the Mississippi Valley will find a readier sale, and bring a better figure than that from other parts of the United States, no matter if it is of the same classification. While this speaks a great deal for the cautiousness of our factors, it has not altogether been due to their efforts that such a state of things exist. We do not wish to claim the least iota of credit for Memphis that she is not entitled to, and it is without the least reluctance—in fact we are proud to do so—that we admit that this section of the Mississippi Valley raises the best cotton, and more of it to the acre, than can be produced from any land under the the sun."

The total receipts and estimated value of cotton received at Memphis from 1825, are shown by the following table:

YEAR.	Bales.	Value.	YEAR.	Bales.	Value.
1826	300	$ 15,000	1869-70	290,731	$ 29,588,500
1830	1,000	35,000	1870-71	511,432	39,552,35
1840	35,000	1,400,000	1871-72	380,233	36,550,617
1845	75,000	3,000,000	1872-73	415,255	37,500,000
1850	150,000	7,520,000	1873-74	249,327	32,864,981
1850-51	163,000	6,500,000	1874-75	322,004	22,540,808
1851-52	172,000	6,880,000	1875-76	487,376	27,070,615
1852-53	202,000	8,080,000	1876-77	384,358	20,040,425
1853-54	188,151	8,520,000	1877-78	412,393	20,887,706
1854-55	202,000	8,000,000	1878-79	386,129	17,456,892
1855-56	295,246	11,800,000	1879-80	409,809	23,752,526
1858-59	325,720	16,250,000	1880-81	470,267	23,090,109
1859-60	398,721	16,000,000	1881-82	339,240	18,825,888
1860-61	360,653	18,500,000	1882-83	510,739	25,069,524
1865-66	112,296	23,000,000	1883-84	450,077	23,917,920
1866-67	218,226	29,000,000	1884-85	430,127	21,441,831
1867-68	253,207	25,000,000	1885-86	545,560	23,627,007
1868-69	247,698	31,000,000	1886-87	663,277	30,099,510

The advancement of Memphis as a cotton market, is one of the most remarkable instances of progress in the South. It is now the foremost inland mart for this product in the world, and if its "future copies fair its past, the time is not far distant when it may invite comparisons with the foremost of the port markets." As is said of New Orleans, it is true of Memphis—cotton is the chief source of its prosperity. It has created all the exchanges, pays for all imports, is the chief accumulation of capital, the main source of bank dividends, and no other branch of trade directly concerns so many citizens. The receipts of 1886-87 show an increase of 117,691 bales over 1885-86, and 133,150 bales over 1880-81 when the crop was the largest ever grown. It must be remembered that these figures represent cotton actually marketed here, and from which everybody interested in the staple gets a profit. The future outlook for this branch of trade in Memphis is particularly bright. The rapid extension of the railroads converging at this point, through regions naturally tributary to this market, will turn hither thousands of bales that otherwise would find their way to New Orleans and St. Louis.

Among the leading cotton brokers and buyers of Memphis at present engaged in business are the following: B. Babb & Co., N. M. Batsen, B. Bayliss & Co., W. Bowles & Sons, B. Bowling, A. Cohn & Co., J. J. Cowan & Son, Crisman & Wormeley, C. E. Crook, L. A. Desommes, E. L. Dorr & Co., J. S. Drake & Co., G. Falls & Co., C. F. Farnsworth & Co., P. R. Freeman & Co., W. Frohlich & Co., W. B. Gates & Co., A. B. Gernon & Co., C. E. F. Hall, Hartmus & Co., Hayden & Co., W. N. Hunt, J. W. Jefferson & Co., Jones Bros. & Co., E. T. Levy, M. B. Litten & Co., E. W. Long, R. F. Long, C. W. Mosby & Co., Muir, Duckworth & Co., W. H. L. Openshaw, A. A. Paton & Co., Patterson, Muller & Co., John A. Post, H. F. Robinson & Co., L. A. Scarbrough & Co., E. L. Topp & Co., Townsend, Cowie & Co., Watson, Wood & Co., G. Winchester.

The following are representative cotton factors: T. H. Allen & Co., E. M.

Apperson & Co., Arbuckle & Richardson, Armistead & Lundee, G. Arnold & Co., Barksdale, Benton & Co., Bowdre Bros. & Co., A. M. Boyd & Sons, Brooks, Neely & Co., W. N. Brown & Co., Clarke, Johnson & Co., J. L. Cocke & Co., Day, Horton & Bailey, Dillard & Coffin, Z. N. Estes & Co., Fader, Frank & Co., J. T. Fargason & Co., Fly, Herron & Hobson, J. F. Frank & Co., Fulmer, Thornton & Co., W. A. Gage & Co., M. Gavin & Co., J. R. Godwin & Co., Goodlett & Co., Gordon Bro. & Co., Hadden & Farrington, S. W. Hampton & Co., Harrison & Malone, Haynes, Ellis & Co., Jacob & Hexter, Hill, Fontaine & Co., G. C. Howard & Co., C. P. Hunt & Co., Kelly, Roper & Reilly, Lake & Dorian, La Prade, McGrath & Co., P. McCadden & Co., Mc Davitt, James, & Co., Mallory, Crawford & Co., Mullins & Yonge, M. C. Pierce & Co., Porter & Macrae, Schoolfield, Hanauer & Co., F. W. Sherrill & Co., J. J. Shoemaker & Co., Sledger & Norfleet, Stewart, Gwynne & Co., Stone & Tyler, Suggs & Pettit, Tate Bros., Taylor, Duffin & Co., W. E. Taylor & Co., Toof, McGowan & Co., A. B. Treadwell & Co.

The compress facilities of Memphis have been greatly enlarged and improved within the last ten years, and have largely increased the city's capacity for handling and storing cotton. The first compress company in Memphis was formed in 1870, and was known as the Mammoth Company. A few years later the Union Compress Association was formed. These two companies were consolidated in 1879 under the name of the Merchants' Cotton Press and Storage Company, with a capital of $1,000,000. This company own and control six compresses, five in this city and one in Cairo, Ill. The Memphis presses have a capacity of 6,000 bales each per day, and together with the warehouses attached have a capacity for storing 150,000 bales. This company give employment to five hundred workmen and fifty clerks, and thus is no inconsiderable factor in the prosperity of the city. Colonel H. A. Montgomery, whose biography appears elsewhere, was the leading spirit in the development of this line of business, and was the president of the company at the time of his death. The present officers are Napoleon Hill, president; S. R. Montgomery (son of H. A. Montgomery), general manager.

GROCERY TRADE.

The grocery trade of Memphis, next to that of cotton, is the most important interest. In it a large capital representing many millions of dollars is invested, while the annual business of several wholesale houses aggregates over one million dollars each. As a grocery market this city has long enjoyed a wide trade. Several years antedating the war this branch of business had grown to immense proportions, but a great blow was given to the business by the war and its immediate results. It broke up the intimate relations existing between this city and the surrounding towns, and drove much other trade from this market. Gradually, however, the unfortunate condition of affairs war im-

posed were overcome, and to-day the wholesale grocery trade of Memphis covers a larger scope of country than at any time since the cessation of hostilities. Thirty-five wholesale houses are engaged in this line of trade, the bulk of their business coming from the States of Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi. Considerable trade has recently been opened up in Texas and as soon as the railroads, now projected, shall have been finished, it is reasonable to anticipate that business from this State will prove a lucrative feature of the trade. The grocery trade of Memphis has almost doubled within the last five years, while the business for the last year represented a value of twenty million dollars. Besides the wholesale establishments there are over four hundred retail establishments, and next to cotton this branch of trade engages the attention of more merchants than any other vocation.

The oldest wholesale grocery house in Memphis is that of J. F. Frank & Co., and was established in 1846 by the present head of the firm. This firm, as is common to most of the other wholesale houses in this city, add cotton factorage to their regular grocery business. Mr. Frank has served the city as a member of the board of police and fire commissioners, and is regarded as one of the most substantial business men of the city.

Under the firm name of E. M. Apperson & Co., a wholesale grocery business has been conducted in this city since 1847. Since Mr. Apperson founded the business six partners have been connected with him, all of whom have since died except J. D. Quigley and G. V. Rambaut, the former of whom with Mr. Apperson constitutes the present firm.

The house of Brooks, Neely & Co. was established in 1854 by J. C. Neely. In 1865 S. H. Brooks and H. M. Neely were admitted to the firm. Mr. Brooks is a director in the First National Bank and the Planters' Insurance Company. A sketch of the Messrs. Neely appears elsewhere.

In 1859 Dr. D. T. Porter and G. W. Macrae established the wholesale grocery firm of Porter & Macrae, which has had an uninterrupted existence since. Both members of this firm are men of exceptionally fine business ability, and prominently identified with the material prosperity of Memphis. An extended sketch of them will be found in another part of this volume.

The firm of G. H. Herbers & Co. continue the business established by Cloth & Keltman in 1861, whom the present firm composed of G. H. Herbers and Louis Keltman succeeded in 1886.

The house of George Arnold & Co. was established by Mr. Arnold and his father in 1862. The firm as at present constituted consists of George Arnold, W. A. Everman and Lorenzo Solari, who conduct one of the largest wholesale grocery houses in Tennessee.

In 1863 M. Gavin founded the wholesale grocery firm of M. Gavin & Co., Ten years later John S. Sullivan, Thomas Clark, and M. J. Clark were admitted as partners. Since no change has occurred in the firm. An extended business has been built up both in the grocery and cotton business.

The wholesale grocers and cotton factors, Hill, Fontaine & Co., represent a business established in 1864 by Williamson, Hill & Co. Napoleon Hill and Noland Fontaine of the present firm were members of the original house. Besides Mr. Hill and Mr. Fontaine, J. H. Martin and Jerome Hill belong to the present firm. Personal sketches of the resident members of this house will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Z. N. Estes has been prominently identified with the wholesale grocery trade of Memphis since 1865, when he became connected with the firm of which for many years he has been the senior head. It was reorganised in 1887 under the style of Z. N. Estes & Co., and is composed of Z. N. Estes, S. S. Spicer and W. B. Doan.

The wholesale grocery house of Schoolfield, Hanauer & Co., was formed in 1865 by W. W. Schoolfield, Louis and Jacob Hanauer, Henry G. Miller and Hy Thomas. Mr. Thomas and Jacob Hanauer have since died, and the business has since been carried on by the three remaining partners, all of whom are prominently identified with the financial interest of the city.

A. B. Treadwell is at present the only member of the grocery firm of A. B. Treadwell & Co. He and his brother A. C. Treadwell established the house in 1870, but since 1882 Mr. Treadwell has conducted the business alone. He has been very successful in business, and at one time was president of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange.

In 1873 Andrew Stewart and Major Andrew D. Gwynne formed the wholesale grocery firm of Stewart, Gwynne & Co., and have successfully continued the business since. They have a branch house in New Orleans conducted by Mr. Stewart, while Mr. Gwynne manages the business here.

Among the successful younger wholesale business men of Memphis is P. McCadden, who established the business of which he has since been at the head in 1876. Associated with him under the firm name of P. McCadden & Co., have been W. P. Dunavant and Martin Kelley, but neither of the two latter have taken an active part in the management of the business.

Fader, Frank & Co. are successors to the extensive trade developed by Fader, Jacob & Co., who inaugurated the business in 1877. The individual members of the present firm are James Fader, Henry Frank and Joseph Sugarman.

The grocery firm of Toof, McGowan & Co. was formed in 1884, and succeeded to the business established in 1878 by J. J. Busby & Co. The senior member of the firm, John S. Toof, is one of the most progressive business men of Memphis, and one whose labors can be relied upon in every project of a public character. The other members of the firm are E. L. Gowan, John S. McTighe and W. G. Patterson.

The remaining wholesale grocery firms are Arbuckle & Richardson, Barksdale, Denton & Co., Day, Horton & Bailey, Ellis, Thomas & Hill, J. T. Far-

gason, Fly, Hern & Hobson, T. Fox, Harrison & Mahone, A. Karr, Kelly, Roper & Reilly, James McDavitt & Co., Mallory, Crawford & Co., Memphis Grocery Company, M. Monaghan & Co., Oliver, Finnie & Co., M. C. Pearce & Co., Polk, Spinning & Co., Suggs & Pettit, Taylor, Duffin & Co.

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods trade of Memphis has long been one of the leading interests of the city. During late years there has been a marked increase in this branch of business, and it is estimated that its annual value is fully $5,000,000. The wholesale trade is conducted by three houses, while the retail stores, embracing dry goods, notion, and millinery establishments, number over seventy. The oldest wholesale house is that of William R. Moore & Co., established in 1859, under the firm name of Shepard & Moore. The firm as now constituted consists of William R. Moore, Robert M. McLean and Orrin M. Peck. This is one of the largest and best known establishments of its kind in the South, its operations extending to many States of the Union. The premises occupied are located at 396 Main street, and consist of a four story brick building 115 by 325 feet in dimensions, running through from Main to Second street, containing a flooring space of two acres. A number of travelling salesmen are employed, and the aid of one hundred and thirty-five assistants is required in the transaction of the large business of the house.

The wholesale dry goods house of B. Lowenstein & Co. was founded in 1861 by Benedict, A. L., Elias and Bernard Lowenstein. The growth of the business of this firm, from sales amounting to $40,000 to a sum annually aggregating over $2,000,000, has been one of the most gratifying results in the commercial history of Memphis. During the present year the firm has erected, and now occupy, the finest business block in the city, on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets. The firm is now composed of the following gentlemen: Bernard, Abram L., and Elias Lowenstein and I. D. Marks.

The wholesale house of Lemon & Gale was established in 1867, the present firm succeeding to the business in 1878. The warerooms are located at Nos. 326 and 328 Main street, in a four story brick building. The trade of this house extends over several States, and forms quite an element in any estimate of the commercial interest of the city. H. T. Lemon and Thomas Gale constitute the firm.

Among the retail dry goods houses of the city that of Menken & Company occupies the first place in the extent of its business transactions, and in that regard is exceeded by few, either in the West or South. It was established in 1862 by J. S. Menken, who in 1863 was joined by his brothers, Jules A. and Nathan D. Menken. The building occupied by this firm is located on the corner of Main and Gayoso streets, and is one of the most spacious business blocks in the city, being five stories in height, and 150 by 117 feet in dimensions. Em-

ployment is furnished to over three hundred assistants. The individual members of the firm are J. S. Menken, J. A. Andrews, and William Horgan.

HARDWARE.

During the past year there has been a surprising increase in this branch of trade. Memphis has strong competitors in this line in St. Louis and Louisville, but the merchants here sell extensively in the States of Mississippi, Louisana Arkansas, Missouri, Alabama, in this State, and in the Indian Territory. The development of new sections of country adjacent to Memphis has had a beneficial effect on the hardware trade. Where new farms have been laid out, new and improved tools are wanted, while better agricultural implements are in demand throughout the South. There are six firms here in the regular hardware business, while there are several others who deal exclusively in agricultural implements and machinery. The value of this trade five years ago was about $1,000,000, which has increased to more than $3,000,000 for 1887.

The oldest hardware merchant is A. J. White, who commenced business in 1845, and with the exception of one year has been continuously engaged in this line of trade. His store is located at 236 Front street, where a general wholesale and retail trade is conducted.

The Orgill Brothers have been largely engaged in the hardware trade in Memphis for many years. The present firm name is Orgill Brothers & Co., the individual members of which are E. Orgill, J. T. Willins, and F. Orgill. They employ several travelling salesmen and give employment to a large force of resident assistants. This house is the successor of Holyoake, Lowndes & Co., which afterwards became Lowndes, Orgill & Co. The original firm began business in Memphis nearly fifty years ago.

In 1870 A. D. Langstaff founded the wholesale hardware house of A. D. Langstaff & Co., which since 1882 has been composed of the following members: A. D. Langstaff, A. E. Niemeyer, and M. D. Patterson. The business premises occupied by the firm are located at 302 Main street, and consist of one of the handsomest buildings on the street. Mr. Langstaff has resided in Memphis for many years, and is recognised as one of its most progressive and public spirited citizens.

The firm of Graham, Cousins & Co. was founded in 1880, and has since conducted an extensive wholesale business at 325 Main street. J. F. Graham, P. R. Cousins. and W. A. Ramsey comprise the firm.

Among the firms which have come into existence during late years are the following: Des Jardins, Miller & Rootes, composed of William M. Rootes, R. Des Jardins, William W. Miller, and John S. Speed; A. H. Sneed; Went & Parrent (W. L. Went & K. C. Parrent).

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The business done in this line of trade in Memphis exceeds in volume that of any other city south of St. Louis and Louisville. There are at present four wholesale houses which have extended their trade to Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Indian Territory, while Tennessee is largely supplied through them. Within the last five years an increase of one hundred per cent. has been made in the Memphis trade in this line, and during the past year (1887), 70,000 cases have been shipped out of the city, representing a value of not less than $3,000,000.

The wholesale house of Hill & Sons has had a continuous existence, but under different firm names, for the last twenty years. It was established under the style of Mitchel & Terry, with I. M. Hill as senior partner. In 1870 the firm name of Hill, Standish & Co. was adopted, the active partners being I. M. Hill and Miles Standish. In 1887 the present firm assumed control, and is composed of I. M. Hill, L. S. Hill, and W. V. Hill. Their house is located at 35 Union street, and consists of a three story brick building, 35 by 200 feet in dimensions. No firm has done more to make this city a centre for this line of trade, or stands more deservedly high in the commercial world; the senior member of the firm having resided in Memphis since 1842.

In 1860 the wholesale house of Bransford, Goodbar & Co. was formed At the close of the war the firm was reorganised as Goodbar & Gilliland, and again changed to the present style of Goodbar & Co., and for several years after composed of J. M., J. L., and A. B. Goodbar; but at present the individual members of the firm are: J. M. Goodbar, W. L. Clark, E. J. Carrington, and F. G. Jones.

Friedman Brothers embarked in the wholesale boot and shoe business in 1862, and have successfully continued therein ever since. The members of the firm are: Solomon, Jacob, Max, and Ike A. Friedman, and I. N. Snowden.

The wholesale house of Goodbar, Love & Co., was formed in January, 1886, and composed of J. H. Goodbar, W. E. Love, and J. C. Callicott.

The principal retail stores are: Adler Bros. & Co., J. Condon, J. M. Hill & Co., Linkhaurer & Lehman, McNally & Colbert, Scaife & Merriwether, G. M. Tidwell & Co., J. W. Vogeli & Co., Zellener & Co.

GRAIN.

The grain trade of Memphis is rapidly enlarging to a magnitude which invests it with great importance in any summary of the factors that contribute to the city's prosperity. The report of the Merchants' Exchange for 1883 announced that the grain trade of the city was in the lead of all other departments of business in percentage of increase, and this same ratio of increase has beyond a doubt continued since, with the possible exception of cotton. Through the same channels that supply Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City, Memphis

obtains its grain, and thus as a base of supply for the South and Southeast possesses unrivalled advantages. Enlarged elevator capacity exists here, affording room for the storage of over three-quarters of a million bushels of grain at one time. The following figures show the increase in this branch of business. In 1884, the imports were 1,532,510 bushels; in 1885, 1,831,993; and in 1887 between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 bushels, while the trade for the last named year was valued at $2,000,000. The leading representatives of the grain trade of Memphis are the following firms: Martin Walt & Co., established in 1858; W. J. Chase & Co., established in 1865; E. C. Buchanan & Co., in 1869; J. K. Speed & Co., in 1867; R. S. Taylor, & Co., in 1879; Moon, Jones & Co., W. A. Finnie, and D. C. McDougall & Co.

There are three grain elevators in Memphis, the largest of which is owned by the Memphis Grain Elevator and Manufacturing Company, located at the foot of Poplar street. This is an eight story iron building, erected in 1882, having a storage capacity for 500,000 bushels of grain, and 25,000 tons of freight. The officers of the company are: J. C. Neely, president; W. J. Chase, vice-president, and T. B. Andrews, superintendent and secretary.

The Empire elevator was erected by E. C. Buchanan & Co., in 1884, and is situated at the corner of Tennessee and Vance streets. It has a capacity for storing 150,000 bushels of grain, and a warehouse package capacity of seventy-five cars.

The Merchants' elevator and warehouse of Mallory, Crawford & Co. was erected in 1885. It is located on the bluff at the foot of Trezevant street, and has a capacity for handling 100,000 bushels of grain and 5,000 tons of package freight.

LUMBER.

There is no great trade centre in the country so plentifully surrounded with varied and salable timber as Memphis. For hundreds of miles around in the tri-sections which pour their commerce of every kind into its marts, the country is filled with a forest productive of the best and most serviceable of timber. Along the banks of the Mississippi and its tributaries, the finest kinds of ash, oak, poplar, gum, yellow pine, cypress, cedar, walnut, and cottonwood are grown, while the new railroads which have been built to Memphis traverse territories in many places covered with virgin forests, and thus give facilities for the development of the timber and lumber resources of the sections through which they pass. Most of the timber received here is used for manufacturing purposes, the character of which is explained in the following pages of this volume. The traffic in lumber carried on by dealers, handling about twenty-eight million feet annually, representing a business which aggregates $1,000,000 in value, is principally conducted by the following firms: Friedel & Reber, J. M. Darnell & Son, the Brinkley Lumber Company, R. E. Lee, L. B. Eaton & Co., Eaton & Smith, R. L. Cochran & Co., and W. H. Coover & Co.

DRUGS.

The wholesale drug trade of Memphis is represented by five houses, which do a business aggregating three-quarters of a million dollars annually. Three of these concerns have been in existence for many years, the oldest being S. Mansfield & Co., established in 1840 by S. Mansfield, the senior member of the firm, who was joined in partnership in 1884 by J. M. Wood and E. L. Brown. Their trade extends over this and adjoining States. In February, 1888, this firm removed to enlarged quarters in the Neely building, corner of Main and McCall streets.

The house of G. W. Jones & Co. was formed in 1854, but we believe none of the original members of the firm are now connected with it. The individual members of the present firm are: George C. Harbin, James A. Mathews, and H. W. Leath.

In 1866 the house of W. N. Wilkerson and Co. was established, and their trade has grown to large proportions. Dr. W. N. Wilkerson, Thomas H. Chilton, and John S. Millar compose the firm.

The firm of Van Vleet & Co. was formed in 1885, and is composed of P. P. Van Vleet and J. A. Heesig.

Since 1886 J. J. Miles added a wholesale department to his retail trade, and has since conducted both branches. Mr. Miles's connection with the drug business of Memphis commenced in 1880. The retail drug trade of Memphis is conducted by thirty-six firms.

COAL.

Few cities are better supplied for facilities for obtaining an abundant and cheap supply of coal than Memphis. Railroads centering here penetrate the coal fields of Tennessee, Alabama, and Kentucky, while the numerous connections made by these roads with other great railway systems give Memphis avenues for transporting this fuel from the coal fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, and Missouri. It is estimated that the total annual receipt and consumption of coal in Memphis for 1887 was about 8,000,000 bushels. This trade is conducted by over thirty local firms. The most extensive business in this line is done by the firm of Brown & Jones, established in 1865 and composed of W. H. Brown's Sons, of Pittsburg, Pa., and N. M. Jones, of this city.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

There are about twenty houses in Memphis engaged in this trade. They handled last year (1887) about 350,000 barrels of apples, 3,000 barrels of beans and pears, 12,000 packages of eggs, 12,000 packages of butter, 10,000 barrels of onions, 53,000 barrels of potatoes, besides large quantities of cheese, lard, rice, and other produce which are handled by grocery houses as well as those who deal in produce and provisions. The entire volume of business done by

these houses brought to Memphis last year about $4,000,000. The two products—sugar and molasses—are now made a speciality by a few houses, although they are both handled by the regular grocery firms. From September, 1886, to September, 1887, Memphis handled over 100,000 barrels of sugar and molasses combined, the value of which is estimated at $2,000,000 and represent a large increase over any previous year.

The produce house of C. W. Goyer & Co. is the oldest in Memphis. It was established by C. W. Goyer in 1846 and is now one of the largest in the Union. The cold storage department and warehouse of this firm covers an area of 120 by 200 feet; is four stories high and the most complete in all its arrangements of any south of Chicago. The present members of the firm are: P. McIntyre, J. R. Pepper, F. W. Taylor, and R. L. Goyer.

Among representative houses in this line of trade are: F. W. Brode & Co., Kirk, Allen & Co., Carter & Blessing, Ike A. Chase & Co., Dunscomb Brothers, A. B. Duncan & Co., Erb & Co., Lawhorn & Newsom, McKenney, McKnight & Co., and R. S. Taylor & Co.

The foregoing branches of trade comprise the more important mercantile interests of the city, but space forbids a further enumeration of the establishments engaged in the clothing, jewelry, tobacco, wines, and liquors, furniture, crockery, hats and caps, and the various lines of trade usual to all large and prosperous cities. In all these various channels of activity Memphis will compare favorably with any city in the country. Since 1880 it has been a particularly lucrative field for all mercantile pursuits, while the advance in all other avenues of material prosperity make the future look bright with promise of continued reward for well directed effort in all business channels.

CHAPTER VII.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES OF MEMPHIS.

Value of Water Ways — Early Mode of River Navigation — Period of Flat-boats — First Packet Lines — Names of Early Steamboats — Accidents on the River — Shipment of Cotton by River from 1850 to 1860 — Local Steamboat Lines in 1870 — Vessels in Memphis Trade in 1887 — Shipment of Cotton by River in 1887 — Ferry Boats — List of Steam Vessels Enrolled at the Port of Memphis — Amount of Import Duties — Public and Turnpike Roads — Post Routes — Stage Lines — Railroads — First Railway in Western Tennessee — Completion of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad — History of the Various Railway Lines Centering at Memphis — Projected Railroads — Street and Beltline Railways.

THE great power that Memphis wields and the influence it exerts upon the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country in general, and the South in particular, as a distributing agent, is not clearly understood until its fa-

Very truly yours
Hugh A. Hamilton

cilities for transportation are examined. Those first deserving of consideration are the natural advantages or *Water Ways*. Our own history, as well as that of every other nation, ancient or modern, substantiate the fact that nearly all great cities have been situated in the interior of their respective countries upon some one of their great rivers flowing to the sea. A city located at or near the centre of a great population must necessarily possess advantages over other cities not so fortunately situated, and especially is this the case when the city lies upon the shores of a river navigable at all seasons of the year. Such is the fortunate position Memphis occupies. Situated far above the highest floods, about half way between St. Louis and Vicksburg, four hundred and fifty miles from the former, and four hundred and twelve miles from the latter; also equidistant between Cincinnati and New Orleans, about eight hundred miles from either, Memphis is enabled to grasp the trade of an immense territory bordering upon the Mississippi and its tributaries, without fear of any close or dangerous rival. Some idea of the value of water transportation to Memphis can be gained from the statement of the States and counties the merchants and manufacturers of the city are able to reach by steamboat without transshipment of goods. The Mississippi traverses the boundaries of ten States and gives navigation to ninety-five counties and parishes in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. The Missouri washes the shores of three States, twenty-four counties in Missouri, six in Kansas and eleven in Nebraska. The Ohio passes along the borders of six States, washing the shores of seventy-one counties. The Tennessee gives water transportation to three States and an outlet to fourteen counties. The Cumberland affords water carriage through two States and to nine counties. Red River affords transportation to nine rich parishes in Louisiana, and the Ouachita to seven parishes in Louisiana and five counties in Arkansas. The Arkansas affords twelve counties like advantages, and the White River gives carriage to nine counties in Arkansas and five in Missouri. The Yazoo, Sunflower and Big Black Rivers afford eleven counties in Mississippi travel and transportation by river. The Hatchie and Obion the same facilities to six counties in Tennessee. The Illinois and Kaskaskia give navigation to twenty-four counties in Illinois and the Wabash similar advantages to six counties in Indiana and five in Illinois. The Green and Kentucky Rivers afford egress to the Ohio, to fourteen counties in Kentucky. The Osage and Missouri Rivers steamboat navigation to eight counties in Missouri. The Platte River to four counties in Nebraska. The Des Moines and Iowa Rivers give to eleven counties of Iowa access to the Mississippi by water, and the Wisconsin and Rock Rivers the same facilities to eleven counties in Wisconsin. The Muskingum gives outlet to three counties in Ohio; the Kanawha to three counties in West Virginia; the Allegheny gives eight counties in Pennsylvania and one in New York, and the Monongahela five counties in Pennsylvania and one in Vir-

ginia, communication by water to the city. Thus Memphis reaches, by steamboat navigation, eighteen States and two Territories, three hundred and ninety-nine counties in all, not only their border counties but the interiors of the States as well, stretching from the forty-sixth degree of north latitude to the twenty-ninth, and from the first degree to the twenty-second of longitude west from Washington, affording fully 1,800 miles of internal navigation and embracing an area of 1,052,000 square miles of territory.

Memphis is closely associated with the earliest efforts in navigation upon the Mississippi, from the period of the rude flat-boat in the early part of the present century to the palace steamers of to-day, and a complete marine history of the city would be a history of navigation upon the "Father of Waters." This natural source of travel has ever been an important factor in the commercial progress of the city, and until Memphis became a great railroad centre, it was almost wholly indebted to this great highway for whatever wealth, commercial influence and standing it enjoyed. Of late years the railways have, in a great measure, superseded it, but still its bearing upon the present and future prosperity of the city is an important element of strength.

Careful and painstaking search fails to bring to light much of reliable information concerning the extent, character or value of river commerce during the early history of Memphis. The early navigation of the river was confined to flat boats, which brought the products of the Western and Southern States down the river to Memphis. The counties bordering upon the Hatchie River as far as Bolivar, were the most fertile, and at that time the best cultivated lands in this section, and the cotton and other products of this region were the principal source of trade. The flat-boats frequently came in fleets, particularly from the smaller rivers which were only navigable during a freshet. At times hundreds of these boats were tied up at the wharfs below the bluffs. At these times the bluffs presented a lively appearance. Teams were constantly coming and going between this place and the interior, and hundreds of them at a time waited to dispose of their produce and purchase the supplies they wished to take back with them, and while waiting many camped upon the bluffs, or in the vicinity. The flat-boats were borne by the current of the river to their destination below, usually New Orleans, but they never returned. Their cargoes were disposed of and they were broken up and sold for what the lumber of which they were constructed would bring, and those whom they had borne down the stream returned as best they could, sometimes on foot. Whatever was brought up the river came by steamboats, which multiplied as the population of the regions along the Mississippi and its tributaries increased, and improvements in steamboat navigation were made. Gradually the old-time flat-boats, with their sometimes rough and lawless crews, grew fewer, till at last they wholly disappeared and river travel and transportation came to be done altogether by steamboats and barges.

Memphis did not reap much advantage from the earlier steamboat navigation of the Mississippi. Prior to 1838 Randolph had practically a monopoly of the cotton trade brought from the productive Hatchie River counties, while Memphis depended principally upon the cotton brought from the interior by wagons, to be shipped here. The low water of 1838 had the effect to divert the cotton trade from Randolph and from that time the real importance of Memphis as a cotton port may be said to have begun. Not only was more cotton brought from the interior, but the small boats from the Hatchie River began to extend their trips to Memphis.

It is impossible to ascertain when the first line of steam packet boats began to make regular trips to and from Memphis, but prior to 1836 a line of packets ran between Randolph and Memphis and New Orleans, making about two trips per month. At this date business was done almost entirely by independent boats, but we are unable to obtain any reliable data of the number, or to what extent the trade of Memphis was benefited by them.

An industrious student of history has gleaned from some old newspaper files the following names of boats that touched at points along this portion of the river as early as 1834–5: *Atlantic, Abeona, Albert, Algonquin, Ann Calhoun, Alton, Augustus, Asia, Alex. Gordon, Adriatic, Boston, Bravo, Bonnets o' Blue, Black Hawk, Belfast, Baltic, Big Black, Boonslick, Bunker Hill, Ben Sherrod, Claiborne, Chief Justice Marshall, Compromise, Chester, Champion, Caledonia, Carrollton, Cavalier, Chickasaw, Clariton, Commerce, Comic, Crusader, Cumberland, Conway, Columbia, Cadwallader, Constitution, Clouderville, Clyde, Comanche, Cygnet, Dover, Denmark, Dispatch, Daniel Webster, David Crockett, Eric, Ellen, Express, Emerald, Fox, Far West, Fort Adams, Gazelle, Gladiator, George Collier, Governor Clark, Gallipolis, General Gaines, General Brown, Halcyon, Harry Hill, Heroine, Huntsman, Homer, Henry Clay, Hail Columbia, Hudson, Havana, Iowa, Ivanhoe, Independence, Iberia, John Nelson, Jack Darvin, Junius, John Jay, Lancaster, Louisiana, Lady Franklin, La Fleur, Leonidas, La Fouche, Lewis Cass, Le Flore, Levant, Livingston, Lexington, Logan, Mohawk, Missourian, Michigan, Majestic, Missouri Belle, Mountaineer, Memphis, Mohican, Matimora, Madison, Mediterrancan, Mogul, Mississippi, Moravian, Mediator, Mount Pleasant, Monarch, North Alabama, Navarino, Neosho, Nashville, Nile, New York, North America, Neptune, Native, Ohio, Ohioan, Oceana, Orleans, Ophelia, Pacific, Potosi, Powhatan, Privateer, Polander, Paul Jones, Plaiter, Peace, Princeton, Plough Boy, Philadelphia, Pawnee, Persian, Pennsylvania, Prairie, Pittsburg, Pilot, Portsmouth, Post Boy, Reveuue, Roanoke, Romeo, Randolph, Rob Roy, Rappide, Red Rover, Robert Morris, Rocky Mountain, Rienzi, Senator, Scotland, Superior, Signal, Samson, Splendid, Swan, Swiss Boy, Selma, St. Charles, St. Lawrence, Southerner, Shakespeare, Tippecanoe, Tennessee, Tally Ho, Tuscarora, Teche, Tobacco Plant, Tom Jefferson, Tempest, Tuscumbia, Tropic, Tuskina, Tiger, Uncle Sam, Un-*

known, *Vandalia*, *Vermillion*, *Velocipede*, *Walk-in-the-Water*, *Woodsman*, *William Parsons*, *Washington*, *Warsaw*, *Warren*, *W. L. Robinson*, *Wonderer*, *Yazoo*, *Yellowstone*, and *Yocuma*.

During the period of early navigation in the vicinity of Memphis several steamboat accidents occurred. On the morning of February 24, 1830, a frightful loss of life occurred at the landing at Memphis. The steamer *Helen McGregor* was on her way from New Orleans to Louisville, and stopped at Memphis on this morning. She had been lying at the wharf about half an hour, and was on the point of departing on her trip when the boilers burst and dealt death and destruction on either hand with fearful havoc. The boat was crowded with citizens of Memphis, some of whom had come to see their friends off, others to welcome their friends home. A large number of persons were unfortunately on the deck near the boilers, and when the explosion took place it is estimated that at least fifty persons were instantly killed, and as many were seriously injured, among the latter being the captain and pilot of the boat. At that day this accident was the most serious that had occurred on western waters.

Another steamboat disaster occurred on the evening of April 9, 1832, a few miles above Memphis. The steamer *Brandywine*, from New Orleans, had landed at Memphis for a short time, and then proceeded up the river. At the time the steamer was racing with the *Hudson*, and for the purpose of hastening the boat's speed a large quantity of rosin had been thrown into the furnace. The wind was blowing hard, and the sparks ascending from the smoke-stack fell among and ignited the straw wrapped about some freight stored upon the deck. In the midst of the excitement of the race the pilot discovered the steamer was on fire, but not before it had made such headway that it was found impossible to extinguish it, and in a few moments the whole boat was enveloped in the embrace of the devouring flames. The steamer was crowded with passengers and the consternation was frightful in the extreme. The heat and suffocating smoke soon became so insupportable that over a hundred persons choosing the fearful alternative of a watery grave rather than a death by fire, leaped into the river, and there many of them sank to rise no more. Some lives were saved by the boats of the *Hudson*, and some managed to reach the shore by swimming, but a large majority of the passengers were either drowned or burned. It was estimated that the passengers and crew numbered about two hundred, of whom only seventy-five were saved.

Still another severe accident occurred on the 15th of May, 1835; the steamer *Majestic* while in the act of leaving the Memphis landing, burst a boiler. The report states that six or eight passengers were scalded to death, eight or ten were drowned by jumping over board, and more than forty were scalded, of whom twenty died of their injuries. The passengers were mostly Swiss emigrants. The citizens of Memphis rendered all the relief in their power to the injured, and provided for the burial of the dead.

Until 1846 most of the shipping from Memphis was by independent boats which increased in number to meet the demands of trade. Between 1840 and 1850 a line consisting of three boats was started between Memphis and Cincinnati, and in 1846 a line was established between Louisville and Memphis, trips being made every three days. In 1846 the Memphis and New Orleans packet line was established, consisting of two boats, afterwards increased to four, and in 1855 to six, each of which made a trip in two weeks. A few years prior to the war this line owned nine boats, and at this time they were considered the finest steamboats that floated upon inland waters. Six of their boats made regular trips from Memphis to New Orleans, while three ran to Vicksburg, Miss. They carried the greater portion of the cotton then raised in the Mississippi valley, and carried the United States mails. During the war the business and property of the company was almost totally ruined. Some of the vessels were seized by the Federals and used for government purposes, others were burned, and those that were not destroyed or taken had frequently to lie idle under enormous expense on account of blockades and other impediments to commerce and navigation.

Between 1850 and 1855 a line was established between Memphis and St. Louis. This was a Memphis enterprise. It consisted of two boats, each of which made the round trip in ten days. In 1857 a line was established between Memphis and Nashville. Two boats were run between these two ports each making a trip in ten days. About 1858 the Memphis and St. Louis packet line was established with three boats named *Editor*, *John H. Dickey* and *James H. Lucas*, which number was soon increased to four. In 1858 Captains Hancock and Miller commenced running a boat regularly between Memphis and Vicksburg, and about a year after added another boat to their line. They also ran two boats between Memphis and the mouth of the Arkansas River. Captain Ad. Storm began running the *Annie Whipple* from Memphis to Little Rock in 1858. This was the first steam packet plying between Memphis and the Arkansas River. At the same time Major John D. Adams ran a line of mail packets between Napoleon and Little Rock. In 1860 he extended his line to Memphis, and ran tri-weekly boats. This line continued in operation till the Federal occupation of Memphis in 1862. The Memphis and Ohio River Packet Company began running boats in 1858. This line of boats with those already named, together with several lines running between Memphis and the ports on White River as far as Jacksonport, were all in active operation prior to the war, and in addition to many transient boats, were important elements in promoting the commercial prosperity of Memphis.

Some idea can be gained of the value to Memphis of river transportation from the following statement of shipments from Memphis, of cotton to northern ports from 1850 to 1860: 1851–52, 16,706 bales; 1852–53, 22,521; 1853–

54, 23,156; 1854–55, 16,427; 1855–56, 34,306; 1856–57, 34,184; 1857–58, 28,800; 1858–59, 84,139; 1859-60, 128,329; 1860–61, 167,696. Of the 369,633 bales of cotton received at Memphis in 1860-61, 67,478 were received by river, while almost the entire shipment from Memphis for this year was made by river facilities.

The period from 1850 to 1861 was the most extensive and profitable in the history of navigation upon the Mississippi and its tributaries. The four years of war following 1861 caused almost an entire suspension of legitimate river commerce. The Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company was among the first to resume regular business after the war. The names of boats then in service were: *The Marble City*, *City of Cairo*, *Belle of Memphis*, *City of Alton*, *Belle of St. Louis*, and *John D. Perry*. In 1876 this line was extended to Vicksburg and was called the St. Louis and Vicksburg Anchor Line. In 1883 it was made to extend to New Orleans under the present name of the St. Louis and New Orleans Anchor Line. Besides the boats named, this line has had in service at different times, the *City of Vicksburg*, *City of Providence*, *Arkansas City*, *Commonwealth*, *City of Helena*, *St. Genevieve*, *John B. Meade*, *City of New Orleans*, *City of St. Louis*, *City of Baton Rouge*, *W. P. Halliday*, *John A. Scudder*, and *Belle of Shreveport*. At present plying between Memphis and Vicksburg the Anchor Line has the *Belle of Memphis*, *City of Providence*, *Arkansas City*, *City of Vicksburg*, and *City of Cairo;* and the same boats from Memphis to Cairo and St. Louis. The Anchor Line steamboats have a wide reputation as being among the finest, fastest, and most thoroughly equipped running on inland waters. Captain Ad. Storm is agent for the company at Memphis, and is one of the best known river men on the Mississippi.

The Memphis and St. Francis River Packet Line was inaugurated in 1865 by J. D. Randle, with the steamer *Mark Twain*. A few years after Otho K. Joplin became a part owner of the line which was continued until a few years ago. During the existence of this line, the following boats were employed: *Mark Twain*, *General Miles*, *West Wind*, *Mike Davis*, *Marcus Collins*, *Batesville*, *Advance*, *Annie Tiger*, *John S. Branford*, *Ida Lee*, *Rene Macready*, and *Advance*. For the last twenty years the Lees occasionally ran boats to the ports on the St. Francis River, and about five years ago when the Memphis and St. Francis River packet suspended, commenced making regular trips, and at present run the *Rene Macready* as far as Philip's Bayou. No regular line of boats ran between Memphis and the Arkansas River ports until nearly a year after the war. In 1866 Captain Daniel Able, now of the steamer *Will S. Hays*, ran a line of boats between Memphis and Little Rock. A year later he sold this line to Major John D. Adams, who continued it without interruption till 1874, running three boats each way weekly. In 1879 this line became known as the Arkansas City Packet Company. *Ouachita*, *Belle*, *Memphis and Arkansas City*, *Idlewild*, *Dean Adams*, and *Kate Adams*, were boats owned

and run by this line at different times. In 1884 a reorganisation of the Arkansas City Packet Company was effected under the name of the Memphis, Vicksburg, Arkansas City and Arkansas River Packet Company. The *Ida Darragh*, *Kate Adams*, *E. W. Cole*, *R. L. Cobb*, *Joe Peters*, *Will S. Hays*, *G. H. Van Netten*, became well known boats of this line. This company was dissolved in June, 1885, and succeeded by the Memphis and Vicksburg Packet Company, which has since had in service at different times the *Will S. Hays*, *Kate Adams*, *Gayoso*, *Ed Foster*, and *Benton* in their transportation business with Arkansas City ports. At present this line has only in use the *Kate Adams*, which makes trips twice a week from Memphis to Arkansas City, stopping at Helena, Concordia, and Terrence. John D. Adams is president of the company, John M. Peters, secretary and treasurer; Martin Cheek, superintendent, and E. Walworth, agent.

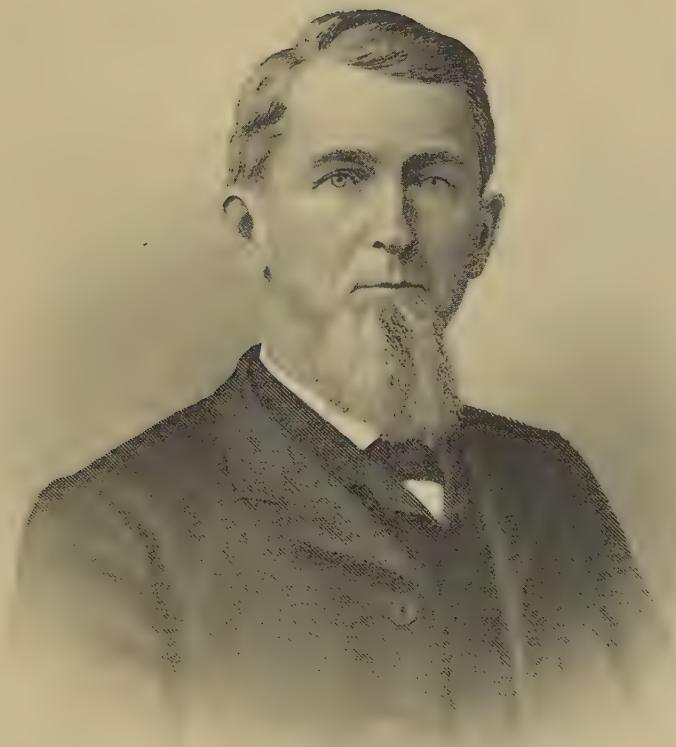
In 1866 James Lee, sr., established the first regular line of steamers from Memphis to Friar's Point, Miss., a distance of one hundred and twenty miles. Trips were made at first semi-weekly, but after a few years the business between these two points had so increased that he began to make tri-weekly trips, which have since been continued with marked success. Among the early boats run on this route by Mr. Lee and his son, James Lee, jr., were the *Natoma*, *Dan Able*, *General Anderson*, and *Phil Allen*. The *Coahoma* and the *James Lee* are now employed on this route. James Lee, sr., for over half a century was prominently identified with the steamboat interest of the Mississippi valley, and became one of the best known river men navigating the western and southern waters. He retired from active business life in 1885, and is still living in Memphis. He and his son, James Lee, jr., purchased the Memphis and Osceola Line in 1880. This route extends from Memphis to Gold Dust, Tenn., landings being made at Randolph, Fulton, Osceola, and Elmot. The *Rosa Lee* is the only boat of the Lee line running between these ports, and makes tri-weekly trips. Prior to the establishment of this line, the St. Louis and New Orleans boats had in a measure monopolised the local passenger and freight business of the ports on this route and diverted it from Memphis, but by the prompt service and excellent equipment of the Lee boats, it has been secured to this city. The Lee line of steamers have for some years had a contract with the United States government for carrying the mails. The superintendent of the line is Captain James Lee, jr., and the secretary Robert E. Lee.

From 1865 to 1868 the steamboat lines terminating at this point were the Arkansas River Packet Line, White River Line, St. Louis River Line, Mississippi River Line, St. Francis River Line, Osceola and Haile Point Packet Company, New Orleans Line, Hatchie River Line, Vicksburg and Cincinnati Lines, Southern Transportation Company, and the Memphis and Ohio River Packet Company. In the Arkansas River trade were engaged the steamers *T. H.*

Allen, *Ozark*, *Caldwell*, *Fort Smith*, *Fort Gibson*, *American*, *Guidon*, and *Clarksville*. These vessels made regular tri-weekly voyages to Little Rock. The White River trade was represented by the *Natoma*, *Des Arc*, *Liberty*, *Mayflower*, *Commercial*, *Legal Tender*, and *R. P. Walt*. The St. Louis Line, then owned by the present St. Louis and New Orleans Anchor Line, was represented by the *Belle of Memphis*, *Marble City*, *City of Cairo*, *Belle St. Louis*, and *City of Alton*. The steamers *G. W. Check* and *Dan Able* were the leading vessels engaged in the trade between this city and Friar's Point. In the St. Francis River trade the steamer *St. Francis* commenced making regular trips from Memphis to Helena in 1868. The *St. Joseph* and *Hamilton* made tri-weekly trips between this city and Osceola and Haile Point. The *Magenta* was the principal local steamboat plying between Memphis and New Orleans between 1865 and 1869. Between these two years considerable trade was carried on by several small steamers between Memphis and Hatchie River ports. Between Memphis and Cincinnati plied the *Minneato*, *Silver Moon*, *Clifton*, *Alice Dean*, and others. Immense cargoes of cotton, heavy freights, and a large number of passengers were carried between these points. During 1869 76,236 bales of cotton were received by steamer at Memphis, and 137,373 bales were exported.

The local lines engaged in the Memphis trade in 1870 were the Memphis and Arkansas City Packet with the steamers *Mary Boyd*, *Pat Cleburne*, *R. P. Walt*, *Ozark*, *J. S. Dunham*, *Dardanelle*, *Celeste*, and *Fort Gibson*; White River and Memphis Packet Company, steamers *Des Arc* and *Legal Tender*; St. Francis River Line, steamer *St. Francis*; Memphis and Friar's Point Line, steamers *A. J. White* and *General Anderson*; Memphis and St. Louis Line, steamers *Grand Tower*, *Belle Memphis*, *City of Vicksburg*, *Marble City*, *City of Cairo*, *Belle St. Louis*, *City of Alton*, *City of Chester*, *Julia*, *Colorado*, *St. Joseph* and *Rubicon*; Memphis and New Orleans Packet Line, steamers *Belle Lee* and *Magenta*; Independent New Orleans Line, steamers *Richmond* and *Mollie Able*; Memphis and Forked Deer River Line, steamer *Sallie V.*; Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Line, steamers *Alice Dean*, *Robert Burns*, *Silver Moon*, *Sam J. Hale*, and *Mineola*; Memphis and St. Francis River Packet Company, steamers *St. Francis*, and *S. C. Day*; Memphis and Osceola Line, steamers *Martin* and *George W. Cheek*. The last named vessels also plied between Memphis and Friar's Point.

The appended table shows the number and tonnage of steamboats registered at this city for the year ending June 30, 1870: Number of steamboats owned and enrolled, forty; tonnage of same, 10,306; number of boats changed to other districts during the year, six; tonnage of same, 1,914; number sunk and burned, ten; tonnage of same, 1,889; dismantled, two; tonnage of same, 300; total tonnage lost, 4,133; tonnage, 5,443; excess of gains over loss, 1,310. The total import of cotton by river for 1869-70 was 115,730 bales; export, 162,643.



James Lee Jr

The Memphis and White River Packet Company was established in 1876. The first steamer employed by this company was the *Hard Cash*, which made weekly trips from Memphis to Jacksonport, Ark., and immediate landings, until a few years ago, when she was superseded by the *Chickasaw* and *Alberta*. H. C. Lowe is agent for this company.

The Milt Harry, Memphis and White River Line was established by Captain Milt Harry in 1873, with the steamer *Quickstep*, which was followed by the *Ruth*, *Osceola*, *St. Francis Belle*, *Ella*, and *Milt Harry*. In 1881 the *Josie Harry* was placed in the White River trade by this line, and continued in service until she was destroyed by fire, December 14, 1883. The *Milt Harry* has since been running regularly between Memphis and the White River ports.

The Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company was organised in 1883. The steamers of this company are the *De Soto*, *Ohio*, *Buckeye State*, and *Granite State*, which are at present regularly employed in the trade between Memphis, Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati. C. B. Russell is general freight and ticket agent of this line in Memphis.

The navigation year, closing September 1, 1887, was the most profitable one for several years. The lines doing business were the Memphis and New Orleans Packet Company, with the steamers *Charles P. Chouteau* and *Helena*, which ran regularly between Memphis and New Orleans, and brought a large amount of cotton to this port; Memphis and White River Packet Company, represented by the steamers *Chickasaw* and *Alberta* 3; the Arkansas River line, represented by the *E. P. Cole*, *R. L. Cobb*, and *Joe Peters;* the *Rene Macready* and *Ed. Foster* represented the Memphis and St. Francis River trade; The Memphis and Arkansas City Packet Company, steamers *Kate Adams*, *Gayoso*, and *Will Hays;* the *James Lee*, *Rene Macready*, and *Coahoma*, of the Lee line, covered the local trade of Memphis and Friar's Point, and Memphis and Osceola. The above lines, with the independent steamers *Chesapeake* and *Milt Harry*, and a few smaller crafts, are all owned by Memphis steamboatmen, and work in the interest of Memphis and her merchants. The lines owned and controlled by non-residents of this city, which did a large business at this port for the season ending September 1, 1887, were the Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company, composed of the steamers *Buckeye State*, *Granite State*, *De Soto*, and *Ohio;* the Anchor Line, with steamers already mentioned; Independent Packet, *T. B. Sim*, plying between Memphis and St. Louis. The foregoing embrace all the regular packet lines and steamboats by which the marine commerce of Memphis was handled, but does not include the transient boats, which, at this port, did an aggregate business of considerable importance. One new steamer was added to the local packet fleet during the year ending September 1, 1887, the side-wheel steamer *Rosa Lee*. She is to take the place of the *Coahoma*, of the Lee line, in the upper coast

trade. The Lee line has also in course of construction a new boat to be named the *Eugene*, which is to be used in the Memphis and Arkansas River trade.

The total cotton receipts at Memphis for the year ending September 1, 1887, was 663,277 bales, of which amount 112,240 bales were received by river. The records of the Cotton Exchange furnish the following statistics of receipt by individual steamboat: James Lee, 22,437; Kate Adams, 18,659; Chickasaw, 16,982; Coahoma, 13,353; Anchor Line, 8,486; Joe Peters, 7,361; Rene Macready, 5,278; E. W. Cole, 4,331; Chesapeake, 4,267; Alberta, 4,209; Will S. Hays, 4,082; Alice, 3,763; Ed. Foster, 3,133; R. L. Cobb, 1,805; Gayoso, 1,158; various boats, 2,881.

The ferry steamboats are the *General Pierson*, transfer boat for the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad; the *Charles Merriam*, transfer for the Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis Railroad; the *P. H. Kelly*, plying between this city and West Memphis; and the *Alice*, running between this city and Mound City, five miles up the river.

Following is a list of steam vessels, engaged in active service and permanently enrolled at the port of Memphis, district of New Orleans, June 30, 1887, with amount of tonnage and date when built:

NAME OF VESSEL.	Gross Tonnage.	When Built.	NAME OF VESSEL.	Gross Tonnage.	When Built.
Alberta No. 3	139.21	1884	Joe Peters	525.90	1883
Aurora	31.74	1884	John Gaston	206.27	1886
Alice	80.45	1877	John Overton	314.84	1872
Belle of Pepin	24.74	1877	John F. Allen	133.90	1884
Billy Kirby	43.65	1883	Kate Adams	1,033.61	1882
Bessie F.	87.21	1881	L. Teal	27.52	1884
Border City	96.96	1885	Little Grant	21.57	1883
Carrie M. Kraft	81.16	1882	Little Joe	32.52	1886
Carrie S. Douglas	91.41	1883	Marrian	522.09	1885
Charles Merriam	515.46	1883	Martha	147.81	1883
Chickasaw	733.90	1883	Maude	191.26	1885
Clarence	22.45	1879	Nellie Myers	42.35	1885
Coahoma	449.51	1876	Mill Boy	92.36	1881
Dick Jones	105.40	1887	P. D. Jr.	46.64	1885
Dixie	74.96	1882	P. H. Kelley	45.00	1885
Dora May	49.46	1885	Pioneer	61.74	1887
Dyersburg	73.08	1887	R. A. Speed	210.13	1883
Eli	140.25	1887	R. L. Cobb	365.33	1883
Ella	284.70	1881	Roy	49.60	1870
G. H. Van Etten	119.30	1881	Rene Macready	269.71	1875
Gayoso	197.97	1883	S. P. Pond	86.34	1884
General Pierson	485.42	1887	Tiger	186.20	1876
George W. Decker	174.17	1883	T. R. Sims	888.74	1881
George W. Mayo	31.76	1885	W. A. Williams	42.27	1873
Grace Velie	58.50	1885	Wild Boy	39.12	1881
Home	168.16	1885	William Druhl	35.92	1885
J. A. Woodson	219.78	1881	Will S. Hays	1,671.07	1882
James Lee	747.94	1879	Kansas Miller	34.03	1885
James O'Connor	49.22	1880			

June 30, 1887, the following were enrolled as licensed vessels engaged in coasting trade:

NAME OF VESSEL.	Gross Tonnage.	When Built.	NAME OF VESSEL.	Gross Tonnage.	When Built.
A. B. Safford	13.14	1882	Maggie T.	13.67	1887
Buchanan	19.10	1881	Turtle	5.09	1886
Eva	11.19	1881	Ida Patton	26.92	1884
John Smith	18.15	1885	Nell Jones	34.68	1871
Kate	18.87	1885			

Since June 30, 1887, the following changes have occurred in the foregoing list of vessels: Burned, *Alberta No.* 3, *Home*, and *T. B. Sims;* sunk, *Dick*

Jones; dismantled, *George W. Mayo*, *John Overton*, and *Tiger;* left district, *Belle of Pepin*, *G. H. Van Etten*, and *R. L. Cobb.*

Since the facilities for handling imported merchandise at the Memphis custom house have been greatly increased by its being made a port of first arrival, there has been a marked increase in the practice of direct importing by the merchants at large, and which will no doubt be increased when the great pecuniary advantages of so doing are more fully made apparent to the merchants of Memphis. Great quantities of imported merchandise are consumed in this city, most of which is purchased through agents, and released at ports of first arrival, as at New York, New Orleans, Baltimore or elsewhere, entailing an extra charge of four per cent on the original cost, for brokerage and commission, all of which is made unnecessary if the goods are shipped through from Europe direct to Memphis.

The amount of import duties collected at Memphis for the year ending December 31, 1887, was $41,743.19. For the last six months of this period, $27,323.69 was collected against $9,125.23 for the same period in the year 1886, thus showing a very satisfactory gain, yet if all the imports received at Memphis were released at this port, the receipts would have been many times larger.

PUBLIC AND TURNPIKE ROADS.

Prior to 1820 no public roads gave access to Memphis. The surrounding forest was traversed by Indian trails, and these had been utilised by the few whites who came from the region east, while a few rude wagon roads wound among the trees. But as the settlement grew in population, inland communication with the outside world was desired, and public roads became a public necessity. The first move in this direction, of which any record is preserved, occurred in May, 1820, when the county court ordered Thomas H. Person, Charles Holman, Joshua Fletcher, M. B. Winchester, J. C. McLemore, and William Irvine to mark out a road from Memphis to the county line, in the direction of a settlement on Forked Deer River. A year later Jesse Benton, John Ralston, John Reeves, Robert Meckleberry, D. C. Treadwell, Nathaniel Kimbrough, Edward Bradley, E. Deason, and F. Kimbrough located another road from Memphis to the settlement on Big Creek and Loosahatchie, and thence to Forked Deer River. Other roads were established as the increase of travel rendered them necessary.

In 1829 the post-office department established a tri-weekly line of four-horse coaches from Nashville *via* Jackson, Bolivar, Somerville and Raleigh (then county seat of Shelby county) to Memphis, and a weekly horse mail from Jackson *via* Brownville and Covington to Randolph. The effect of these routes upon the commerce of these rival towns was soon perceived. The country from Jackson to the Mississippi at any point was sparsely settled, hence little use for roads existed, consequently these routes were merely blazed out and made

passable to the coaches on the tri-weekly route to Memphis. On this route a heavy travel was induced immediately, and along it settlements were rapidly formed. The growth and trade of Memphis were thereby greatly increased, while Randolph lacking such impetus remained stationary for the same period, and especially after the purchase from the Chickasaws of North Mississippi in 1835, which opened that section to settlement, and of course still more increased the commerce of Memphis. From that time Memphis progressed rapidly in material prosperity and population, while Randolph, its former rival, began a retrogression which soon robbed it of all commercial importance.

In 1831 the first stage line from Memphis *via* Jackson to Nashville was established. Post and stage routes and public roads were rapidly extended after this date, and led from Memphis to different points in the interior. Over these routes stage coaches brought travellers westward, and the teams of the farmers brought their loads of produce to be traded here. These highways were simply unimproved dirt roads, and during the spring of the year were almost impassable. But they remained the only means of inland travel for Memphis until about 1845, when great attention began to be paid to the building of turnpike and plank roads through Shelby county. The first chartered was the Memphis and Somerville road in January, 1846, and re-chartered in February, 1854. In 1853 the Pigeon Roost and Chulahoma was chartered for ninety-nine years, with a capital stock of $41,000, its incorporators being Thomas Holman, F. A. Owen and thirty-five others. One year later W. L. Lundy, John Arnold, W. Matthews, H. D. Small, and S. Bailey, chartered the Memphis and Horn Lake road with a capital of $50,000. Such is the character of the soil in this section of the country that ordinary turnpike roads are difficult to keep in repair, and plank roads are not durable. Owing to this fact, and the disorganisation caused by the war, these roads were allowed to fall into decay, and in 1866 the charters of most of them were dissolved. After the war several roads were chartered, but their charters have not been maintained.

Under a general State law passed in 1875, counties are allowed to build turnpikes, and employ convicts in their construction, a law which has worked very successfully in Shelby county. Under the act of March 23, 1883, an era of great improvement was inaugurated upon the public roads of Shelby county. This act permits a levy of ten cents on each $100, which added to the privilege tax, and the subscriptions obtained without difficulty from the property holders along the line of the various roads, produced a sum sufficient to keep the roads of the county in good condition. This money is expended under the direction of the turnpike commissioners, consisting of the chairman of the county court and two other commissioners appointed by the county court. Under this law from two to three miles of good turnpike roads have been built on each of the various public roads leading into the city.

RAILROADS.

That the young city of Memphis had progressive men, and those that early foresaw, even if dimly, the revolution that steam was to accomplish in the means of inland transportation of the world, is forcibly evinced by the fact that as early as 1830 the subject of building a railroad from this point was seriously discussed. Little by little the leading men of the community became interested in the enterprise, and in 1835 several of the most enterprising citizens of Memphis, joined by others of La Grange, applied for and obtained a charter from the Legislature to build a railroad between the two cities to be known as the Memphis and La Grange Railroad. Subscriptions were raised, but the work of building the road was not begun until 1838, and it was not until 1842 that six miles of the road were completed. The road came into the city on Washington street, and where that street crosses Main the cut was so deep as to require a bridge. Its equipment consisted of a locomotive and some old-fashioned English cars, while the track or rails were of bar iron laid on stringers which rested on cross ties. The road was never completed, and only operated a few months, doing a sort of pleasure business, and proved a total failure. A subsequent effort was made a few years later to revive the enterprise by making its terminus at Fort Pickering, but that scheme failed still more ingloriously. The failure of this project had a tendency to restrain the citizens of Memphis from embarking in railroad enterprises for nearly a decade.

During the period from 1848 to 1850 no man did more, by personal appeal, to arouse all through Western Tennessee, public interest in the importance of building a railroad from Memphis to Charleston, than ex-Governor James J. Jones. His arguments and labors in behalf of such an enterprise bore fruit, and in 1850 the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, originally chartered by the State of Tennessee in 1846, purchased the charter of the Memphis and La Grange Road. The State of Tennessee appropriated $2,202,000, and the city of Memphis subscribed $500,000 to help build the road. Work upon it commenced in 1850, but progressed slowly and it was not completed and opened for traffic until May, 1857. General rejoicing over this event was indulged in by the citizens of Memphis and Charleston. The first train over the route started from Charleston bearing a large delegation of the citizens of that city and a hogshead of water from the Atlantic, and upon arriving in Memphis this water was emptied into the Mississippi River. The returning train from Memphis carried a hogshead of water from the Mississippi which at Charleston was poured into the Atlantic. The anticipation of the projectors of the road was more than realised. It proved a great factor in augmenting the commerce of Memphis, and from its completion until the breaking out of the war, the city had a great period of prosperity. This company now owns two hundred and seventy-two miles of road and operates three hundred and ten more under lease. This route, by its connection with the East Tennessee,

Virginia and Georgia Railway at Chattanooga, gives Memphis unrivalled advantages as the base of supplies for the South. By its connection with the seaport towns of the South, it has been and continues to be a most important highway for the great mercantile and manufacturing interests of the East. It has given an outlet to the famous Marble Mines of East Tennessee, and opened up a vast and fertile country along its route, by giving facilities for the transportation of cotton, grain and other produce of Tennessee, Alabama and the Carolinas. The cotton traffic over this road for the past twelve years to and from this city exceeds 2,100,000 bales, of which 1,017,000 bales came here and 1,080,000 were carried eastward. The cotton traffic of the road for the past five years to and from Memphis makes the following exhibit:

YEAR	RECEIPTS. Bales.	SHIPMENTS. Bales.
1883	89,294	107,100
1884	94,798	58,660
1885	79,148	61,795
1886	77,183	107.155
1887	89,508	113,116

During the construction of the Memphis and Charleston road and up to the time of the beginning of the war between the States, was a period of wonderful development in railway building throughout the South. Memphis was not only largely benefited thereby, but no city in the South more liberally contributed to such projects. The war not only stopped all such enterprises, but from the ruin it brought to every interest in the South, delayed any important railway development for years after its close.

The Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville road, is one of the oldest lines out of Memphis. It runs in a northeasterly direction from the city connecting with the main line at Bowling Green, more than two hundred and fifty miles from Memphis. It was chartered in 1852 as the Memphis and Nashville Railroad and construction was commenced under that charter. Before the work had progressed very far the Nashville and Northwestern road, now the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, was projected from Nashville, Tenn., to Hickman, Ky., and the Louisville and Nashville having also been chartered, the parties interested in the construction of the Memphis and Nashville found they could get a more profitable line and better connection, changed the name of the company to the Memphis and Ohio, and altered the direction from an easterly one to Nashville, to a northeasterly line. Thus was obtained a direct and desirable route to both Louisville and Nashville, by making connection with the Nashville and Northwestern at McKenzie, and the Louisville and Nashville at the State Line, the latter road having in the mean time commenced the construction of a branch from Bowling Green in the direction of Memphis. After passing through bankruptcy the Memphis and Ohio was absorbed by the Louisville and Nashville and forms a part of a system owning and operating under lease a total trackage of 3,281 miles. This line gives

Memphis important and direct connection through Louisville and Cincinnati with the East and Northeast and greatly facilitates commerce with those regions, while the numerous connections with other lines open communication for Memphis with the best agricultural, mineral and timber regions of the United States. The past year has been a remarkably prosperous one for railroads and the Louisville and Nashville has shared in this prosperity. The increase of the business at Memphis for the last year over the year previous averaged about thirty-three per cent. in both freight and passengers. Improvements are in progress upon this line, which when completed, will make it one of the best equipped in the country. The Louisville and Nashville Railway has brought to this city during the past fifteen years fully 500,000 bales of cotton, and has carried away during the same time, nearly 2,000,000 bales. The lines of this system cover more than 1,600 miles. The receipts and shipments of cotton over the line during the past five years aggregate as follows for each year:

YEAR.	RECEIPTS. Bales.	SHIPMENTS. Bales.
1883	45,409	100,643
1884	47,188	114,321
1885	46,533	86,226
1886	43,835	112,343
1887	50,367	163,046

In 1852 the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad was chartered by the two States from which its name was taken. The city of Memphis subscribed $250,000 of the stock, and the State of Tennessee made it a loan of $97,500. The preliminary surveying was made by Niles and Minor Meriwether, in 1853. It was completed from Memphis to Batesville, Miss., in 1855 and to Grenada, its southern terminus, in 1857. Colonel F. M. White was the original projector of the road and its successful completion was mainly due to his effort. It is exactly one hundred miles long, and was constructed to give Memphis connection with the Illinois Central then called the Mississippi Central Railroad. It became a part of the Illinois Central system in May, 1886. This road traverses an old and thickly populated country in Mississippi and has been since its completion a prominent factor in the upbuilding of the city.

The cotton grown on the line of this road is the finest upland cotton in the world, and the first prizes offered at all the great expositions or fairs in Europe or America have almost invariably been awarded to bales shipped from Panola, or counties adjoining, through which this road passes. The cotton brought here by this line during the past fifteen years exceeds 600,000 bales, while more than 1,000,000 bales have been conveyed to the foreign shipping port of of New Orleans, from here, during the same period. Most of the cotton produced along the line finds a market here, and the tributary country does the bulk of its trading with Memphis merchants. The cotton brought here and carried away for each of the past five years, makes the following exhibit:

YEAR.	RECEIPTS. Bales.	SHIPMENTS. Bales.
1883	65,176	116,515
1884	57,640	77,252
1885	41,330	54,614
1886	58,941	38,731
1887	58,114	69,007

The charter of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad was obtained January 11, 1853. The city of Memphis subscribed $350,000 towards building the road, and the government donated 487,000 acres of land in Arkansas, through which it runs. It was not completed until over twenty years after its original charter had been granted. It runs in a southwesterly direction one hundred and thirty-five miles, making connections with the Texas and St. Louis and the Iron Mountain systems. The vast amount of cotton brought into Memphis by this road makes it an important adjunct to the city's prosperity. By its connection it forms a part of a through system to the Pacific Coast. The cars of this road as well as those of all other roads that make connections here on the opposite side of the river are taken across in transfer boats. Arrangements have been made for the building of a railroad bridge across the river here, and the work will be entered upon and vigorously pushed as soon as the necessary legislation can be obtained. This bridge will be used by the various railroad lines desiring to enter Memphis from the opposite side of the river, and will greatly enhance the importance of the city as a railroad centre. Since the completion of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad it has brought here upward of 960,000 bales of cotton, or an average of 56,500 bales per annum. The past year's receipt was the heaviest on record by a large excess. The cotton receipts by the road for the past five years have been as follows: 1883, 110,359 bales; 1884, 86,656; 1885, 73,771; 1886, 82,548; 1887, 139,096.

In 1842 a company secured a charter for a line to be known as the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, but nothing having been done towards its construction it was re-chartered in 1858.. The intention of its projectors was to construct a road from Memphis to Cairo, Ill., with the view of establishing connection with the great Northwest. Work was not begun on the road until eleven years after the second charter had been secured, and even then financial embarrassment soon caused a suspension of operations. In 1871 the Memphis and Ohio company consolidated with the Paducah and Gulf Railroad under the name of the Memphis and Paducah road. It did not flourish, and in 1874 was sold under mortgage and reorganised as the Memphis, Paducah and Northern. The new company built a few miles of track out of Memphis, but the line was never successfully operated until 1883, when it became a part of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Northwestern system. This line is now one of the most important highways running out of Memphis. While the Memphis branch extends only to Louisville, Ky., it is a part of a system extending through Kentucky, West Virginia and Virginia, and finally joins the Atlantic

Julius A. Taylor

Ocean at Newport News, Va., making connections with lines reaching the principal cities in the Eastern and Middle States. It makes tributary to Memphis markets the wealth represented in the coal and iron lands of Kentucky, while it traverses toward the east regions rapidly increasing in wealth, and which gave promise of being among the best agricultural portions of the country. By reason of its eastern and southern connections it is called the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Company. The estimated cost of the Memphis branch was $10,000,000 and is 345 miles in length, while the company which controls it operates more than 1130 miles of track. The movement of cotton to and from this city since the road began to run through in 1882 is given as follows:

YEAR.	RECEIPTS. Bales.	SHIPMENTS. Bales.
1882	8,583	1,234
1883	27,843	50,019
1884	20,055	110,790
1885	25,256	56,220
1886	24,449	97,285
1887	41,717	160,782

Soon after the war General N. B. Forrest procured a charter for a railroad from Memphis in a southeasterly direction towards Holly Springs, Miss. He entered on the work, and with what private and public aid he could secure, the road was graded for several miles beyond the city's limits, but all effort failed to push the enterprise through to its intended destination. Shelby county subscribed $500,000 for the construction of the road, but only paid $200,000. After General Forrest abandoned the undertaking nothing was done to complete it until a few years ago when another company was formed, and built the line through to Holly Springs. In the autumn of 1886 it was purchased by the Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis Railroad Company. This company extended the line to Tupelo, Miss., and has recently completed it to Birmingham, Georgia. It is now a valuable feeder to the commerce of Memphis, putting the city in close communication with the Warrior coal fields and the iron industries of the "Pittsburgh of the South."

The cotton brought to the city by the road since it opened has been as follows: 1885, 139 bales; 1886, 17,442 bales; 1887, 21,710 bales.

The Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis Railroad was completed to Memphis in the latter part of 1882. Four years later it became, by purchase, consolidated with the Memphis, Birmingham and Atlantic road, though separate organisations are maintained. This system is being extended toward the Atlantic coast and when completed will be one of the most important thoroughfares across the country between the Northwest and the Southeast. In anticipation of future developments the company has recently expended $50,000 in the purchase of additional ground in Memphis.

The cotton brought here during the last four years over this road aggre-

gates 73,958 bales, and is shown in the following: 1884, 4,015 bales; 1885, 19,858; 1886, 19,750; 1887, 30,335.

The Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company was organised in 1882. In 1884 it became consolidated with the Tennessee Southern, the New Orleans and Mississippi Valley, the New Orleans and Baton Rouge, and the Vicksburg and Memphis Railroads. So rapid was the construction of this road that in January, 1885, it was entirely completed. The Chesapeake and Ohio road is largely interested in the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas, which forms a connecting link between it and the Southern Pacific. The three constitute a continuous line of more than 4,000 miles, the longest, it is said, in the world. By the opening of this road Memphis was placed in possession of one of the last important avenues through which to draw upon the vast storehouses of the prolific agricultural wealth of Mississippi. Its importance is seen from the fact that its way lies through the famous valley of the Yazoo River, a section well known for its wonderful fertility. Its course is along the east bank of the Mississippi River from New Orleans as far as Baton Rouge, thence *via* Vicksburg and the valley of the Yazoo to this city, a distance of 455 miles, thus passing through the finest cotton producing country in the world. The general offices of this road are located in Memphis, and here resides J. M. Edwards, its vice-president and general manager. The cotton traffic over this road to and from Memphis, since it commenced business, makes the following exhibit:

YEAR.	RECEIPTS. Bales.	SHIPMENTS. Bales.
1884	1,096	.....
1885	13,466	42,573
1886	36,267	51,208
1887	59,299	38,267

The foregoing constitutes all the railroad lines at present reaching Memphis, which are in operation, although there are four roads in process of construction, which will reach Memphis and largely augment its transportation facilities. One of these is the road to connect with the St. Louis and Iron Mountain in Arkansas, known as the Bald Knob Extension. This road will place Memphis in direct connection with the Gould system of railroads. A railroad line is also in process of construction from Memphis direct to Nashville, and one to Bristol, Tenn., to be known as the Tennessee Midland. Citizens of Memphis are active in the promotion of this work, which will be an important addition to the railroad advantages of the city. The Memphis, Arkansas and Texas Railroad is another projected route, which is already under way. Its termini are to be at Memphis and Jefferson, Tex., and it will pass through Marianna, Pine Bluff, Hot Springs, Arkansas, and other points. In addition to these the Baltimore, Memphis and Nashville Railroad has been incorporated. When these four lines shall have been completed, the transportation facilities of Memphis will not be excelled by those of any other city in

the South. The construction of other lines, with connection at Memphis, besides those enumerated, has been discussed, and that they will soon become a necessity to meet the demands of commerce is an assured fact. At present the depots of the various railroads that centre here are scattered in different parts of the city. Work has already been commenced on a union depot, in which several of the railroads that centre here have joined. It is to occupy the space bounded by Front, Promenade, Poplar and Auction streets, containing about ten acres of ground. The estimated cost of this building will be $600,000.

Never before in the history of the South has there been such a demand for the building of railroads. The needs of commerce require quick transportation, obtainable by no other means, and that city must be content, however, great her natural advantages, with a minor position as a centre of trade, which fails to secure a good railway connection. This fact was early appreciated in Memphis. The progress, such as has marked the history of Memphis for the last few years, has been remarkable in every direction; but in no one particular has it been more wonderful than in the increase of railroad facilities. Prior to the war Memphis had no trunk line, and at the close of hostilities the few local lines that had furnished a limited connection with the main trunk lines of the country were in such a dilapidated condition as to be practically worthless. Not until within the past few years can it be said that the city has had a complete system of railway connection, giving a speedy transit to every section of the country. The work accomplished in this direction illustrates the will and energy of a people which no adversity could prevent from keeping even pace with the onward march of progress. Eight great railways, each a trunk line, or the important part of some extensive trunk system, now radiate from Memphis, traversing the continent to every point of the compass, bringing to the city the riches of a vaster country than is tributary to any other city in the South. The natural advantages Memphis enjoys for river transportation are manifold and of incalculable benefit, yet they are not capable of developing the city's full strength and power. This is emphatically an age of railroads, and no city more thoroughly appreciates this fact, nor has taken more advanced steps to provide for such commercial avenues than Memphis. They have been the chief source of its present wonderful progress and prosperity, and make its future bright with promise of continued growth in wealth and power, and assure its position among the leading cities of the United States.

STREET RAILROADS.

In the adoption of measures of public utility and convenience, Memphis has always kept at least fully abreast of other cities of equal size. About 1860 attention was drawn, in large cities all over the country, to the necessity of cheap expeditions and easy means of transit between points in crowded and

busy streets. The present system of street railroads was very generally introduced soon after, and Memphis made preparation to follow the example of other cities, when the war between the States began, and for four years absorbed all the attention and resources of the people. Immediately after the return of peace, measures were initiated which resulted in the speedy development of the system here.

In June, 1865, the Memphis City Railroad Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, with the following corporators: William R. Moore, I. M. Hill, S. B. Beaumont, R. Hough, William M. Farrington, Frank Taft, G. P. Wane, S. R. Wood, Fielding Hurst, P. E. Bland, Joseph Bruce, Abner Taylor, Thomas R. Smith, H. B. Mills, Joseph W. Eystra, William C. Bryan, W. P. Hepburn, and Frank Brooks.

At the organisation of the company William M. Farrington was chosen president, and by the latter part of 1866 lines had been constructed from Jackson street, near the Mississippi and Tennessee depot, along Main to the Louisville and Nashville depot; from Main on Poplar street to the Boulevard; from Main on Beale, Lauderdale and Vance streets to a point opposite St. Agnes Academy; and from Main on Jefferson to the Memphis and Charleston depot, a distance of ten miles. The work was done by Messrs. Hager and Myers. The fare was at first five cents, but in 1867 the charter was amended and a ten-cent fare authorised. It was afterward reduced to six and a quarter cents, and in 1875 it was again made five cents, which has since continued to be the rate charged. In 1872 the line was extended to Kerr street, in Chelsea, and in 1875 a line was laid from Main on Vance, terminating as now at Estival Park. As not unusual in the construction of railroads, differences of opinions, conflicting interests, and contentions arose among those interested in these lines of road, and fierce litigation resulted.

In 1885 Napoleon Hill, R. B. Snowden, J. T. Fargason, George Arnold, J. E. Neely, Samuel Tate, and others, under the corporate name of the Citizens' Railway Company obtained a charter to build a road from Fort Pickering, on Shelby, Front and Madison streets and Johnson avenue to Estival Park; from Cole's Mills out on Hernando road, along Hernando, Union, Second, Winchester, Alabama and other streets to Scotland; and from Elmwood Cemetery along Linden, Hernando, Union, Second and other streets to Leath Orphan Asylum, on the Raleigh road. The new company completed their tracks in the autumn of 1886, and equipped them with elegant new cars. From the time when the new company commenced the construction of their tracks there were contentions between the two companies. Litigation arose out of the conflict of interests, which was finally compromised by the consolidation of the two corporations under the style of the Citizens' Street Railway Company.

The first company started with a capital of $300,000. That of the consoli-

dated company is $1,000,000, with $1,000,000 of bonds. They have now nearly forty miles of track and employ an average of 225 hands, and their monthly expenses exceed $18,000.

The improvements and extensions made by the consolidated company consist in an extension of the Shelby Street line from its original terminus in Fort Pickering to the mounds; placing double tracks on Linden, Hernando, Lauderdale and Wellington streets and Mississippi avenue, all of which have been laid with the latest improved Johnson steel rails; the paving of the streets on which these extensions and improvements have been made, and the placing of new and more commodious cars on the lines.

Mr. Thomas Barrett has been a conspicuous figure in the operations of these companies, especially of the first, in which, during the last twenty years, he has owned nearly half the stock. He is a large stockholder in the consolidated company, as is also R. D. Frayser.

The different presidents of the Memphis City Company, until its consolidation, were William M. Farrington, F. S. Davis, J. T. Fargason, and R. D. Frayser. The officers of the consolidated company are Napoleon Hill, president; Thomas Barrett, vice-president and general manager; R. Dudley Frayser, secretary; S. P. Read, jr., treasurer; and Raphael Semmes, assistant manager.

The Memphis, Greenwood and Prospect Park Railroad Company was incorporated in the spring of 1887, with a capital of $100,000. The corporators were T. J. Latham, J. A. Van Hoose, T. A. Lamb, S. H. Lamb, E. F. Adams, Major John D. Adams (Little Rock, Ark.), Judge William M. Smith, F. M. Nelson, and F. H. White.

The object of this corporation is to furnish facilities for steam transit between the city and its suburbs. Already ten miles of road have been laid, extending from the city and Prospect Park, and for several months trains have been making regular trips over the route. The officers of the company are T. J. Latham, president; J. A. Van Hoose, vice-president and general manager; T. A. Lamb, secretary and treasurer.

CHAPTER VIII.

HISTORY OF JOURNALISM IN MEMPHIS—1827–1888.

THIS is emphatically the age of the printing press, and it may be said that the character of the community is known and best represented by its newspapers. In all the lines of progress which mechanical ingenuity and advanced intelligence have made possible, no greater strides have been made than in the

newspaper world. At the period when the melancholy but observant Hamlet employed the play to catch the conscience of the king, the player was the first brief chronicler of the time. To-day the press has superseded all agencies as the mirror in which we view the reflection of men and events as they pass. The daily journal is an outline history of the world for the preceding twenty-four hours, in which is recorded every event of importance that has transpired in that time, within the habitable limits of the globe. Here are depicted the accomplishments in the fields of legislation, politics, arts, science, and literature. The universe is photographed every day in the year, and the finished picture represents with measurable accuracy the vicissitudes of human life, and the knowable workings of the great forces of nature. Amusements and sorrows, the solemnity of death, and the gayety of the marriage feast, gains and losses, triumphs, and failures, deeds of knightly heroism and despicable meanness, crimes and philanthropy touch each other in parallel columns, and present a mimic picture of the lights and shadows of a day. To people of intelligence the newspaper is almost as much a necessity as their daily bread. In this busy age comparatively few have time to read books, and to the great majority the paper is all sufficient, and furnishes the chief avenue for acquiring knowledge, and thus the press has become, beyond all other agencies, the great moulder of opinions and educator of the masses.

It is creditable to Memphis of over half a century ago, when it could scarcely assume the pretension of a village, when its population numbered but a few hundred and when some of its principal streets were still adorned with the stumps of primeval trees, that there were among the inhabitants men possessed of sufficient enterprise to establish a newspaper and public spirit in the community to support it with such a degree of liberality as sufficed to give it permanent life.

The press of Memphis from the earliest history of the city, has occupied a conspicuous and honorable position in the history of journalism in the State of Tennessee, and its influence, especially in later years, has been felt in an effective and gratifying manner in the political policy and counsels of the nation. Men have conducted and are conducting the leading newspapers of the city who have won wide reputation in their profession and have left the impress of their personality upon the events of their time.

In making the following historic record of the newspapers of Memphis, we shall first give an account of the journals that are now in existence, which will also include all that have been consolidated with them, as far as available, after which will be found brief accounts of a larger number of journals which were established only to succumb to that fate which seems to foredoom so many such enterprises to an early demise.

The first newspaper published within the present borders of the State of Tennessee was the *Knoxville Gazette* edited by George Roulstone, which made

its appearance November 5, 1791. To Colonel Charles McLean, well knwon to the citizens of Memphis, until his death a few years ago, belongs the honor of being the pioneer editor and publisher in West Tennessee. From 1824 to 1831 he printed and published in Jackson, Tenn., the *Jackson Gazette.*

It was about six years after the town of Memphis had been laid out and the county of Shelby formally organised, and when the population of both did not exceed eight hundred, that a few of its enterprising citizens conceived the idea of establishing a newspaper. Just one year elapsed from the inception of the plan until it materialised in the first issue of the *Memphis Advocate and Western District Intelligencer* in January, 1827, published by Parran and Phœbus. In 1833 James and McLellan were its publishers.

Late in the year 1831, or early in 1832, another paper, styled the *Western Times and Memphis Commercial Advertiser* was issued by T. Woods & Co. Soon after this paper was consolidated with the *Advocate* under the name of the *Times and Advocate.* It seems, however, that this union did not prove agreeable to all concerned, as it only continued about a year when they separated and the two papers were issued under their original titles. The *Times* did not survive long thereafter, and the *Advocate* was discontinued in March, 1835, and never resumed.

In 1834 the *Memphis Gazette* appeared, published by Gaines and McMurray, with P. G. Gaines, as editor. It was staunchly Democratic in politics and vigorously supported Jackson's administration. It was continued until the close of 1838.

Little can be learned of the three journals already enumerated or of the editors who managed them. Remotely situated as Memphis then was on the frontier, with a vast wilderness to the west except a few settlements and United States forts, and far from the populous portions of the country, the field offered but little encouragement to newspaper enterprise. The first newspaper editor who really stamped his personality upon Memphis journalism was F. S. Latham. His first connection with journalism occurred in 1834 when he established the *Recorder* at Randolph, then a formidable rival to Memphis. For nearly two years Mr. Latham issued the *Recorder* and used every endeavor to enhance the importance and build up the trade and commerce of Randolph. But he found it a hopeless task and with unusual foresight at the time, perceived the possibilities of Memphis. He sold his interest in the *Recorder* during the latter part of 1835, and soon after published a prospectus of a new paper to be published in Memphis, to be called the *Memphis Enquirer.* The first issue of this paper apppeared March 19, 1836. This was a weekly paper as were all of its predecessors. A few weeks prior to the first issue of the *Enquirer*, the *Memphis Intelligencer* appeared, supporting Hugh L. White for the presidency. Only four numbers were issued and eventually it was purchased by Mr. Latham. In politics the *Enquirer* was strongly opposed to the ad-

ministration of Andrew Jackson, and in the campaign of 1836 earnestly opposed the election of Van Buren and advocated the claims of Hugh L. White of Tennessee. In 1838 Mr. Latham sold a half interest in the *Enquirer* to Colonel Jesse H. McMahon, who was one of the ablest editors of his time, and in the management of the *Enquirer*, he made himself felt as a political writer. The paper continued under Mr. Latham and Colonel McMahon's control for nearly three years, when the former sold his interest to J. B. Moseley and D. O. Dooley. The publishing firm then became McMahon, Moseley & Dooley Colonel McMahon becoming sole editor. About this time the *Enquirer* was issued semi-weekly as well as weekly. Its political tenor was Whig and in the memorable campaign of 1840 it supported Harrison and Tyler. For about five years there was no change in the management of the paper. During this period the presidential campaign of Clay and Polk aroused a degree of political excitement such as the country had never before known. The *Enquirer* in this campaign had the *Appeal* as a journalistic rival and in Colonel Van Pelt of the latter journal, Colonel McMahon found a gifted and well equipped foeman. Their political controversies were both interesting and instructive and aroused great enthusiasm among their respective adherents. In 1846 J. B. Moseley sold his interest in the *Enquirer* to D. O. Dooley who became sole publisher, Colonel McMahon continuing as editor. In the early part of 1848 Charles Irving became assistant editor and shortly after joint publisher with Mr. Dooley. Colonel McMahon and Mr. Irving both retired in August, 1848, when R. J. Yancey, having purchased an interest, became editor of the paper and R. J. Yancey & Co., publishers. The *Enquirer* when first published, as before stated, appeared as a weekly, then as a semi-weekly, and in January, 1847, as a daily. In May, 1850, D. O. Dooley & Co., again became owners of the paper, with Colonel McMahon as editor. In July, 1851, they disposed of the office to Moseley & Guion, and in December of the same year the two Whig papers of the city, the *Enquirer* and *Eagle* were united and issued under the joint name of the *Eagle and Enquirer.*

The *Eagle* was first issued January 25, 1842, by F. S. Latham, who had previously withdrawn from the *Enquirer.* It was first published in Fort Pickering under the name of the *Weekly American Eagle.* After a few months Mr. Latham removed his press and material to Howard's Row, then just outside of the town limits. Henry L. Guion, sr., shortly afterwards bought an interest in the paper and it was published by Latham & Guion, the former being editor. In December, 1842, it became a tri-weekly issue, and in the following December it became a daily under the title of the *Memphis Daily Eagle,* the first daily paper printed in Memphis. In December, 1845, Mr. Guion disposed of his interest to Mr. Latham, leaving the latter sole editor and proprietor, continuing as such until some time in 1848, when Edward J. Carroll became connected with the paper as editor. No change occurred in the

Samuel Eaton

management of the paper until the fall of 1850 when Mr. Latham sold the entire establishment to John P. Pryor, who assumed editorial charge. Mr. Pryor continued the publication of the daily and weekly *Eagle* until its consolidation with the *Enquirer*. In politics both of these papers were of the old line Whig stamp, and strong supporters of Henry Clay in 1844 and General Taylor in 1848.

The firm name of the joint owners of the *Eagle and Enquirer* was Moseley, Guion & Pryor, with Colonel McMahon and J. P. Pryor as editors. In February, 1853, Mr. Guion sold his interest to J. C. Lanier, and in June following the latter disposed of his interest to J. G. Finnie, the firm becoming Moseley & Finnie. In August, 1854, Hodges & Saunders became the proprietors, but at the beginning of the following year the publishers were Pryor, Stockdale & Gray. Disagreements arose among the managers of the paper soon after this period, concerning the treatment of the political questions then agitating the country, which resulted in the withdrawal of Colonel McMahon from its editorial management, a position he had ably filled for seventeen years. No further change occurred until December 1, 1856, when Mr. Stockdale's interest was transferred to Pryor & Gray. In the following year the proprietors conveyed the entire establishment to the Franklin Typographical Union, of which L. D. Stickney was president, and J. J. Parham, secretary. In July, 1859, the Union transferred its interest to L. D. Stickney & Co., composed of Dr. Solon Borland and Hon. Jere Clemens, of Alabama, who became its editors. This arrangement continued one year when Dr. Borland purchased the paper, and from that date until March 8, 1861, he was sole editor and proprietor. At the date named Dr. Borland sold to Galloway & Clusky, publishers of the *Avalanche* the entire good will of the *Eagle and Enquirer*, including its subscription and advertising lists and its files. Thus ceased to exist the oldest paper (at that time) in Memphis, and which had been published uninterruptedly for just a quarter of a century. In 1856 it supported the American candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency, Fillmore and Donelson, and in the quadrangular presidential race in 1860 supported Douglas and Johnson.

Of the existing papers in Memphis, the *Appeal* is the successor of the first Democratic paper printed in the city. Under different proprietors and editors this staunch Democratic organ has come down from a period almost contemporaneous with the town itself. After the suspension of the *Gazette* in 1838, there was no Democratic journal in Memphis until January, 1839, when Dr. Solon Borland issued the *Western World and Memphis Banner of the Constitution*, which he continued until the fall of 1840, when it was purchased by Colonel Henry Van Pelt, and its name changed to the *Memphis Weekly Appeal*, which made its first appearance April 21, 1841. Colonel Van Pelt began his editorial career in 1821 at Franklin, Tenn., and for several years prior to

coming to Memphis had been located in Nashville. His new venture in Memphis was a success from the start. By his enterprise and fairness he soon commended the *Appeal* to the support of the business community and men of all parties. His editorial ability was of a high order, and both as a thinker and writer he commanded the respect of political opponents as well as of party friends. The *Appeal*, under such management, soon became one of the leading journals of its party in the South and West, as well as one of the most valued and earnest advocates of the material interests of this section of the country. In March, 1846, S. T. Sewell became an assistant editor of the *Appeal*, and in the following May (1847) Colonel Van Pelt disposed of the paper to S. T. Sewell and W. N. Stanton, who conducted it only a few months. They then transferred the proprietorship to J. W. Hampton, when R. V. Richardson assumed editorial charge.

The Tri-Weekly Appeal was first issued September 1, 1847. In July, 1848, Colonel Van Pelt and Robert M. Anderson repurchased the paper and resumed its full control, but in the early part of 1849 John McClanahan purchased Mr. Anderson's interest, after which the *Appeal* was conducted by Van Pelt and McClanahan. It was under the management of the last named publishers that on September 10, 1849, the *Memphis Daily Appeal* made its first appearance. No change occurred in the paper's ownership until January 1, 1851, when William M. Hutton obtained an interest, when the firm became Van Pelt, McClanahan & Hutton. On the 23d of April, 1851, Colonel Van Pelt, the founder of the *Appeal*, died. With an interval of a few years, he had been connected with the press of Tennessee during thirty years, and at the time of his death was a veteran of longer service in the editorial ranks than any other individual in editorial life in the State. He was a writer of grace, strength and vigor, and his articles attracted attention for their brilliancy and logical force. At the time of his advent in journalism in Memphis the Democratic party had no organ of influence in Western Tennessee. So ably and valiantly did he espouse the doctrines of his party, that the *Appeal* became the leading Democratic journal in this portion of the State, and wielded an influence second to no paper in the South.

On May 21, 1851, Edward Pickett became co-editor of the *Appeal* with Mr. McClanahan. In the summer of 1852 Colonel Leonidas Trousdale obtained an interest in the paper, and with Mr. McClanahan became an associate editor. In the following year Benjamin F. Dill was added to the editorial staff. In January, 1854, the *Weekly Appeal* was enlarged in form, upon which occasion there appeared the following editorial announcement which we reproduce as showing the character and tone of the paper at this period:

"The readers of our weekly paper will perceive that we to-day present them with a considerably enlarged sheet. The spirit of the age is progressive, and it is not only our desire but our purpose to keep pace with the advance-

ment of the times. It is now our satisfaction to announce that we publish the largest paper either now or ever heretofore published in the State of Tennessee. Such a fact is at least pleasing to us, and we doubt not, to our patrons also, whose desire for the success of the 'old *Appeal*' we have never permitted ourselves to entertain a doubt.

"The history of our paper is intimately connected and blended with the history of Memphis. They have grown and struggled together, and if their fortunes have been hard, their success is at least full and complete. It was our senior editor who printed the bills advertising for sale in the winter of 1837, the vacant lots (then an old waste common) immediately south of Exchange Square, now occupied by Exchange Building. Since then all south of that point has been built up. It may in fact be said that the entire city has grown up since that date. Then the City Hotel was in the centre of the business part of town, and our printing office was nearly opposite in an old frame building; which we believe is yet standing. It has ever been our pleasure and our pride to take a lively and an active interest in every enterprise, public or private, calculated to enhance the interest or add to the prosperity of our city, and we look forward with confidence to the day not distant, when Memphis shall become the great Emporium of the Southwest.

"Politically the *Appeal* has uniformly adhered to the ancient land marks of the Democratic creed, as originally expounded by Jefferson and Madison, and more recently illustrated by Jackson and Calhoun. In that faith it will continue to labor diligently and earnestly, addressing itself at all times to the reason, intelligence and good sense of the people. During our whole connection with the press we have ever been actuated by none other than an honest and sincere purpose, that of inculcating truth and disseminating correct principles, and from this purpose we shall never be swerved, neither by the influence of power or the hope or prospect of gain. We have always acted upon the principle and belief that there is as high a standard of morals in politics as there is in any other profession or pursuit in life, and it should be the aim of every one to act up to that standard. Under our system of government, where every man is to some extent his own legislator, it is incumbent upon every voter to become a politician. Newspapers are the principal mediums through which political lessons are learned, and that editor must have but a feeble sense of the importance or responsibility of his position who will give currency to doctrines and opinions calculated to mislead the mind or misdirect the judgment. There is a beauty in truth and a sublimity in moral honesty, which not only adorns him who is endowed with them, but which should challenge the adoration of every man wearing the impress of Deity upon him. Properly conducted the press is little lower than the pulpit in the great work of elevating and regenerating the fallen family of Adam, and the editor who properly appreciates his position will see something ennobling in it. It is a high privilege to be per-

mitted to hold daily and weekly converse with thousands of our fellow-citizens, and it is one in the abuse of which there is the basest turpitude.

"Holding and acting upon these opinions and convictions, under the encouragement which our success thus far has given us, we shall move steadily onward endeavoring to keep pace with the spirit and progress of the age, while all the ends we aim at shall be our 'Country's, God's and Truth's.'"

In 1851 W. M. Hutton sold his interest in the *Appeal* to the other owners, leaving the firm composed of McClanahan, Trousdale & Dill. Early in 1860 Colonel Trousdale withdrew leaving McClanahan & Dill sole owners.

At this point it is well to make reference to the various offices or localities occupied by the *Appeal*, as well as the numerous disasters by fire, flood and war that befell it. Its first office was in the upper story of a brick residence that stood on the northeast corner of Main and Poplar streets. After about two or three years, this building was destroyed by fire. Another location was secured on Jefferson street where another fire made sad havoc with type and presses. After another change or two the *Appeal* located on Front Row, below Madison street. Here again the fiery element followed it and destroyed most of its materials. By the assistance of the *Eagle and Enquirer* the paper continued to appear. In 1855 while the *Appeal* was being issued by the use of material from these two offices, then located in adjoining buildings on Main street, opposite the northwest corner of Court Square, both of these offices were destroyed by fire, but assistance from the *Bulletin*, then edited by Colonel McMahon, permitted all to appear with the omission of only one issue.

During the Federal occupation of Memphis the *Appeal* was truly a peripatetic journal. The night before the city was captured, June 5, 1862, the type, presses and other adjuncts of a newspaper office were taken by railroad to Grenada, Miss., one hundred miles south of Memphis, where the paper was published a few months. It was then taken to Montgomery, Ala., but after a short stay it was found necessary to again move. This time Atlanta, Ga., was selected. Here the paper continued to be issued under its old heading the *Memphis Daily Appeal*. When Sherman besieged Atlanta and virtually destroyed it another removal was attempted by the *Appeal* but this time it was captured at Columbus, Ga., by the Federals under General Wilson and its materials destroyed. This stopped its career, and Mr. Dill, then its editor, was put under bonds not to issue it during the war. At the close of the war it was brought back to Memphis. During this migratory existence it was one of the strongest advocates of secession, and loyally upheld the cause of the Confederacy.

On the 5th of November, 1865, the publication of the *Appeal* was resumed by Mr. Dill. Mr. McClanahan having died in the summer of 1865, Colonel J. H. McMahon assisted Mr. Dill in the editorial department. Barely a year elapsed after the resumption of the *Appeal* when Mr. Dill died, and his widow endeav-

ored to continue to issue it until February 1, 1867, when the office was sold to J. S. C. Hogan, General Albert Pike and John Ainslie. General Pike became editor-in-chief and Mr. Ainslie became manager. During about a year and a half afterwards Colonel Leon Trousdale and R. F. English were editorially connected with the paper. At the close of August, 1868, General Pike and Mr. Hogan withdrew and the firm became Ainslie, Keating & Co., who became its publishers with Colonel J. M. Keating as editor. They continued it a little over a year when, October 1, 1869, Mr. Ainslie retired and the firm became Keating, English & Co. In December, 1870, the Memphis *Appeal* Company purchased the establishment and Colonel M. C. Gallaway and Colonel J. M. Keating became the editors. This arrangement continued about five years when Gallaway and Keating became owners as well as editors. In April, 1887, Colonel M. C. Gallaway, after more than half a century's service in journalism, disposed of his entire interest in the *Appeal* to W. A. Collier, M. B. Trezevant, Aaron D. Allen, Lawrence Lamb and T. B. Hackett. Colonel Keating still retains his interest in the *Appeal* of which he is editor-in-chief, the remaining editorial staff being composed of G. C. Mathews, managing editor; F. Y. Anderson, city editor, and F. R. Brennan, commercial editor.

Through all the years of its eventful career, during a period teeming with the greatest socio-political questions which have ever confronted this country, the *Appeal* has been consistently Democratic in its political utterances, and steadfastly loyal to every project which seemed calculated to advance the common good of the people it has so long and faithfully served. Indeed for nearly half a century this journal has been within itself the history, not only of a city but of the South, in all of the potent, social, political, and economical factors that before and since the war have formed the internal motives of the South's progress and its present prosperity. At the same time it has been the reflection and record of the thoughts and events of this period, it has itself been a power in moulding this thought, and controlling these events. Conservative only in the highest and best sense, it has led the people of this section in all that could conduce to their advancement politically and socially. To-day in all the elements that characterise a progressive newspaper it occupies a creditable place among the leading journals of the country, and for many years has been recognised as a representative journal of the South and Southwest, where there are few papers more widely known and read, or wield greater power and influence. In another part of this volume will be found biographical sketches of its present editor-in-chief, and Colonel M. C. Gallaway, two journalistic veterans to whom more than all else the present commanding positions of this journal is due, and who have so thoroughly ingrafted upon its pages the impress of their own personality.

After withdrawing from the *Eagle and Enquirer* Colonel J. H. McMahon conceived the idea of starting a new newspaper to be independent in political tone.

With the aid of friends he established the *Memphis Morning Bulletin*, the first number of which was issued in September, 1855. The paper was named in compliment to Colonel Charles B. Smith, the commander of a New Orleans packet boat of that name, who had given substantial aid and encouragement to the enterprise. Associated with Colonel McMahon were H. D. Buckley and John Hitchler. The high character of Colonel McMahon as a journalist soon gave the paper an extended circulation. About a year after it was started the Memphis Bulletin Company was formed, with Colonel McMahon as president, William Thomas secretary and treasurer, and John Hitchler superintendent. The political course of the *Bulletin* was conservative. In the presidential campaign of 1856 it did not support any candidate, but in the contest of 1860 advocated the election of John Bell and Edward Everett. Shortly after the war began in May, 1861, the Bulletin Company sold out to P. B. Wills and J. B. Bingham, who continued the paper until it was consolidated with the *Avalanche* in the latter part of the same year, at which time the name *Bulletin* ceased. Colonel Gallaway continued in charge of the consolidated papers until the following April (1862), when he disposed of his entire newspaper interest to Jeptha Fowlkes and Samuel Bard. The publication of the paper was continued until Federal occupation. The *Avalanche* had, prior to this date, been one of the most extreme advocates of secession and of the Southern cause. Its name had become inseparably linked with the Confederacy, and had thus become offensive to the Unionists who controlled the city. Hence they insisted that no paper bearing that title should be printed in Memphis. In compliance with this command the name of *Avalanche* was dropped and the name *Bulletin* substituted. During the war W. B. Bingham controlled its course. Its publishers until about a year after the war were Bingham, Williams & Co. Late in 1866 or early in 1867, Mr. Wills resumed his interest in the paper, and organised the Bulletin Publishing Company. The editorial corps at that time was composed of Raphael Semmes, editor; L. J. Dupre, associate editor; R. A. Thompson, commercial editor; David M. Philip, city editor. It was thus published until some time in 1868, when it was sold to J. M. Currie & Co., who continued it until the summer of 1869, when it was suspended. It was succeeded by the *Memphis Daily Sun*, published by W. A. McCloy, which had an existence of about two years.

Colonel M. C. Gallaway, for some years prior a journalist in Aberdeen, Miss., came to Memphis in May, 1857, with the purpose of purchasing an interest in either of the papers then published here. Being unable to do so, he determined to start a paper, and in pursuance of this resolve he formed connection with W. M. Hutton, and issued the first number of the *Daily Avalanche* January 12, 1858. In discussion of national and political questions then agitating the country Colonel Gallaway took strong Southern grounds, and by the intensity and earnestness of his writings soon made the *Avalanche* a popular journal. In August, 1858, Mr. Hutton transferred his interest to Colin M. Campbell, when

the publishing firm became known as Gallaway & Campbell. In January, 1860, J. W. Merriam obtained an interest and the firm name was changed to Gallaway, Campbell & Co. In July, 1860, Colonel Gallaway was appointed city postmaster, and held that office until some time subsequent to June, 1862. In August, 1860, Mr. Campbell sold his interest to M. W. Clusky, and in the succeeding month Mr. Merriam also disposed of his interest, when the firm became Gallaway & Clusky, and so continued until the early part of 1861, when Mr. Clusky conveyed his interest to Colonel Gallaway.

In the latter part of 1861 the owners of the *Avalanche* and *Bulletin* united their two papers under the name of the former. In April, 1862, Colonel Gallaway sold his entire interest in the paper to Jeptha Fowlkes and Samuel Bard. These two proprietors published the *Avalanche* until the Federal occupation in June, 1862, when, as related in the sketch of the *Bulletin*, the name of the *Avalanche* was expunged from the roll of the Memphis press.

The voice of the *Avalanche* was hushed for over three years and a half, consequently it took no part in the fortunes of the Confederacy it had so ably and zealously advocated and assisted to organise. Its chief conductor entered the Confederate army and as valiantly fought on the field of battle for principles he considered right, as he had labored with pen in his editorial sanctum. After the close of the war Colonel Gallaway returned to Memphis and immediately made preparations to resume the publication of the *Avalanche*. After many delays he succeeded in issuing its first number on January 1, 1866.

The resumption of the *Avalanche* had been preceded by the *Appeal* barely two months, and in all measures the peculiar condition of affairs after the war gave rise to, both were zealous advocates of the interests of the people who in years gone by had learned to look to them for counsel and guidance. The firm name of the publishers of the *Avalanche* at its resumption was Gallaway. Pollard & Co., which included W. H. Rhea and M. W. Clusky, who were assistant editors, with Colonel Gallaway as editor-in-chief. During 1867 and a part of 1868, Gallaway, Hampton & Co., were proprietors, succeeded by M. C. Gallaway & Co., which included A. J. Kellar, who had purchased the interest of the other partners. Early in 1870, owing to a radical difference of opinion between the two proprietors as to the political course the paper should pursue on the questions of the day, Colonel Gallaway sold his interest in the paper to Colonel Kellar. In 1876 R. A. Thompson, who has been connected with the paper since 1868 acquired an interest with Colonel Kellar, and remained connected with the paper until his death from yellow fever in 1878. In 1878 the Avalanche Company was organised, and at this time F. S. Nichols took editorial charge of the paper, and remained in this position during the yellow fever epidemics of 1878 and 1879.

In the fall of 1879 J. H. Thompson succeeded to the interest of his brother, R. A. Thompson. Not long after the yellow fever epidemic of 1879 Colonel

Kellar's stock was bought out by the other parties in interest. Mr. Nichols remained as editor until his death in 1884, and a few months later Mr. James Phelan purchased all the stock and franchises of the Avalanche Company and became sole proprietor, which he has since continued to be.

H. M. Doak succeeded Mr. Nichols as editor, and for about two years conducted the paper. He was followed by the present editor-in-chief and acting managing editor of the *Avalanche*, A. B. Picket. Mr. Picket, while the youngest newspaper manager connected with the Memphis press, has already acquired an enviable reputation as a journalist. Under his able management the *Avalanche* has steadily improved in every department, and unmistakably bears the evidence of his thorough knowledge of what a progressive newspaper should be. Mr. Picket was formerly city editor of the *Appeal* and has had practical experience in every department of newspaper work. The *Avalanche* is Democratic in politics and is rapidly growing in circulation and influence.

The daily *Public Ledger* was first issued September 1, 1865, by Whitmore Bros. (Edwin and William Whitmore), with F. Y. Rockett as editor. It was an evening paper, a class of issue which had not been very successful previously in Memphis. Colonel Rockett filled the editorial chair very creditably about three years, and was succeeded by Colonel J. J. Du Bose, now (1888) Criminal Court judge, who likewise conducted it about the same period. Colonel Du Bose and Colonel F. A. Tyler became interested in the paper for a time, after the death of Mr. William Whitmore. In 1870 Edwin Whitmore obtained full ownership, which he retained until the month of May, 1886.

Colonel Rockett resumed his position on the retirement of Colonels Du Bose and Tyler, which he filled for some months, when failing health compelled him to relinquish, and which resulted in his death in the summer of 1872.

He was succeeded by Captain J. Harvey Mathes, who had filled the position of city editor of the *Ledger* for about three years. During the eighteen years and more that Captain Mathes was editor or sub-editor under the proprietorship of Mr. Whitmore, the most amicable relations existed between them. The paper is now the oldest afternoon journal in the South; has outlived more than a dozen cotemporaries. Under the editorship of Captain Mathes it has taken high conservative ground on leading questions of the day, and while Democratic in politics, is very independent as well as liberal, fearless as well as bold, a leader in progress, development and the social and educational advancement of Tennessee.

With a view to better conduct the large and increasing business of his job office Mr. Whitmore in April, 1878, disposed of his interest in the *Ledger* and its good will to Captain J. Harvey Mathes and W. L. Trask, who continued it under the firm style of Mathes & Co., editors and proprietors, with C. G. Locke business manager.

James S. Phelan

In June, 1887, Captain Mathes bought out his partner, W. L. Trask, and organised a stock company, of which he became president, R. J. Black, treasurer, and Henry F. Walsh, secretary and associate editor. Early in the same year L. K. Underwood, a rising young journalist, became city editor. J. C. Cammer became river editor of the paper in 1880, and continues to hold that position and perform reportorial service in other departments. A. B. Pickett, now editor of the *Avalanche*, was city editor of the *Ledger* from about 1880 to some time in 1880, and H. G. Ricketts, now of the *Avalanche* staff, held the same position for nearly a year under the proprietorship of Mathes & Co. D. A. Brower, present editor of the *Little Rock Gazette*, was one of the earlier city editors of the paper when Mr. Whitmore was proprietor some fifteen years ago or more. C. G. Locke, after thirteen years' faithful service in the business department, voluntarily retired in February, 1888, to accept another position.

The *Ledger* moved to 42 Monroe street on the 5th of April, 1888, and now occupies a four-story brick building in the Porter Block. This had been secured some time before and thoroughly refitted and adapted to the uses of a newspaper. With a web perfecting press of latest and best make, capable of producing 20,000 impressions per hour, with electrotyping machinery, new engine and boiler, with elevator from the basement to the composing room on the top floor, well furnished editorial rooms occupying one entire story; a handsome office and every possible modern convenience, the *Ledger* took a new stand as one of the best equipped newspaper offices in the South.

The *Ledger* has always been positive and aggressive, and taken a decided stand when occasion required upon all questions; especially in the yellow fever times was this characteristic heroically illustrated. The editor returned from a trip to Europe in 1878, just in time to rush into the midst of falling victims of the epidemic. Both he and his wife were prostrated, and though several of their nurses and hundreds of their friends died, they were both providentially if not miraculously preserved, and still live in the full enjoyment of health and reasonable prosperity. After an almost continuous connection with the *Ledger* for nearly twenty years, Captain Mathes remains as the largest stockholder and president of the Ledger Company and senior editor of the paper, surrounded by a bright staff of journalists and business men. Aside from a few trips abroad, four years in a county revenue office, two terms in the Legislature, and a canvass made in 1884 as an elector on the Cleveland and Hendricks ticket, he has given the best years of his grown-up life to the *Ledger*, and through it to the public. The *Public Ledger* is in all respects a success and a credit to the journalism of the New South.

The *Memphis Scimitar* was established as a Sunday morning paper January 22, 1882, by G. P. M. Turner. In September, 1882, it became a Monday morning paper. On September 11, 1883, the Monday morning issue was continued in connection with the issue of an afternoon paper, issued daily except

Sunday. Miss Hattie A. Paul became the active manager of its business affairs, and contributed continuously to its editorial columns from its establishment to the time of its transfer to the present owners in January, 1887. She was also the managing editor of the paper from September, 1883, until its sale in 1887. From its establishment the *Scimitar* was regarded as independent in politics, but generally supported the nominees of the Democratic party and the general principles characteristic of that organisation. It frequently supported men whom it believed would make good public servants, without regard to party politics. It was a staunch supporter of President Cleveland from the time of his nomination, and was a hearty supporter of many of his official acts. As a daily, the *Scimitar* acquired a large circulation and was pecuniarily prosperous, and was well established when sold to its present proprietors, the Memphis Scimitar Company, the officers of which are: Sam Tate, jr., president; Napoleon Hill, vice-president; W. D. Bethell, treasurer, and S. L. Birands, secretary. The editorial staff is composed of N. Picard, editor-in-chief; Rean E. Polk, city editor, and S. L. Birands, commercial editor.

On the 7th of December, 1884, the *Memphis Sunday Times* was established by Walker Kennedy and O. P. Bard, as a society and literary paper, and has proved a remarkably successful journal. In 1885 Charles L. Pullen purchased Mr. Bard's interest and has since been business manager. It is an eight-page illustrated sheet, and its success has demonstrated the fact that it was a need of the city. The *Times* started in life on an aggressive though good-natured line of policy and has continued in it. It is outspoken, full of bright gossip of all kinds, and is strongly marked by the personality of its editor. Mr. Kennedy is a thoroughly trained journalist, whose style of writing is direct, chaste and forceful. He is a man of original wit, and many of his articles are written in a humorous vein which has made him widely known. He also possesses fine literary tastes and is a frequent contributor to leading magazines.

From the 1st of January to the last of August, 1876, the Germans of Memphis had no paper printed in their mother tongue. Late in August, 1876, the *Memphis Journal* was issued by Charles Weidt, who came here from Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he had published a small paper. The Germans supported the journal very liberally until the epidemic of 1878, when it was suspended and Mr. Weidt left the city. During its publication C. Twanzig was its editor. Mr. Weidt returned after the epidemic and sold out his newspaper establishment to J. B. Huehlefeld and R. Ditzins, but soon after the former became sole proprietor.

In 1883 Mr. Huehlefeld sold out to the Zimmerman Brothers, who united it with the *Southern Post Journal*. The latter paper was established in opposition to the *Journal*, in 1880, by the Post Publishing Company, of which John Schiebler was president, and Carl Kock was editor. The paper was purchased by the Zimmerman Brothers September 11, 1880. In the fall of 1884

Louis G. Fritz, formerly with the *Arkansas Gazette*, became editor of the *Post*, and remained in that capacity until May 1, 1887, when he withdrew. The paper is now edited and published by Otto and F. Zimmerman, and is a prosperous and popular journal.

The *Baptist*, as its name implies, is a religious journal and devoted to the interest of the Baptist Church. It was originally issued in Nashville as the *Tennessee Baptist*, in 1834. In 1846 it passed into the control of Rev. J. R. Graves. Its publication was continued by him and others, and for some years before the war its circulation was very large. During the war it was suspended. In 1865 its publication office was removed to Memphis and its issue resumed under the name of the *Baptist*. Graves, Jones & Co. were its publishers until about the year 1869 when J. R. Graves assumed full control of it. From that time to the present it has been continued (except during the epidemics of 1878 and 1879), under the same general management. Since 1873 Graves & Mahaffey have been its publishers.

In March, 1885, a weekly religious and literary paper entitled *Adam*, made its appearance under the editorial management of Rev. William Walsh. In the following year the Adam Publishing Company was organised with John S. Sullivan, president; P. McCadden, vice-president; Rev. William Walsh, secretary. The other directors are John Walsh, Patrick Doyle and Colonel H. R. Bates. This paper is the exponent of the Catholic Church.

About forty years ago a temperance journal, named the *Family Visitor*, was issued in Memphis, which grew to be quite an influential paper. There is at present but one paper devoted to the temperance cause in Memphis, known as the *Standard*. It is a small weekly sheet, and edited by Rev. D. D. Moore.

In the spring of 1887 W. A. Battaile and Thomas Marshall established the *Mississippi Valley Farmer*. This is a monthly journal, fully representing the agricultural interest of this region, and seems to be an assured success.

The first paper published in Memphis by colored men in the interest of the African race was the *Mississippi Baptist*, issued in 1872 under the editorial charge of C. C. Dickinson. It was continued about four years as a semi-monthly, and then became a weekly In 1883 it was sold to other parties and its name changed to the *Memphis Watchman*. It is Republican in politics and edited by J. T. Turner, who succeeded Rev. James Lott in 1886.

The *Living Way*, a religious weekly, was started in 1874 in the interest of the colored race, and is still published. W. A. Brinkley is editor and R. N. Countee, business manager.

The *Jewish Spectator* was established in October, 1885, with Max Samfield, D.D., as editor. It was first published by a stock company, but in February, 1886, Mr. Samfield and N. Pickard purchased the establishment, and the paper has since been published and edited by them. It is a weekly journal, devoted to current news, social and religious intelligence.

The *German Gazette*, a weekly paper, has been recently established. It is edited by L. F. Fritz.

Having completed the record of Memphis newspapers now in existence, with those that have from time to time been consolidated with them, it remains to give a brief account of those journals that either began their careers at inopportune times, or were not conducted with a degree of ability sufficient to insure them continued popularity and success, and were consequently cut off in their youth—many of them in their extreme youth. The newspaper death-roll in cities as large as Memphis is always a long one; consequently in referring to the many short lived journals, only the mere mention of names and dates can be given. As a newspaper that only survives to celebrate its first or second birthday anniversary, cannot have exerted a very powerful influence upon the community at large, extended details will, it is presumed, be considered unnecessary. Dates of publication are given as far as they are available and as nearly correct as possible.

During the period extending from 1845 to 1860 inclusive, Memphis had almost an epidemic of newspapers, of all sizes and shades of opinion, financial, political and religious. Their lives extended from one month to five years, but few survived more than one year.

In 1845–6 the *Western Daily Mercury* appeared, edited by S. T. Sewell. It lived only a few months, after which Mr. Sewell became an associate editor on the *Appeal*, and the following year one of its proprietors.

The *Memphis Evening Monitor*, a sprightly daily, was started in the summer of 1846, by John C. Morrill, which he conducted about a year, when it was consolidated with the *Appeal*.

In 1847 the *Commercial Journal* was issued for a few months, perhaps a year, by H. D. Small & Co.

The *Daily Evening Herald* was launched in the journalistic world in February, 1848, under Klinck & Lewis as proprietors, and Dr. Jeptha Fowlkes, editor. At the end of a year Twyman & Tonnehill became editors and publishers. It lived about a year under their control.

In March, 1850, the *Memphis Daily American* was issued by Fuller, Gill & Co., with Robert J. Yancey as editor, and James T. Fuller as assistant. This paper secured quite a popular hold upon the people, and was continued about five years.

The *Daily Express* was published by J. L. Fowlkes, with Dr. Jeptha Fowlkes as editor, and H. Kaine, assistant, in 1853–54.

Contemporary with the *Express* the *Memphis Daily Whig* made its appearance, published by S. P. Bankhead, J. M. Parker, and A. H. Avery, with S. P. Bankhead as editor, and A. H. Avery, local and commercial editor. Its title indicated its political character, and during the three years, or more, it was issued, it was a great favorite with its party and wielded considerable in-

fluence. The office of the paper in 1855 was in the building now No. 257½ Main street, and such was the prominence of the paper then that it was known and designated as the Whig Building.

In 1854–55 the *Weekly Level* was published by Josiah Prescott. Apparently, its aim was to reform the world at large, and local society in particular, but the task in less than a year was abandoned in despair, as altogether too great an undertaking, and the reform journal ceased to exist.

The *Daily Evening News* made its appearance in 1855, under the management of W. T. Yancey, R. C. Hite, and E. F. Goode. This was a bright and spicy paper, but survived only about two years. Its weekly was called the *Family Visitor and Weekly Evening News.*

In 1856 the *Daily* and *Weekly Lamp Post* was published by R. A. Irwin and B. F. C. Brooks. It claimed to be an independent family and agricultural paper, and was continued about a year.

All of the above mentioned papers were more or less political in character and devoted to current news. The first purely literary journal appeared in 1856, and was named the *Memphis Diamond.* From the announcement of its aim and purpose we take the following: "Devoted to literature, the germ of *belles-lettres*, containing the purest prose and the brightest gems from poesy; had made permanent arrangements to receive contributions from many institutions of learning in the State; thus showing to Tennessee what her sons and daughters can do in the cause of letters. . . . . Our State needs such a vehicle to bear to her people the wit, the intelligence, and the poetry of her children. Only a limited number of advertisements will be inserted, and the *Diamond* will be devoted almost exclusively to reading matter." Covering so extensive a field it seems strange its existence should have been so ephemeral. It was published by C. B. Riggs and H. S. Millet.

The *Diamond* was followed in the same field of journalism by the *Aurora* and the *Spectator*, both of which succumbed to an early death. Hutton and Freligh's *Southern Monthly* developed much literary talent, prose and poetical, and had become quite a success, when the war caused its suspension.

The *Memphis Daily Argus* was the last of the ante-war journals started in Memphis. It made its appearance late in the year 1859, under the management of H. L. Priddy, Walter S. Hays, and D. A. Brower, under the firm name of Priddy, Hays & Brower. M. P. McQuillan was the first editor of the paper. He was succeeded by Robert J. Yancey, who had formerly been connected with the *Enquirer* before it united with the *Eagle.* He continued for nearly a year, when Colonel John P. Pryor followed as editor for a year or more. In 1865 the publishers were D. A. Brower & Co., and in 1866 Brower & Harnell. Colonel J. M. Keating, J. Harvey Mathes, J. T. Pratt and J. A. Dacus were at different periods connected with its editorial staff. Publication of this journal ceased in 1866.

During the first few years after the war several papers were started with a view of catching the popular breeze, but nearly all failed to find the road to success. Among them were the *Memphis Daily Review*, in 1865, M. V. Brooks, proprietor, R. A. Erwin and Dr. B. F. C. Brooks, editors; the *Daily Republican*, in 1866, by Dr. B. F. C. Brooks, editor; and the *Southern Loyalist*, in 1866, by Connelly & Worst. These were all Republican journals, published with more zeal than discretion, and at a period when their failure was ordained by the logic of events.

The *Daily Commercial* was founded in June of 1865 by Colonel J. M. Keating, who, in November of that year, took into partnership Leon Trousdale, formerly of the *Appeal*, Ralph S. Saunders and John Heart, formerly of the *Charleston Mercury*. In the fall of 1866 it was consolidated with the *Argus*, under the name of the *Commercial and Argus*, which had but a brief existence thereafter.

On the 15th of January, 1866, General John Eaton issued the *Memphis Post*. This was a Republican journal, and appeared in daily, tri-weekly and weekly form. The first two editions were continued until September, 1869, and the weekly until February 1, 1870. General Eaton was editor-in-chief during its existence. L. B. Eaton, soon after its commencement, became connected with its editorial staff, and upon the election of General Eaton as State superintendent of public instruction in the fall of 1867, and after his removal to Nashville, was its editorial and business manager.

Efforts to establish a permanent political paper in the interest of the Republican party have met with uniform failure.

The *Memphis Republican* appeared in 1872, edited by W. J. Smith and L. E. Dyer, but it died very young. It was revived under the same name in 1882, by L. Jenning, who likewise issued the *Daily Sentinel* in the same year. In 1885 the *Advance* fluttered for a brief period on the tide, vainly seeking the current to popular favor.

Numerous efforts have been made since the war to establish purely local literary publications, but they have not been sufficiently supported to insure their continuance. In 1868 the *Weekly Journal* was established by L. E. Moore & Co., but lived only two years. In 1867–68 the *Ladies' Repository*, a literary monthly, was issued by Graves, Jones & Co., and edited by Dr. S. H. Ford and Mrs. Sally Rochester Ford, both able writers. It did not live to celebrate more than one birthday. In 1877 *Street's Weekly* was established by Street & McKee, with J. T. Street and Mrs. M. E. Street as editors. Its career ended with a year. Among the later literary periodicals was the *Merriwether's Weekly*, which made its appearance in 1883, edited by the Merriwether Brothers, by whom it was continued a year or more, when the lamented death of one of them occasioned its discontinuance.

The *Masonic Jewel*, a society paper, was issued by A. J. Wheeler from

1872 to 1878, and was a publication of much interest to members of the Masonic craft. The death of Mr. Wheeler during the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 caused its suspension.

In 1874–75, under the auspices of the Old Folks' Society, was issued a monthly called the *Old Folks' Record*, which was devoted to the preservation of the early history of the county and city. It was published just one year and was the means by which many facts of historical value have been preserved.

The *Memphis Evening Herald* was established in 1877 by the Herald Publishing Company, with J. B. Bingham as editor. It was continued for some two or three years. After suspension for a time it was resumed in 1881, by the same party, as a greenback organ, and was published weekly for about four years.

In 1883, or perhaps earlier, the *Memphis Mercury* was started as an organ of the trades union by Whales & Hathaway, who continued it for a time. It was then changed to the *Weekly Record*, and issued as a workingman's paper by H. P. Hanson and M. F. Black. Thomas E. Hanson was its last publisher, in 1886.

Several years before the war Colonel G. B. Locke issued the *Real Estate Bulletin*, which had quite an extended circulation during the brisk real estate business done in Memphis from 1855 to 1860. About 1871 another real estate journal was issued by the firm of Lanier, McCallum & King, and was continued for two or three years.

The first German newspaper published in Memphis was called *Die Stimme die Volks* (the *Voice of the People*). It was a weekly paper, edited by August Kattman, and first appeared in April, 1854. It enjoyed a reasonable degree of success for about six years, when, owing to the death of Mr. Kattman, it suspended. Mr. Kattman was a highly educated man, having studied theology at the University of Griessen, and later became a Protestant minister in Germany. After the Revolutionary period of 1848–49 he came to the United States. In his paper he advocated rationalistic views and opposed the existence of slavery in the South.

On the 15th of April, 1858, the first number of the *Der Anzieger des Südens* (the *Southern Advertiser*) was issued by Louis Wunderman, editor and proprietor. It was independent in politics and had a large circulation in the South, and was published uninterruptedly up to January 1, 1876, when Mr. Wunderman voluntarily stopped its publication.

During the presidential campaign of 1860 the *Memphis Democrat*, a daily German paper, was edited and published by H. Lange & Brother. It supported Stephen A. Douglass for the presidency, but after the election ceased to exist.

Shortly after the surrender of Memphis to the Federal army the *Die Neue*

Zeit (the *New Era*) was established by P. Walser, its editor and proprietor. It was radically Unionist in sentiment, and free thinking in religion. It was published five or six years.

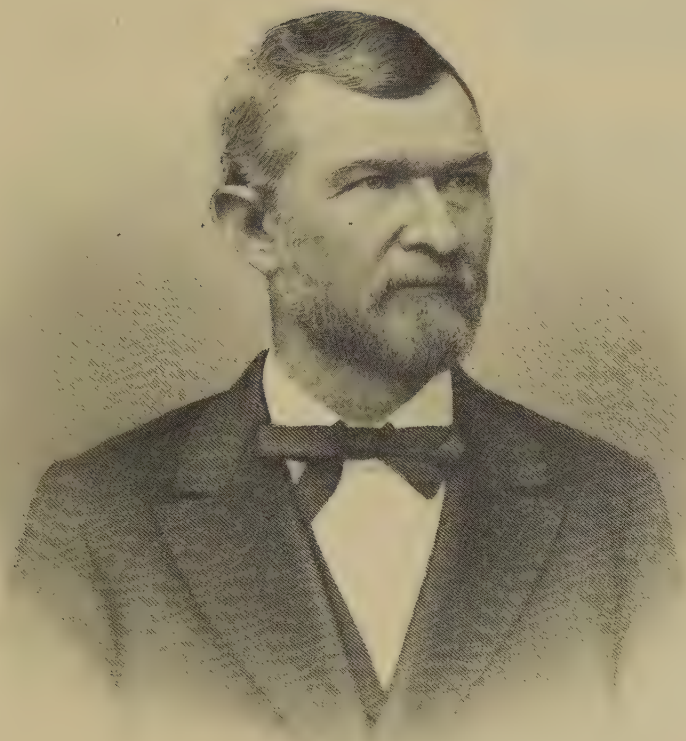
In June, 1870, a German-Democratic paper, named the *Memphis Correspondent*, was started by Pappendick, Trauernicht & Co., with Dr. Jourdan as editor. It had an existence of but a few months.

Several attempts have been made since the war to establish in Memphis a paper devoted to the interest of the farmers and planters. In 1865 Dr. M. W. Phillips started the *Southern Farmer*, a monthly journal. He continued it with moderate success until 1874–5. From 1876 to 1878 it was issued weekly, by S. C. Rogers as business manager. In 1872 three other papers of this class were established, the *Practical Planter*, by Gift & Anderson; the *Southern Farm and Home*, with W. W. Browne as editor; and the *Shelby County Journal*, with I. B. Wright and Marcus J. Wright as editors; neither of which survived over a year. The *Patron of Husbandry*, W. H. Worthington, editor and proprietor, was issued weekly in 1877 and continued a year or two. It was devoted to the interest of the Grangers, but did not receive the support necessary to make it a paying venture.

The oldest religious journal that attained any standing and permanence in Memphis prior to the war was the *Christian Advocate*, published in the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As near as can be learned it was started in 1856 as a weekly, with Samuel Watson as editor. It suspended during the war, and resumed two years after, with Rev. W. C. Johnson as editor. In 1871 its name was changed to the *Western Methodist*, when R. W. Blew & Co. became its publishers. During the yellow fever epidemics of 1878 and 1879 its publication was suspended, and after the latter date it was removed to Little Rock; but in 1885 was again located in Memphis, but was issued only a few months thereafter.

In 1882 the *Christian Advocate* was established by Rev. D. D. Moore, and had an existence of two or three years. The *Memphis Methodist*, with J. B. Bingham, publisher, and Rev. W. Moore, editor, was issued in 1884, but was not continued for more than a year. In 1875 Rev. Samuel Watson commenced the publication of the *Spiritual Magazine* (monthly), in the interest of the believers in spiritualism. He published it three years, when it was consolidated with another of its class. The *Presbyterian Sentinel* was started in 1859 or 1860 by Rev. F. A. Taylor, editor and proprietor, which was continued only a few months. In 1872 the *Memphis Presbyterian* was issued by Rev. A. Shotwell. The *Southern Catholic* appeared in 1876, published by Powell & Harrington, and the *Presbyterian Herald*, in 1883, edited by F. W. Merriam. Both of these journals failed to become successfully established and were doomed to an early demise.

The history of the various medical journals which have been published in Memphis, will be found in the chapter devoted to the medical profession.



Wm. M. Randolph

CHAPTER IX.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF MEMPHIS.

Natural Advantages as a Manufacturing Centre — State of Manufactures Prior to the War — Value of Manufactured Productions in 1860 — Cotton Mill — Cotton Seed Products — Lumber Manufacture — Saw-Mills — Sash, Door and Blind Factories — Cooperage — Wagon and Carriage Works — Flour and Grist Mills — Foundries and Machine Shops — Stove and Tinware Industry — Brick Making — Bakers and Confectioners — Clothing — Ice Manufacturing — Gas and Electric Light Works — Miscellaneous Manufactures.

IT has been only during a comparatively few years that the natural advantages possessed by Memphis as a field for industrial pursuits began to be thoroughly appreciated by home and foreign capitalists, but the progress made in all branches of the mechanic arts in these years has demonstrated to the most skeptical that this city, with the proper effort made, will eventually become one of the leading manufacturing centres of the Southwest. It took many years and many changes in the sources of production, before the energies of the people of the South were directed to this important element of wealth. For many years after a settlement was made upon these bluffs the people were almost exclusively devoted to trade, which the location of the place relative to the Mississippi and the vast agricultural region around it naturally engendered. Cotton and cotton supplies were alone dealt in, and as long as cotton was king absolute, the main source of wealth was derived in barter in this great Southern staple. The war came, and at its close when the great work of regeneration from its blighting influence began, the whole South awoke to a realisation of the fact that there was more in the soil and under the soil than cotton. The miner, the forester, the farmer, and the mechanic began exploring and investigating. The results were startling in their magnificence. They saw that the ultimate development of great cities in a land overrunning with the bounties of nature — coal, iron, and timber — need not depend solely upon agricultural pursuits. The establishment of factories all over the South, which gradually sprung up after 1866, opened new fields for the energies of the people, and in them may be found the agencies which have mainly created the present era of prosperity. But what was true of the South in general regarding manufactures prior to the war, did not wholly apply to Memphis. As early as 1855 its people had become largely interested in manufacturing, and in the course of a few years it engaged the labor of hundreds of men, and really had begun to assume large proportions. From the census of 1860 taken under the auspices of the United States government, we collate the annexed table, showing the amount of capital at that time invested in manufacturing enterprises within the city limits, the value of raw materials annually consumed, and the moneyed value of productions:

ARTICLES.	Am't of Capital Invested.	Val. Raw Material.	Val. produced fr'm same.
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Frames and Flooring	$ 158,000	$ 268,000	635,000
Steam Engines, Cars, and Wheels, Iron Works	367,000	259,000	541,000
Flour and Corn Meal	100,000	237,000	300,000
Bricks estimated at 5,000,000	20,000	7,500	300,000
Carriages and Buggies	75,500	33,500	143,101
Tinware, Roofing and Sheet Iron Works	33,000	81,600	142,000
Lumber (City saw-mills)	87,000	68,600	124,000
Furniture (Staple articles)	125,000	32,000	100,000
Wagons, Carts and Drays	151,000	32,000	90,000
Soap, Lard Oil and Candles	32,000	45,000	88,000
Boots and Shoes	5,000	30,000	78,000
Gas (15,000,000 feet)	200,000	20,520	68,800
Cotton Seed Oil	102,000	30,600	61,000
Saddlery and Harness	9,000	28,500	60,100
French Burr and Saw-mills	28,000	15,000	59,000
Steel, Iron, Copper and Brass	12,000	20,000	42,000
Boilers	13,000	8,500	35,000
Agricultural and Ornamental Iron Works	7,000	17,900	29,500
Lath	8,000	13,500	27,250
Plantation Machinery	10,000	10,000	20,000
Mineral Water	5,250	4,900	19,900
Hats and Caps	3,500	4,700	10,500
Total	$1,851,250	1,269,224	3,019,741

When it is taken into consideration that the above table covers a period when limited railway facilities existed, and other necessary adjuncts to the development of manufacturing were obtained with difficulty and at great expense, the above figures present a most creditable showing.

During the war there was almost an entire suspension of industrial pursuits, and several years elapsed after its close before the impoverished fortunes of the people had revived to a degree to permit their resumption on any extended scale. The succession of calamities which followed the financial panic of 1873 were even greater hindrances to the development of the manufacturing interests of the city than the consequences which resulted from war, and it was not until the year 1880 that Memphis may be said to have begun its career as a manufacturing city. The general advancement of the city from this date has been marvellous, but in no direction more remarkable than in its manufacturing interests, and from the present outlook the time does not seem far distant when they will take equal rank, if not exceed in value, the great cotton trade. Few cities are better situated, or surrounded with more advantages that tend to foster and develop manufacturing enterprises than Memphis. In the centre of the largest and most productive region of the cotton belt, to which every year large areas of territory are being added, in the midst of inexhaustible forests of every variety of timber, surrounded by vast fields of coal, iron, and other material for manufacturing purposes, all within easy reach of its net-work of railroads, it is not too much to say, that Memphis will eventually be as rich in manufactures as in commerce.

In relation to the manufacturing interests of the city for the year 1887 we make the following extracts from the reports of the Merchants' Exchange: "Unprecedented activity and prosperity has been apparent in manufacturing circles during the past year, and to all appearances there will be no cessation in the future. . . . Manufactures in Memphis are growing in the same ratio with everything else here. No city in the country can make a better showing

for the past ten years. The growth of our manufactures has not at any time been phenomenal, but there has been a sure and steady increase of about the same percentage for every single year since 1878."

Memphis has at the present time within its corporate limits over three hundred manufacturing establishments, and the value of their production for 1887 exceeded $10,000,000. When it is remembered that this city is located in a field where the demand for all kinds of factory productions is constantly growing, because the adjacent country is advancing with unwonted rapidity, and that facilities for distributing its products cheaply and widely are unrivalled, it will be conceded that no city in the Mississippi Valley offers greater inducements to capitalists for investment in nearly all legitimate manufacturing enterprises, and that no place exists where more reasonable certainty of success awaits them.

In the following pages we have aimed to give a brief sketch of all the principal manufacturing establishments at present existing in the city, and to show the value, kind, and extent of production. For many of the facts presented we are indebted to the voluminous report on manufactures prepared by E. A. Keeling, secretary of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange.

COTTON GOODS MANUFACTURE.

In no one field of industrial pursuit would it seem that Memphis, being the largest inland cotton mart in the world, presented greater facilities for manufacturing than in cotton goods, yet it is a branch which has been comparatively little developed. There is only one factory in the city, the Pioneer Cotton Mill, the success of which ought to act as a stimulus to the rapid increase of similar institutions. This concern commenced operations in April, 1882, in the mill erected by the company on the corner of Gaines street and Arkansas avenue, Fort Pickering. The original capital stock was $150,000 which has since been increased to $200,000. The products of the mill are sheetings, shirtings, drills, osnaburgs, sail wrappings, cotton rope, twine and cordage, with which the home market is largely suppiled, while large shipments are made through the Northwest, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and also to New Orleans. It has 6,176 spindles, 132 looms and a daily capacity of consuming 4,500 pounds of cotton. Last year's aggregate of consumption was 1,028,446 pounds of cotton, producing 1,651,565 yards of osnaburg, shirting and sheeting and 116,911 pounds of twine and cordage, the total production of the mill being valued at $40,000. The officers of the company are John Johnson, president; J. S. Day, vice-president; John A. Johnson, treasurer; R. W. Willey, superintendent; directors: J. S. Day, W. F. Taylor, John Johnson, Louis Erb, R. J. Black, W. A. Gage, E. Lowenstein, W. B. Gates, R. H. Vance, W. A. Williamson and R. D. Frayser.

COTTON SEED PRODUCTS.

The manufacture of cotton seed oil, cake and meal is a *post-bellum* enterprise. Prior to the war cotton seed had no commercial value except as a fertilizer. The oil now made from cotton seed finds a market all over this country and Europe, being used in the manufacture of lardine, butterine, illuminating and lubricating substances and table oils.

There are now ten cotton seed oil mills in operation in Memphis, a larger number than can be found in any city of its size in America. Of these, the Planters', the Hanauer, the City and the Globe Mills are owned by the American Cotton Oil Trust; the Southern by the Southern Oil Company, and the National Cotton Seed Oil Company, the De Soto, the Valley, the Memphis and Gayoso by private corporations. The first mill in Memphis was established in 1875 and in 1878 the value and the entire product of all the mills, as given by the census of that year, was less than $800,000. For the year 1887 the value of the product was nearly $2,000,000. In this branch of industry about 750 laborers are employed, who are paid wages, during the six months the mills are run, amounting to over $300,000. The capital invested is over $1,200,000. In 1887 more than 75,000 barrels of cotton seed oil and over $600,000 sacks of cotton seed meal were manufactured, for which nearly 2,000,000 sacks of cotton seed were used. Following is a list of the various mills, giving date when established and present officers:

City Oil Works, organised in 1875; officers: J. W. Allison, president; S. O. Nelson, jr., secretary; S. M. McCullom, treasurer.

Memphis Oil Company, organised 1878; officers: W. B. Mallory, president; John F. McCullom, superintendent and treasurer.

Gayoso Oil Works, organised 1881; officers: D. T. Porter, president; S. H. Phillips, vice-president; H. J. Parrish, secretary and treasurer.

Hanauer Oil Works, organised 1881; officers: J. W. Allison, president; S. M. McCullom, vice-president and general manager; C. C. Selden, secretary and treasurer.

De Soto Oil Company, organised in 1881; officers: Thomas H. Allen, president; W. P. Proudfit, general manager; E. S. Proudfit, secretary and treasurer.

Valley Oil Mill Company, organised in 1880; officers: J. N. Falls, president; Jesse Falls, secretary and treasurer.

Globe Oil and Fertilising Company, organised in 1880; officers: J. W. Allison, president; S. M. McCullom, secretary and superintendent.

Planters' Oil Company, organised in 1883; officers same as Globe Mill.

The National Cotton Seed Oil and Huller Company was organised in 1886, when the Star Mill established several years ago was purchased and has since been operated by this present company; officers: Louis Hanauer, president; G. W. Washburn, treasurer; F. M. Maddox, general manager.

Southern Oil Company, organised in 1887, Alston Boyd, manager.

The process of refining crude cotton seed oil is carried on by several of the above mills. The only concern specially devoted to this branch of the cotton seed product is the Chickasaw Refining Company, organised in 1882 by the stockholders of the De Soto Valley and Panola Oil Companies, who conducted the business for two years and then leased it to R. C. Latting and others, who carried on the business until 1886, when the lease was transferred to the American Cotton Seed Oil Company. Twenty-five men are employed and the present capacity of the works is two hundred and thirty barrels of oil per day, which will soon be increased to five hundred barrels. R. C. Latting is the general manager of the company.

LUMBER MANUFACTURE.

The abundant supply of timber in close proximity to Memphis has been referred to in preceding pages. The railroad and river facilities for bringing it to Memphis have naturally made this city a most excellent point for the manufacture of all lumber products. The total amount of lumber of all varieties handled by local shippers and dealers last year was over 100,000,000 feet, of which 65,000,000 feet were cut by local mills and the remainder by mills owned by Memphis men outside the city. A large amount of this lumber was consumed by the local factories in the manufacture of barrels, boxes, wheelbarrows, wagons and other vehicles, doors, sash, blinds, mouldings, ceilings, floorings, sidings, shingles, gins, feeders, condensers, pulleys, and agricultural implements. The value of the trade and product of these factories for 1887 was estimated at $3,500,000, an increase of twenty-five to thirty per cent. over the preceding year. The sash, door and blind and box factories, and planing mills are ten in number. The oldest establishment of this kind in the city is that of R. L. Cochran & Co., which was established in 1844 by M. E. Cochran, the father of the present proprietors, R. L. and M. A. Cochran. The plant of this company is located at the corner of Main and Keel streets, Chelsea, where are manufactured, on an extensive scale, doors, sash, blinds, shingles, floorings, ceilings, and cedar posts, about two hundred men being employed in the various departments.

The saw-mill and sash, door, and blind factory of Williams & Co. was established in 1860 by W. A. Williams, the present proprietor, and is located on the corner of Front and Mill street. This establishment ranks with the first among similar concerns in Memphis in the extent of its productions, and employs about one hundred and fifty men.

The Cole Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1882 with a capital of $100,000, and at present has two hundred men in their sash, door, and blind factory and planing-mill. The officers of the company are: W. I. Cole, president; S. P. Locke, vice-president, and M. H. Price, secretary.

The other firms in this branch of industry are: M. H. Coover & Co., with a capital of $90,000, employing sixty men; the Woodruff Lumber Company, incorporated in 1883; capital, $100,000; W. M. Sneed, president; R. H. Beard, secretary and treasurer; A. P. Taylor, manager; the Cottonwood Lumber Manufacturing Company, L. E. Patton, president; N. T. Hanna, secretary; the Chelsea Lumber Company, Perkins & Moore; J. M. Darnell & Co., and W. C. Bell. The last three firms have recently begun this line of manufacture. It is estimated in these factories enumerated that one thousand men are employed, while the capital invested is fully $1,000,000.

The demand for barrels and boxes to supply the needs of the rapidly growing commerce of Memphis, has within the last few years largely tended to develop the cooperage and box making industries of the city. In the local flour and grist-mills of the city 500,000 barrels are annually used, and 75,000 oil barrels are required in the cotton seed product industry. The box factories besides supplying almost the entire local trade, fill orders for New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Kansas City, Birmingham, Nashville, Atlanta, and Mobile, while the cooperage concerns ship their productions to all points of the compass. The leading establishment in the latter branch of manufacture is the Chickasaw Cooperage Company organised in 1882 with a capital of $100,000. Their plant is located on Front and Sycamore streets, where sixty-five persons are employed in making oil, turpentine, molasses, cider, and whiskey barrels, the output of the works aggregating $100,000 per annum. The officers of the company are: C. B. Bryan, president; J. L. Wellford, secretary and treasurer. The J. H. Barnum Cooperage Company and T. Dardell Cooperage Company are also extensively engaged in this line of manufacture, while there are several smaller concerns which help to swell the aggregate value of this industry to Memphis to $200,000 per annum.

The only concern exclusively devoted to box manufacture is the Bluff City Box Company, with a plant on the west side of Kansas Avenue, south of Gaines street. J. P. Prutzman is president of the company, and Samuel Alward, superintendent. Several of the saw and planing-mills combine box making with their other manufactures, and with the firm of R. L. Cochran & Co. it forms quite an important feature in their business.

WAGONS AND CARRIAGES.

There is no place in the country where material used in the construction of wagons and carriages can be obtained with greater convenience or at a less outlay than at Memphis. These facts are beginning to be appreciated, as is shown by the value of the production in this industry for 1887, which was over $750,000, an increase of more than twenty per cent. over the preceding year. In 1880 there was invested in wagon and carriage manufacturing in Memphis only $178,000; in 1881, over $700,000; hands employed in 1880, 161; in

1887 more than 500. Amount paid in wages in 1880, $51,250; in 1887 it was over $500,000. These figures are in keeping with the ratio of the city's general growth, its increase in capital and population since eight years ago.

The oldest wagon factory in the city is that represented by the James & Graham Wagon Company, carrying on business at 88 to 104 Jefferson street, on the same site where Henry James began business in 1862. Later the firm become James & Roosa, and in 1871 James, Roosa & Co. In 1878 the establishment was burned out but soon after rebuilt. On the death of Mr. Roosa in 1879 the firm name was changed to James & Graham, and in 1882 the present stock company was incorporated with a capital of $104,000. This concern employs from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five men during the entire year, the average number being about one hundred. About three thousand wagons, principally farm vehicles, are turned out every year, representing in value about $120,000. W. L. Graham is president of this company, and G. R. James, secretary. In the production of the same grade of wagons there are no other extensive manufacturers outside of the James & Graham Wagon Company. There are, however, several smaller ones, among whom are: G. Boews & Co., P Cunningham, Wietzel-Wade Wagon Company, A. Siers, Orgill Brothers & Co., Woodruff, Oliver & Co., and Wood & Woods.

In carriages, buggies, phætons, and other light vehicles, the Lilly Carriage Company, whose works are located on Second street, between Monroe and Union streets, is the most extensive concern in the city. This company was organised in 1882. One hundred and fifty to two hundred vehicles of all kinds are annually made at this factory, including some of the finest and most expensive class of carriages. Forty-five hands are regularly employed, to whom wages amounting to $35,000 are annually paid. The officers of the company are: W. S. Bruce, president; B. Butler Rogers, secretary; Joseph Bruce, treasurer, and Owen Lilly, superintendent and general manager.

The Memphis Carriage Company was organised in 1886 with a capital of $10,000. This company is now composed of P. B. Jones, president: G. W. Tamlin, general manager; T. H. Quinn, superintendent; C. B. Oliver, secretary and treasurer, and Jessie Currie, assistant secretary.

It is estimated that $3,000 per week is paid to mechanics and laborers by the various carriage and wagon concerns in Memphis. All of the factories in this line of manufactures in this city are in a prosperous condition, and every indication points to the expansion of the business.

FLOUR AND GRIST-MILLS.

There are only three flour and grist-mills in Memphis, and last year (1887) they produced 200,000 barrels of flour and meal. The Eagle Mill, erected in 1882 by G. W. Cowan on the corner of Vance and Tennessee streets, was destroyed by fire in the latter part of 1887. For two years preceding it had

been owned and operated by the Eagle Milling Company, composed of T. B. Sims, Samuel H. Phillips, W. G. Cannon, John H. Poston, George Arnold and Henry Solari.

The Memphis Mill Company was organised in June, 1886, and has since continued the manufacture of flour for the home market on the corner of Lauderdale and Broadway. The officers of the company are T. B. Trezevant, president; L. H. Lanier, vice president; W. T. Cartwright, secretary and treasurer. The product of this mill during 1887 was 100,000 barrels of flour valued at $500,000.

The other mills are the B. H. and H. T. Hayden grist-mill, 124 to 132 Poplar street, and the Cannon and Yates mill, 196 Washington street. The combined product of the two latter mills for 1887 is estimated at $250,000 which makes the value of the entire milling production $750,000.

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.

The foundry interest of Memphis is represented by three institutions which employ a combined capital of three quarters of a million dollars. Their annual output sums up to over one million dollars, and employment is furnished to over 500 men. The following brief mention of each will give an idea of the foundry business of the city.

John E. Randle can almost be regarded as the pioneer in this branch of industry in Memphis, on any extended scale. In 1865 associating with himself James W. Heath and John Hightower they established the Chickasaw Iron Works on the same site still occupied at the corner of Second and Winchester streets. Mr. Hightower died in 1870, and Mr. Heath in 1878, since which Mr. Randle has conducted the works alone, although the old firm name of John E. Randle & Co. has been retained. A general foundry business is conducted, although the specialties of the works are the manufacture of cotton presses and architectural iron work. From 80 to 125 men are employed, to whom are paid, in wages, nearly $60,000 per annum. The total business done will approximate $200,000 per year, and the raw material used during that time amounts in value to $65,000.

The Livermore Foundry and Machine Company was organised in 1881 with a capital of $60,000. This plant is located on Adams street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and covers an area of 157 by 260 feet The line of operation consists of the manufacture of all kinds of iron house fronts, railway supplies, including brass and copper, plantation machinery, boilers, water-pipes, and everything in brass, steel, iron and copper foundry work. The consumption of Tennessee and Alabama iron averages eight tons per day, and one half a ton of brass is also consumed. The products find liberal sale in all the country for 250 miles from the city, but shipments are also made to Texas in the Southwest, the Carolinas in the East, and the Ohio valley in the North.

John D. Milburn

The number of workmen employed varies from 100 to 130, with a weekly pay roll of $1,500 to $1,800, and the sales aggregate $350,000 per annum. The officers of the company are A. S. Livermore, president; H. A. Tatum, secretary and treasurer.

The Milburn Gin and Machine Company was organised in 1883. The plant of this company occupies five acres of ground on Broadway and Fifth streets, which, with the building thereon, represents an outlay of $450,000. The works are among the largest and best equipped of their kind in America. Three hundred and fifty men are employed, and the production includes hydraulic steam cotton presses, cotton gins, engines, boilers, castings, architectural work, wood split pulleys, which are shipped to all points south, west as far Nebraska, and east to Pennsylvania. The material consumed costs $250,000 per annum, of which more than one-half is for iron from Tennessee and Alabama, while 1,500,000 feet of lumber are used. This company has about $1,000,000 employed in this business; wages amounting to over $175,000, are paid out annually, and the total business for 1887 amounted to nearly $700,000. The officers of the company are John D. Milburn, president; James Lee, jr., vice-president; T. H. Milburn, treasurer; and C. W. Edmunds, secretary.

The Memphis Metal and Wood Manufacturing Company was organised in 1883 with a capital of $25,000. In the manufacture of all kinds of galvanised roofing, cornices and architectural work, thirty-five men are employed. These goods are shipped to Illinois, Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas and all Southern States. The value of the annual production of the works amounts to $60,000. The incorporators of the company were H. C. Warriner, N. M. Jones, James Lee, jr., R. C. Graves and Thomas L. Risk, the latter of whom is president of the company.

J. T. Long & Co., are also manufacturers of galvanised iron cornices and architectural work, and employ twenty men.

STOVE AND TINWARE INDUSTRY.

The introduction of this branch of manufacture is of comparative recent origin in Memphis, but with the nearness of iron mines and its railroad facilities it would seem a most favorable location for such enterprises. The Buff City Stove Works, the only concern of its kind in the city, was organised in 1884 with a capital of $75,000, and in the same year its plant on the corner of Florida Avenue and Georgia street was erected. The present output of the works is between seventy-five and one hundred and ten stoves per day. Over one hundred men are employed and the articles manufactured are sold throughout this and adjoining States. The capacity of the works has been recently enlarged by the erection of new buildings, and encouraged with the success already attained the managers propose to largely extend the business.

Henry Wetter, who has recently died, was president of the company from the beginning of the enterprise, and to his business generalship much of the success attained can be ascribed. The other officers of the company are W. F. Taylor, vice-president; L. Tiff Risk, secretary, and George Schmalzried, treasurer.

A few years ago H. Wetter & Co., composed of Henry Wetter and George Schmalzried, commenced the manufacture of tinware, and under their management the enterprise has grown to be the largest concern of its kind in the Southern States. The works are located on Union street between Main and Second. This business has recently been incorporated under the name of the H. Wetter Manufacturing Company, composed entirely of stockholders in the Bluff City Stove Works. These two companies employ from 150 to 175 hands, to whom are paid in wages about $60,000 per annum. The capital employed in these two enterprises is fully $175,000, and the raw material used in 1887 approximates in value $80,000.

MANUFACTURE OF BRICK.

It is only within recent years that the manufacture of bricks has assumed any magnitude in Memphis. At an early date the excellent clay which abounds in these regions began to be utilised in brick making, and for many years the industry was conducted on a limited scale, but since the primitive mud-mill drawn by horses has given place to steam power, the business has become an important element among the industrial pursuits of Memphis. There are now eight concerns engaged in brick manufacturing here, in which over a quarter of a million dollars is invested. These factories together employ about 350 hands, and last year manufactured over 30,000,000 bricks. In 1878 only 300,000 bricks were made, and in comparison with that year the production for 1887 thus shows an increase of 1000 per cent. The Memphis manufacturers, outside of the line of common brick, make several grades of fine brick which command a high price in the market, and besides furnishing home builders, ship considerable quantities to the interior towns of this State, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama.

The most extensive brick factory is that of the Memphis Manufacturing and Brick Company, organised in 1883, with a capital of $50,000, and which now produces two-thirds of all the brick made in Memphis, and employs 125 hands. The yards are located on Fourth, northeast corner of Georgia street, Fort Pickering and Second streets, opposite the water works in Chelsea. The officers of the company are: L. B. Suggs, president; R. A. Speed, secretary and treasurer, and Harry McCue, superintendent.

The other principal firms engaged in this industry are: The Bluff City Brick Manufacturing Company, W. N. Brown, president; M. C. Pearce, vice-president; M. L. Bacon, secretary and treasurer; W. A. Sneed, superintend-

ent; the Newport and Stevens Brick Manufacturing Company. Comparatively small yards are conducted by Michael Burke, Fred. Jones, J. M. Edwards and others.

During the last year extensive improvements have been made to several of the yards which will greatly add to their capacity.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

Seventeen bakeries, three of them run by steam, are located in Memphis, representing a combined capital of $200,000, and give employment to 200 workmen. The value of the product of these bakeries for 1878, including bread, crackers and confectionery, was about $225,000, while for 1887 it is estimated at $625,000.

The Peters Company is the most extensive concern engaged in this line of manufacture. This establishment manufactures many kinds of crackers, a large assortment of candy and numerous kinds of cakes, sixty-five barrels of flour being consumed daily, and employs fifty persons. Their productions are shipped to various towns in this State, Kentucky, Mississippi, Georgia, Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas. T. J. Latham is president of the company, and I. F. Peters secretary and manager.

The other principal firms in this branch of business are Oliver, Finnie & Co., Sawrie, Rozier & Co., Floyd & Co., J. T. Frost & Co., J. J. Heinrich & Co., and Joseph Specht & Son.

CLOTHING.

The increase in the value of clothing manufactures in Memphis during 1887 over the preceding years was about twenty-five per cent. In 1878 the value of the entire product was about $150,000, while for 1887 it was fully $500,000, showing a very creditable growth in this industry. The Memphis manufacturers are rapidly developing a heavy trade in Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and other territory, and it is believed that the manufacture of clothing will soon become an important element in the industrial pursuits of the city. Among the many firms in this branch are D. A. Sahlein & Co., Jack, Anderson & Co., J. A. Austin & Co., Morris Bros., I. Fiedel & Bro., and Goldbaum & Co.

ICE MANUFACTURERS.

The manufacture of ice is comparatively a new industry but has been successfully carried on by the Bohlen, Huse Machine and Lake Ice Company for five years. This company is the oldest ice firm in the city. In 1850 William and P. R. Bohlen and V. F. Wilson formed a copartnership for the purpose of storing ice on the Illinois River in winter, and bringing it into this city and selling it in summer. The business was continued with only partial interruption

during the war, till the death of Mr. Wilson, in 1865, after which the firm of Bohlen, Huse & Co., was formed, consisting of the Messrs. Bohlen and R. C. Graves of Memphis, and Huse, Loomis & Co., of St. Louis. This firm continued until 1883 when the Bohlen, Huse Machine and Lake Ice Company was incorporated, since which time the business has been conducted under the following officers: James Lee, jr., president; P. R. Bohlen, vice-president, and R. C. Graves, superintendent and treasurer; the chief management being vested in the last named officer.

A fifteen-ton ice machine was built on the organisation of the company in 1883, but the increase of business necessitated a large addition of facilities for producing ice, and two machines, each with a daily capacity of thirty tons, are in process of construction. When these are completed seventy-five tons per day can be manufactured.

The People's Ice Company was incorporated in 1886, with J. N. Falls, president, and S. R. Cruse, secretary and treasurer. The company purchased the ice factory of the Valley Oil Mill, at the corner of Tennessee and Linden streets. The daily capacity of this factory is fifteen tons of ice, which is made wholly from distilled water.

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT MANUFACTURERS.

There is only one gas manufacturing concern in the city and that is the Memphis Gas Light Company which was chartered by an act of the Legislature in 1851. The authorised capital under the original charter was $100,000. By successive amendments to the charter this was increased to $300,000 in 1858; $900,000 in 1866, and $1,000,000 in 1869. The works of the company are located on north Front street, near the bayou, and have a capacity of 200,000 cubic feet of gas per day. The directors are: N. M. Jones, president; Enoch Ensley, Samuel Pritchett, W. S. Bruce, Henry Craft, William A. Williamson and Napoleon Hill; Joseph Craig is the secretary, and James Rounds, superintendent.

The Brush Electric Light and Power Company was organised in 1883 with H. A. Hamilton, president; S. T. Carnes, vice-president, and George Woodruff, secretary. A one hundred and fifty horse power engine was first used in the works, which are near the corner of Promenade and Jefferson streets, but within the last year another of the same power has been added. Between two hundred and fifty and three hundred arc and incandescent lights are supplied by this company. The present officers are: S. T. Carnes, president; John L. Kerr, secretary; T. H. Milburn, treasurer; J. D. Milburn, D. T. Porter, J. R. Goodwin, S. H. Brooks, L. Hanauer, W. W. Schoolfield, C. W. Heiskell.

The Memphis Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company was incorporated in May, 1886, with a capital stock of $25,000. In the same year it established

in the rear of 381 Main street, a plant with a capacity of one hundred and sixty-five arc lights, of which one hundred are now in use in the city. The officers of the company are: M. Burke, president; E. B. McHenry, secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.

The first wadding and batting factory in the South was established in this city by the Speer's Wadding Company in 1886. This concern was among the first to utilise the supposed worthless cotton material known as moates, ten bales of which are now daily consumed by this company in the manufacture of wadding, batting and mattresses. About forty persons are employed, and their productions find a ready market in the Northern and Western States. The directors of the company are: N. W. Speers, jr., W. I. Cole, J. A. Omberg, H. J. Flynn, and John E. Randle. Officers: N. W. Speers, jr., president and manager; C. W. Watts, secretary.

Memphis has made but little progress in the brewing business. At present it has but one institution of this character, the Tennessee Brewing Company, which was organised with a capital of $100,000 in 1885. The plant is located at the corner of Butler and Tennessee streets. Fifteen men are employed, and from 25,000 to 30,000 barrels of beer are annually manufactured. The officers of the company are: J. W. Schoor, president; P. Saussenthaler, vice-president; Casper Koehler, secretary and treasurer.

The saddlery and harness industry in Memphis has been more than doubled in its proportions during the past year. The first concern of this character started here was the Memphis Saddlery Company which was organised in May, 1886, with a capital of $25,000, and now employs twenty-five men. The officers of the company are: S. Suss, president, and E. F. Meyer, secretary and treasurer. The success of this venture was such that in 1887 James C. Bell with A. W. Johnson and James Graham organised the Chickasaw Saddlery Company, of which Mr. Graham is president, Mr. Bell vice-president, and Mr. Johnson treasurer. The value of the product of both concerns for 1887 was $100,000.

The manufactures enumerated in the foregoing pages comprise the leading branches of the mechanical arts, but there are scores of smaller establishments representing many lines of manufacturing, each employing from five to ten and fifteen persons, the aggregate value of the productions of which form a considerable sum. Among such concerns may be mentioned: Upholstering, furniture making, blacksmithing, book binding, and blank book making, cotton ties, marble and stone cutting, tobacco and cigar factories, meat packing, soap making, and numerous other industrial enterprises common to all large cities. It is estimated that the number of men thus employed will aggregate a total of nearly twenty-five hundred, representing a class of employees, who, as a rule, are better paid than the ordinary laborer in larger concerns. The importance

of these small industries should not be lost sight of in estimating the value of the manufacturing interest of any city. They serve not only to diversify the employment of skilled labor, and thus secure surer returns to those interested, but they also educate artisans in different pursuits, and by this means tend to make widespread distress among the working classes an impossibility. The growth of the manufacturing interest of Memphis has at no time been phenomenal, but during the last ten years there has been a steady and healthy increase, such as has kept pace with its commercial expansion. When we consider the city's natural advantages of location, climate, and soil, in connection with its network of railroads and extensive river navigation, it is not too much to say that in the future Memphis is destined to be the manufacturing as well as the commercial metropolis of the Southwest. In view of the obstacles overcome, and the progress made in the last ten years, such a prediction seems neither extravagant nor improbable.

CHAPTER X.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF MEMPHIS.

Banks — Insurance Companies — Building and Loan Associations.

THERE existed but little necessity for a circulating medium in Memphis prior to 1825; trade was almost wholly carried on by barter; the peltries, produce etc., received by the traders here for their goods were exchanged for fresh supplies. The little money in use consisted of Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia currency. To convert this into United States bank bills, then the standard, required a discount of twenty-five to thirty per cent. Each merchant was his own banker and when he went east with southern currency he disposed of it as best he could. In the absence of small change, the people resorted to "cut money," that is, a dollar bill for instance, would be cut into four equal parts and each passed for twenty-five cents. These were sometimes cut again to make "bits," as they were called, twelve and a half cents. A half bit was called a "picayune" and was equal to six and a quarter cents. But the increase in population and trade which followed the opening of a stage road from Nashville to Memphis in 1829, brought into circulation a large amount of currency of the southern banks, and necessitated a change in transacting business. In 1834 the population of Memphis had grown to 1,400 souls, and to supply the needs which the commerce of the place created, a bank was established under a charter granted by the State. A few years later another bank was organised, and from that time to the present the banking facilities of the city have kept pace with the demands of its business and commercial growth.

Memphis had hardly reached a point to be much affected by the wild speculative fever of 1836, which swept over the entire country, and was followed in 1837 by almost universal bankruptcy. Following recovery from this financial crash was inaugurated an era of prosperity for Memphis on such solid basis that the panic of 1857 was but slightly felt This prosperity was continued until the commencement of the war, during the period of which the banking institutions of the city shared the same misfortunes as fell to the lot of every commercial interest.

The close of the war marks a new era in the history of the banks of Memphis. Since 1865 all now in existence have been organised, and their history forms the brightest and most creditable page in the financial annals of the Bluff City. With the single exception in the financial crisis of 1873, none of the banks now in existence have ever wavered even in the most troublous times, and the concern referred to was soon honorably brought out of its temporary embarrassment and placed on a footing equal to any.

The banking interest of Memphis at the present time is in a condition eminently satisfactory to the business public of the city, giving ample facilities for the financial requirements of the community and inspiring confidence in its stability. The financial year closing August 31, 1887, was an exceedingly successful one, so far as Memphis was concerned; an immense volume of business was transacted and increased banking facilities were developed. The Bank of Commerce and German Bank each increased its capital stock to $600,000; the Memphis National Bank was organised with a capital of $500,000, and the Memphis Fire and General Insurance Company started in banking business with a paid up capital of $250,000.

Memphis has now twelve banks, and following is a statement showing capital, surplus and deposit of each bank for the fiscal year closing December 3, 1887:

NAME OF BANK.	Capital.	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.
State National Bank	$ 250,000 00	$ 100,000 00	$1,033,554 10
First National Bank	150,000 00	50,828 93	753,317 47
Bank of Commerce	600,000 00	101,457 44	1,032,977 00
Mercantile Bank	200,000 00	46,666 00	610,353 07
Union and Planters' Bank	600,000 00	133,241 00	1,233,436 47
The German Bank	600,000 00	93,303 36	1,156,065 48
Manhattan Savings Bank	30,000 00	50,000 00	277,508 39
Security Bank	30,000 00	20,373 82	190,207 37
Mechanics' Savings Bank	160,000 00	12,000 00	75,000 00
Memphis National Bank	500,000 00	95,856 80	432,311 63
Banking House Memphis City Fire & Gen'l Ins. Co.*	250,000 00	.....	.....
State Savings Bank†	50,000 00	.....	.....
Total	3,360,000 00	704,427 33	6,816,731 98
Previous year	1,800,000 00	648,309 02	6,319,477 39
Increase	1,560,000 00	56,118 53	497,254 59

* Commenced banking business August 15, 1887.
† Organised and began operations on October 1, 1887.

Probably no better index to the real financial condition of a city can be furnished than the bank clearing reports. For this purpose we give the following table showing the bank clearings and balances for the following years:

YEAR.	Clearings.	Balances.	Aggregate Clearings and Balances.
1882	$ 45,806,139 97	$ 9,527,913 71	$ 55,334,053 68
1883	56,563,961 85	11,315,812 89	67,879,774 74
1884	60,040,362 76	11,872,930 09	71,913,290 85
1885	67,703,940 17	16,276,136 94	83,980,077 11
1886	82,642,192 90	21,630,585 84	104,272,778 74
1887	101,177,577 14	24,491,162 67	125,668,539 81

It will be seen that the above reports exhibit a most gratifiying yearly increase and show that the financial condition of Memphis was never better than at present. We will here leave the general discussion of monetary affairs in Memphis and in the following pages aim to give a brief sketch of all the banking institutions which have existed in the city.

The first bank organised in Memphis was the *Farmers' and Merchants'*, in the year 1834, with Robert Lawrence (of the firm of Lawrence & Davis) as its first president. He was an active merchant and a man of strict integrity, and the prominent position in which he was thus placed attested the high regard in which he was held. He died a few years after the bank was started, and was succeeded by Seth Wheatley, a prominent lawyer and one of the leading business men of his day. Charles Lofland was the first and only cashier of this bank under its old régime, and during his administration it was a sound specie paying institution. He had the implicit confidence of the business men in Memphis and other places with which he had business relations.

In 1845 the officers of the bank were, Seth Wheatley, president; Charles Lofland, cashier; John W. Haynie, Miles Owen, Cesario Bias, George W. Smith, Frazer Titus, Jacob N. Moon, A. B. Taylor, Samuel Mosby, Joseph Lenow, and Joel L. Jones, of Somerville, directors.

The first banking house of this institution was located in the two story brick structure on the northeast corner of Main and Winchester streets. The old building still remains there, with the large figures 303 painted on its south wall. A recent coat of paint has, however, almost obliterated the figures. Following the course of trade southward this bank erected, about 1841, the large building with columns in front, on the southeast corner of Main and Exchange streets (still standing). The architect was a Mr. Quigley, and his specifications required that the brick walls should be laid in Flemish bond, or alternate layers of headers and stretchers. This is perhaps the only brick building in the city that was built on this plan. The usual method is in English bond, of six stretchers to one header. About 1847 the bank erected another building on Jefferson street, northeast corner of Front alley, opposite the entrance to the Commercial Hotel, which was then the principal hostelry in the city.

In 1847 a change took place in the management of the bank, and new officers were chosen. The result of this change of policy was discord and litigation among those claiming control of the bank, and in 1848 its affairs were

placed in the hands of a receiver. The failure of the bank was not sufficiently sudden to create much disturbance in business circles.

The Branch of the Union Bank first commenced business here in 1839, and occupied the old brick building which still stands at the northeast corner of what was then Exchange Square, now the northwest corner of Exchange street and Front alley. It remained there till the business of the city moved southward, when about 1842–43 it was removed to the northwest corner of Madison street and Front or Bank alley in a two story building that had then recently been erected. One or two years later the bank erected and used the building on the opposite corner of the alley (now occupied by the First National Bank). In 1846 its officers were John Pope, president; H. C. Walker, cashier; F. W. Smith, teller; James T. Leath, W. F. Allen, W. W. Hart, J. D. Williams, Jesse M. Tate, D. H. Townsend, D. S. Boswell, W. B. Waldran and Sterling Fowlkes, directors. In 1855–56 Samuel Mosby was president and F. W. Smith, cashier. They continued in office until the removal of the books and assets south, just before the Federal occupation of the city in June, 1862. After the close of the war these were returned and the affairs of the bank were closed up to the satisfaction of all interested.

The Branch of the Planters' Bank was established in Memphis in 1842, and occupied the building still standing, next south of the Cochran block, on the east side of Main and north side of Washington streets. A few years afterward it erected the bank building which stood on the southwest corner of Main and Jefferson streets, fronting on the latter, which was then a more important business street than Main. It must be remembered that all the business of the city was then transacted on Front Row, except a few small stores on cross streets, between that and Main street. In those days there were no street numbers. Its old bank building was demolished a few years after the war, and the present Goyer block was erected on its site.

In 1846 the officers were John W. Goff, president; James Penn, cashier; Thomas W. Wilkinson, John J. Potts, R. L. Kay, Leroy Pope, R. A. Parker, John Saffarans, W. K. Poston, R. C. Brinkley, E. F. Watkins, directors. In 1856 E. McDavitt was president; James Penn, cashier; D. A. Shepherd, teller. In 1859–60 E. McDavitt was president; James Penn, cashier; D. A. Shepherd, teller; E. McDavitt, J. M. Hill, F. Lane, A. J. White, John H. Speed, Carrington. Mason, A. Wright, John Trigg, Samuel Tate, W. M. Farrington, R. A. Parker, and Charles Potter, directors. The books and assets of this bank, like those of the Union, were taken south in May, 1862. They were returned and the business of the bank was closed up after the war in a satisfactory manner.

The Mechanics' Bank was incorporated in 1853 with a capital stock of $300,000 and located on Adams street, between Main and Second. Its first officers were E. W. M. King, president; H. R. Pugh, cashier; S. B. Curtis, B. Wright, Thomas W. Giles and S. Boswell, directors. It transacted business only a short time.

The Southern Bank of Tennessee was instituted on the 1st of September, 1853. Its place of business was on the south side of Madison street, between Main street and Front alley. It was a free bank, and its first officers were W. J. Davie, president, and W. S. McCrea, cashier. In 1856–7–8 W. C. McClure was cashier, and afterward W. H. Moore held the same position.

The Bank of Memphis was also organised on the 1st of September, 1853. Its place of business was on Main street, fourth door north from Madison street. It was a free bank, and its capital was $50,000. Its first officers were R. C. Brinkley, president; W. F. Barry, cashier. In 1856–7–8 John Overton was president, and F. G. Roche, cashier. In 1860–61 the president was M. J. Wicks; W. C. McClure, cashier. It was then located on the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets. This bank, as well as the Southern, was discontinued at the commencement of the war.

The Commercial Bank of Tennessee was instituted March 1, 1854, with its place of business on Madison street, between Front Row and Main street. Its first officers were E. H. Skagge, president, and E. W. Reynolds, cashier. In 1856–7–8 D. B. Turner was president, and W. A. Jones, cashier. In 1860–61 the president was William M. Folwell, and Jesse W. Page, jr., was the cashier. It was then located on the northeast corner of Front and Jefferson streets. It continued business during the war, and in 1855–66 J. W. Page, jr., was president; H. E. Garth, cashier. In 1868–69 James A. Omberg, receiver, closed up its affairs.

The River Bank was organised after the Commercial Bank, but did business only a short time when it went into liquidation. Its officers were D. N. Kennedy, president, and W. S. McCrea, cashier.

The above mentioned banks, termed free banks, secured the redemption of their notes by depositing with the State comptroller, as required by law, bonds of the United States, or bonds issued or endorsed by the State of Tennessee, to the amount of their issues, dollar for dollar, and their notes bore the signature of the comptroller.

The Citizens' Bank of Nashville and Memphis was chartered on the 1st of December, 1853, with a capital of $200,000. Its place of business was on the northeast corner of Madison street and Front or Bank alley. The officers were Samuel P. Walker, president; W. A. Jones, cashier. In 1855–56 John A. Sannoner was the cashier. In January, 1858, D. B. Turner obtained the interest of Samuel P. Walker in the bank, and became its president, with W. A. Jones, cashier. Sometime in June, or the early party of July following, a run was made on the bank which resulted in its suspension.

The Bank of West Tennessee, first located on Front Row, between Madison and Court streets, was organised March 26, 1855. In 1856–57 its officers were W. O. Lofland, president; E. W. Smith, cashier. In 1859–60 James M. Williamson was president, and John A. Sannoner, cashier. The directors

were James M. Williamson, P. C. Bethell, Ralph Wormley, and T. A. Nelson. It was then located on the southeast corner of Main street and South Court. Business was suspended during the Federal occupation of the city, but resumed after the war and continued till 1868, when its affairs were settled by a receiver.

The Gayoso Savings Institution, located at No. 19 Madison street, was organised in 1856, with a paid up capital of $50,000, subsequently increased to $100,000, and a perpetual charter. It paid six per cent. interest on deposits during the first year of its existence. The first officers were A. M. Foute, president; E. M. Avery, cashier; J. M. White, C. J. Selden, John Wimbish, A. M. Foute, and E. M. Avery, directors. Business was continued during the war, but after the close of hostilities it became involved in difficulties which resulted in a run on it, and in February, 1870, its doors were closed. This failure caused considerable loss among depositors.

The Branch of the Bank of Tennessee was established in Memphis about 1858, with Joseph Lenow, president, and N. S. Lawrence, cashier. It occupies the same building previously used by the Citizens' Bank, on Madison street. Business was continued until May, 1862, when its assets and books were carried to Georgia, but returned soon after the war closed. We are unable to ascertain the exact year when this bank ceased to do business.

The Jackson Insurance Company, located at No. 12 Madison street, was organised June 29, 1858, with an authorised capital of $250,000, and with banking privileges. The officers in 1859 were I. B. Kirtland, president; James Armour, secretary; and Thomas E. Palmer, treasurer. In 1860 Joseph M. Meyers became treasurer. This banking-house continued business during the war and after its close until about 1872.

The Memphis Life and General Insurance Company was incorporated March 2, 1854, and became a banking institution May 1, 1857, with a capital of $100,000. Its location was on the northeast corner of Front Row and Madison street. In 1860 the officers were C. W. Cherry, president; David B. Molloy, secretary; D. B. Molloy, John Harbert, Ferdinand Molloy, Henry D. Buckley, T. R. Farnsworth, and C. H. Haile, directors. It was closed during the Federal occupation of the city, but was reopened after the war and continued business until 1870. Its last officers were D. B. Molloy, president, and E. B. Molloy, secretary and treasurer.

The Tennessee National Bank was organised soon after the war, and occupied the old Planters' Bank Building that stood on the southwest corner of Main and Jefferson streets. Its first officers were George R. Rutter, president; J. B. Hutchinson, vice-president; W. A. Hill, cashier; Charles Kortrecht, McAllister Pearce, W. C. Byrd, Peter E. Bland, J. H. Choate, F. L. Warner, and L. M. Wolcott, directors. This bank was a State depository under the Governor Brownlow administration, and became the custodian of a large por-

tion of the State school fund. After two or three years, difficulties occurred which resulted in the suspension of the bank, and W. A. Hill was appointed receiver and wound up its affairs.

The Merchants' National Bank was chartered July 8, 1865. Its first officers were W. H. Cherry, president; A. T. Lacey, vice-president; R. C. Daniel, cashier; W. H. Cherry, A. T. Lacey, James E. Merriman, John L. Taylor, R. C. Daniel, H. A. Partee, R. Hough, and J. H. Waggener, directors. It was located at No. 8 Jefferson street, where it continued business several years, and in 1873 removed to the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets. Its successive presidents were A. Woodruff and R. C. Daniel; cashiers, H. A. Partee and John J. Freeman. Its business was closed up in 1873, and was succeeded by the State National Bank.

The Franklin Insurance and Trust Company was organised about the time the war closed, and continued business for two or three years on the northeast corner of Front and Jefferson streets. Its officers were S. D. McClure, president, and John Ainslee, secretary.

The Home Insurance and Trust Company was organised as a banking institution a short time after the war. Its officers were R. P. Bolling, president, and T. T. Green, vice-president. It continued business some two or three years at No. 11 Madison street.

The De Soto Savings Institution was incorporated in 1859, and in 1865–66 was located at the northeast corner of Front and Madison streets. The officers were James Elder, president; T. R. Farnsworth, cashier. It was afterward moved to No. 20 Madison street and its name changed to the De Soto Bank; capital, $75,000, with the same officers, and W. H. Wood added as vice-president. In 1870 its capital was increased to $235,000. In 1874 S. H. Dunscomb became vice-president and in the same year it was consolidated with the Bank of Commerce.

The Citizens' Union Bank had its place of business in the old Planters' Bank building, on the southwest corner of Jefferson and Main streets, in 1868–69–70. Its officers were John Donovan, president; H. E. Goodlett, cashier; Coleman Boyd, J. J. Powers, John Donovan, W. R. Chandler and E. W. Wickersham, directors. It was discontinued in 1870.

The People's Bank of Tennessee was organised about the same time as the Citizens' Union Bank and flourished in 1867–68–69, and during the latter year its affairs were satisfactorily closed and settled. Its officers were F. W. Smith, president; D. A. Shepherd, cashier.

The Memphis Bank commenced business in 1868 under the charter of the old Memphis Insurance Company, which was granted in 1844. In 1869 J. J. Murphy was president, and F. M. Cash, secretary; the latter being succeeded in 1870 by H. H. Hunn. Its place of business was the northwest corner of Main and Madison streets. After four years' existence it ceased business.

The Memphis City Savings Institution was located on Jefferson street in 1868–69. Its officers were S. H. Tobey, president, and E. C. Kirk, cashier. In 1870 its name was changed to the City Bank, and continued business until 1872, when it closed and satisfactorily settled its affairs.

The Emmet Savings Institution was located at No. 6 Madison street in 1868–69–70. In 1871 or 1872 its name was changed to the Emmet Bank. Thomas Fisher was the first president, and John Loague, cashier. It continued in business till about 1878–79, after which its name does not appear on the list of Memphis Banks.

The Memphis Savings Bank was located, in 1868–69, at No. 291 Main street. Its capital was $60,000. W. R. Cunningham was its president, and W. C. McClure, cashier. It closed up its affairs and ceased business in 1872.

The Freedmen Saving and Trust Company was a branch of the national institution of that name, and was established in Memphis about 1866 or 1867, and located at No. 48 Beale street. A. M. Sperry was its cashier. Its business was mainly, if not wholly, among and with the colored population, who were solicited to lay up their savings in its coffers. It continued business till about 1874, when it closed up rather suddenly, much to the disadvantage of its depositors.

The Memphis German Savings Institution was organised in 1867, with a capital of $230,000. It did business first at No. 16 Adams street and afterwards on Madison street. It continued business about two years, with D. Pante as president, and F. L. Warner, cashier.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank was organised in 1874, with C. C. Graham, president, and J. A. Hayes, cashier. In 1877–78–79 M. D. Johnson was president, and J. C. Griffing, cashier. It ceased business about 1880.

BANKS NOW IN BUSINESS.

The First National Bank was incorporated in April, 1864, with a capital of $100,000. The first officers were F. S. Davis, president; C. P. Norris, cashier; L. Howes, S. B. Beaumont, N. D. Menken, William A. Gwyn, and Robert McGregor, directors. Mr. Davis was succeeded as president in 1882 by N. M. Jones. The location of the bank is No. 14 Madison street. Since it commenced business it has declared dividends to the amount of $556,000, and its deposits up to 1872 averaged more than $1,000,000. The present deposits are over $750,000; its surplus and undivided profits, over $50,000; capital, $150,000. The present officers and directors are N. M. Jones, president; James Lee, jr., vice-president; C. W. Schulte, cashier; W. A. Gage, N. Fontaine, C. L. Byrd, S. H. Brooks, Holmes Cummins, George Arnold, J. M. Phillips, Robert McLean, Henry Luehrmann, and John M. Peters, directors.

In 1865 *The German National Bank* was incorporated with a capital of $175,000, and in 1880 the Fourth National Bank was consolidated with it.

The bank was reorganised at the expiration of its national charter in 1885, when its name was changed to the *German Bank of Memphis*, and its capital increased to $250,000. During 1887 its capital was increased to $600,000. Its surplus profits are $75,000, while its present deposits amount to $1,162,000. The first officers were John Ainslie, president; Martin Griffin, cashier. The succcssive presidents since Mr. Ainslie, have been Louis Hanauer, E. M. Apperson, Horace E. Garth, Thomas H. Milburn, and John W. Cochran. The present officers and directors are John W. Cochran, president; Louis Hanauer, vice-president; Edward Goldsmith, cashier; J. T. Pettit, J. T. Frost, J. J. Jenny, Jo. W. Allison, Sol. Coleman, D. P. Hadden, Jacob Weller, R. C. Graves, R. H. Vance, W. N. Brown, H. Morris, J. S. Robisson, George Arnold, M. Wittenborg, James Lee, jr., and Andrew Reukert.

The Union and Planters' Bank was organised and commenced business September 1, 1869. The first officers were William M. Farrington, president; William A. Williamson, vice-president; S. P. Read, cashier; J. J. Rawlings, C. B. Church, John Johnson, C. W. Goyer, W. B. Greenlaw, W. B. Galbreath, Napoleon Hill, A. Vaccaro, Joseph Bruce, Z. N. Estes, M. L. Meacham, James A. Rogers, and Nathan Adams, directors. This bank has a paid up capital of $600,000; $133,241.28 undivided profits, and deposits to the amount of $1,233,000. Its place of business is No. 11 Madison street. The present officers are Napoleon Hill, president; William A. Williamson, vice-president; S. P. Read, cashier; A. Vaccaro, Joseph Bruce, R. Dudley Frayser, John R. Pepper, Enoch Ensley, Benjamin Babb, Isaac N. Snowden, and James H. McDavitt, directors.

The State National Bank was organised August 27, 1873, with the following officers: R. C. Daniel, president; I. B. Kirtland, vice-president; John J. Freeman, cashier; T. A. Nelson, J. J. Busby, H. T. Lemmon, H. Cloth, A. J. White, Hugh Stewart, John P. Hoffman, B. Lowenstein, and N. Malatesta, directors. The capital of the bank is $250,000; surplus, $105,000; deposits, $1,033,554.10. Its present bank building is on the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets. The present officers are W. D. Bethell, president; A. D. Gwynne, vice-president; M. S. Buckingham, cashier; W. J. Chase, R. H. Vance, H. T. Lemmon, T. J. Latham, W. M. Sneed, Colton Greene, John K. Speed, R. L. Coffin, Z. N. Estes, A. B. Treadwell, E. L. McGowan, John T. Willins, J. W. Fulmer, J. W. Falls, F. M. Norfleet, Alston Boyd, and J. F. Graham, directors.

The Fourth National Bank was organised in 1874, with a capital of $132,000, and commenced business at No. 291 Main street, with the following officers: T. H. Milburn, president; W. C. McClure, cashier. It was consolidated with the German National Bank in 1880.

The Bank of Commerce was established in 1873, at its present location, No. 12 Madison street, with a capital of $200,000, since increased to $600,000.

Its present surplus and profits are over $100,000, and its deposits average nearly $1,200,000. The first directors were E. McDavitt, J. T. Fargason, H. E. Jackson, O. H. P. Piper, Thomas H. Allen, Nathan Adams, and Eugene Magevney. The presidents have been E. McDavitt, J. T. Fargason, and S. H. Dunscomb; cashiers, R. A. Parker and J. A. Omberg. The present board of directors consists of S. H. Dunscomb, president; John Overton, jr., vice-president; J. A. Omberg, cashier; Thomas H. Allen, J. S. Day, J. T. Fargason, O. H. P. Piper, T. B. Trezevant, J. A. Taylor, M. Gavin, S. Mansfield, Joseph Sugarman, R. L. Cochran, A. B. Goodbar, R. B. Snowden, W. F. Taylor, Henry Wetter, E. Lowenstein, and W. B. Mallory.

The Mechanics' Savings Bank was organised September 1, 1886, and commenced business at No. 7 Madison street, with a capital of $100,000. It is a State depository. Its officers and directors are: M. H. Katzenberger, president; Napoleon Hill, vice-president; J. Katzenberger, cashier; W. H. Carroll, J. H. Biscoe, E. R. Thomas, A. S. Myers, A. Cohn, J. W. Schorr, T. F. Tobin, John A. Denie, H. Henochsberg, Jacob Marks, M. Kremer and William Katzenberger. The net earnings are about $12,000. In January, 1888, it removed to the northwest corner of Main and Madison streets.

The Manhattan Bank was incorporated in September, 1865, with a capital of $20,000, and began business at No. 9 Madison street, but in 1871 removed to No. 17 Madison street. The first officers were: J. Levy, president; L. Levy, vice-president; S. Borg, cashier. The directors for 1874 were: J. Levy, L. Levy, E. Lowenstein, S. Borg, J. Reiser and E. Levy. In 1878 the capital and surplus amounted to $110,000. In 1879 Edward Goldsmith became assistant cashier, and in 1880 cashier, at which time the capital and surplus were $115,000. The officers for 1881 were: L. Levy, president; Edward Goldsmith, cashier; L. Hanauer, L. Leubrie, W. Katzenberger, J. Rice, Jacob Thompson, J. S. Robinson, J. Sugarman, directors. In 1882 its capital and surplus had increased to $155,800, at which time the officers were: William M. Farrington, president; Jacob Thompson, vice-president; Edward Goldsmith, cashier; L. Levy, L. Leubrie, W. Katzenberger, Jacob Thompson, J. S. Robinson, J. Sugarman, H. Gronauer, W. M. Farrington and J. W. Caldwell, directors. In June, 1886, the Manhattan Bank was consolidated with the German Bank, at which time its capital and surplus amounted to $165,000.

The Mercantile Bank, located at No. 39 Madison street, was organised May 21, 1883, with a capital of $200,000, and for the last few years has been a depository of the State of Tennessee. Since the organisation of the bank the officers have been: J. R. Godwin, president; J. M. Goodbar, vice-president; C. H. Raine, cashier. The first directors were, D. T. Porter, J. R. Godwin, J. M. Goodbar, C. B. Bryan, A. W. Newsom, M. Gavin, R. J. Black, Charles Kney, J. M. Smith, F. M. Nelson, W. I. Cole, C. R. Ryan, J. W. Falls, W. N. Wilkerson, W. S. Bruce, M. Friedman, H. A. Montgomery and W. P.

Dunavant. Of these C. R. Ryan and H. A. Montgomery have since died, and D. T. Porter, C. B. Bryan, W. I. Cole, W. S. Bruce and M. Friedman have retired, and T. B. Turley, H. L. Guion, H. E. Coffin, T. B. Sims, F. T. Anderson, J. Armistead and W. H. Kenneday have been elected in their places. The bank has declared nine five per cent. dividends, and has a surplus of $40.000.

The Manhattan Savings Bank was organised in July, 1885, with a capital of $20,000. The officers were: David P. Hadden, president; Edward Goldsmith, vice-president; James Nathan, cashier. Directors: L. Hanauer, M. Gavin, Napoleon Hill, J. G. Handwerker, Thomas Boyle, D. P. Hadden, J. S. Robinson, T. H. Milburn, William Katzenberger and Edward Goldsmith. In December, 1886, the capital was increased to $25,000, and in June, 1887, to $30,000. No change has occurred among the officers and the directors are, L. Hanauer, J. G. Handwerker, D. P. Hadden, Sol. Coleman, Hardwig Peres, John W. Cochran, Thomas Boyle, A. Reukert, M. Gavin, Napoleon Hill, J. S. Robinson, Edward Goldsmith, L. Levy, E. L. Goldbaum, A. C. Terrill, Samuel Mook and C. N. Grosvenor. It has deposits to the amount of $280,000, and $50,000 surplus and profits.

The Security Bank of Memphis was organised February 1, 1886, with its place of business at No. 42 Madison street. It is a safe deposit trust company and savings bank, and is a State depository. The first officers were: C. C. Graham, president; W. N. Wilkerson, vice-president; R. J. Black, cashier. R. Dudley Frayser succeeded Mr. Graham as president, and with this exception no change has occurred among the officers. The first directors were Thomas H. Allen, S. I. McDowell, C. C. Graham, J. R. Godwin, W. N. Wilkerson, John Overton, jr., R. J. Black, R. Dudley Frayser, S. P. Read, W. F. Taylor, William A. Williamson and R. B. Snowden. The present capital is $30,000.; deposits $190,207.37; surplus over $20,000. The present board of directors consists of W. D. Bethell, R. B. Snowden, John Overton, jr., S. F. Andrews, D. Zellner, Thomas Barrett, S. I. McDowell, John R. Pepper, S. P. Read, W. N. Wilkerson, R. Dudley Frayser, W. A. Williamson and R. J. Black.

The Memphis National Bank was organised February 12, 1887, with a capital of $500,000. Its officers are: David T. Porter, president; Hugh M. Neely, vice-president; J. H. Smith, cashier. Directors: W. S. Bruce, W. B. Mallory, W. W. Schoolfield, J. W. Dollard, D. Canale, George S. Ellis, E. Lowenstein, J. W Fulmer, David Botto, J. W. Richardson, Joseph Fader, W. M. Randolph, G. W. Macrae, Otto Schwill, C. B. Bryan, B. M. Stratton, H. Peres, D. O. Andrews, J. M. Phillips, H. E. Coffin and J. H. Smith. This bank has deposits to the amount of $465,000, and has a surplus and profits of over $95,000.

The Banking House of the Memphis Fire and General Insurance Company (see insurance companies), commenced business August 15, 1887, with a capital of $250,000. The first officers and directors were: Napoleon Hill, presi-

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dent; W. N. Wilkerson, vice-president; Henry J. Lynn, cashier; S. Mansfield, W. D. Bethell, H. Furstenheim (deceased), William I. Cole, John Loague, James Reilly and D. E. Myers.

The present officers are: John K. Speed, president; W. A. Wilkerson, vice-president; Henry J. Lynn, cashier. Directors: William I. Cole, John Loague, James Reilly, D. E. Myers, John Deine, C. N. Grosvenor, M. Gavin, Dr. A. G. Sinclair, N. Fontaine and R. E. Semmes. Banking house at No. 19 Madison street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES OF MEMPHIS.

The business of insuring property against destruction by the elements forms one of the most gigantic financial interests in the country, and few cities can present a stronger list of local insurance companies than Memphis. Capital to the amount of $2,000,000 is invested in these local institutions, which is not only employed in the protection of property, but enters largely into the general commerce of the city, and without which the banks would necessarily have to enlarge their facilities.

The first local company organised in Memphis was the *Home Insurance Company* which was incorporated in 1856. In 1864 it was changed to a banking institution under the name of the Home Insurance and Trust Company, but in 1871 it was reorganised as an insurance company, with a capital of $100,000, and Louis Hanauer, John S. Toof, H. Wetter, L. B. Eaton, J. M. Pettigrew, William Whittaker and E. Urquhart as directors. It does a fire and marine insurance business, and since 1871 has declared dividends to the amount of $75,000. The present directors are: E. L. McGowan, John K. Speed, James Yonge, P. McIntyre, Louis Erb, Henry Luehrmann, R. B. Snowden, W. B. Bethell, Napoleon Hill, A. Vaccaro, S. H. Brooks. Officers: E. L. McGowan, president; John K. Speed, vice-president; Bun F. Price, secretary.

The Hernando Insurance Company was organised in 1860, but suspended during the war and did not resume business until the cessation of hostilities. The first officers were, W. B. Ross, president; M. M. Temple, secretary. The first board of directors was composed of W. Ross, Samuel B. Williams, S. H. Dunscomb, A. C. Treadwell and C. De Loach. It is a fire and marine insurance company; has a paid up capital of $150,000, additional assets of $32,000, and since 1874 has paid in dividends, $297,000. The present directors are S. H. Dunscomb, Joseph Bruce, J. H. McDavitt, F. M. Nelson, R. L. Cochran, A. Vaccaro, L. Hanauer, W. B. Mallory, J. R. Pepper, J. T. Willins and N. Fontaine. Officers: S. H. Dunscomb, president; Joseph Bruce, vice-president, and J. S. Dunscomb, secretary.

The Planters' Fire and Marine Insurance Company was chartered in 1867. Of its authorised capital of $150,000, twenty per cent. was paid in, and the balance has been paid from the profits of the business. In addition to this

mode of paying up of its capital, a large amount of dividends has been declared by the company. The directors are D. T. Porter, John Overton, jr., J. C. Mills, S. H. Brooks, Z. N. Estes, R. L. Coffin, J. M. Phillips, Hardwig Peres, J. M. Goodbar. Officers: D. T. Porter, president; John Overton, jr., vice-president; F. B. Hunter, secretary, and D. J. McComb, assistant secretary.

The People's Insurance Company began business in 1867. Its authorised capital was $1,000,000, of which only $200,000 was contributed. The first board of directors consisted of W. B. Greenlaw, James Elder, William M. Farrington, John Overton, jr., N. S. Bruce, C. W. Goyer, Charles Jones. Messrs. Elder, Farrington and Overton are the only survivors of the original board. W. B. Greenlaw was the first president and James Elder, vice-president, and S. P. Read (now cashier of the Union and Planters' Bank) was the first secretary. Although the company had a paid up capital of $200,000, only $60,000 was actually paid in, the balance of $140,000 having been paid by earnings. In addition to this the stockholders have received one hundred and nineteen per cent. in cash dividends. This company closed business December 31, 1887, and at present is winding up its affairs. The last officers were William M. Farrington, president; John H. T. Lemmon, vice-president; directors: John Overton, jr., P. Kallaher, Enoch Ensley, William M. Farrington, John H. T. Lemmon, T. B. Turley and W. S. Bruce.

The Memphis City Fire and General Insurance Company was incorporated in 1870, and began business in May, 1871, with a capital stock of $250,000. Its first officers were B. Bayliss, president; A. Vaccaro, vice president; J. W. Smith, cashier; H. J. Lynn, secretary. The first directors were Jacob Thompson, W. B. Galbreath, J. T. Fargason, Napoleon Hill, W. C. Rutland, R. D. Goodlett, W. N. Joyner, B. Bayliss, A. Vaccaro and J. W. Smith. In 1871 twenty per cent of its capital was paid in, eighty per cent. being secured by stock notes. In 1883 the profits of the company had paid off these notes. A successful insurance business was continued till July 7, 1887, when by a vote of the stockholders, it ceased to do insurance business and became a banking institution under the style of the banking house of the Memphis City Fire and General Insurance Company. The officers and directors at the time of the change were Napoleon Hill, president; W. N. Wilkerson, vice-president; Henry J. Lynn, cashier; S. Mansfield, W. D. Bethell, H. Furstenheim, R. E. Semmes, William I. Cole, John Loagué, James Reilly and D. E. Myers.

In 1871 the *Phœnix Insurance Company* was organised, and in 1881 was reorganised under the present name of the Phœnix Fire and Insurance Company. It has a capital of $150,000, of which twenty per cent. was paid in cash and the balance by earnings. Cash dividends to the amount of $43,500 have been divided among stockholders, while the total dividends since reorganisation amount to $172,380. The first officers and directors were H. M. Neely, president; W. S. Bruce, vice-president; John Johnson, secretary; J. M. Fowlkes, H. B. Howell, W. N. Brown, John K. Speed, C. B. Oliver, L. B.

Suggs and J. S. Day. The present officers and directors are H. M. Neely, president; W. S. Bruce, vice-president; John Johnson, secretary; W. N. Brown, John K Speed, C. B. Oliver, L. B. Suggs, J. S. Day, R. J. Black and W. J. Crawford.

The Bluff City Insurance Company commenced business in 1871 with a capital of $150,000, twenty per cent. of which was paid in; the balance has been paid in profits. The first board of directors consisted of C. S. Fenner, president; D. P. Hadden, H. H. Higbee, J. C. Neely, M. L. Meacham, N. Hill and G. W. Jones. The company has declared dividends to the amount of $174,000, and has a surplus of $7,500. The present directors are: J. C. Neely, president; D. P. Hadden, vice-president; J. F. Frank, H. M. James, W. A. Gage, M. Gavin, J. W. Falls. W. H. Moore has been secretary of the company from the beginning.

The Factors' Mutual Insurance Company was organised in 1881, with a guaranty fund of $130,000, which has since been reduced to $115,000. The first trustees were Noland Fontaine, Colton Greene, J. T. Fargason, Thomas H. Allen, A. C. Treadwell, W. F. Taylor, J. D. Fulmer, E. Lowenstein, J. W. Dillard, J. W. Caldwell, I. N. Snowden, Jacob Jacobs, A. D. Gwynne, C. P. Hunt, John K. Speed, M. L. Meacham, W. B. Mallory, W. T. Bowdre, Z. N. Estes and W. A. Gage. The company has declared dividends of forty per cent. annually on its premium receipts, and has a surplus of $16,000. The present officers are Noland Fontaine, president; W. B. Mallory, vice-president; and James E. Beasley, secretary. The trustees are Noland Fontaine, A. D. Gwynne, W. F. Taylor, Colton Greene, John K. Speed, J. W. Fulmer, Z. N. Estes, J. T. Fargason, Thomas H. Allen, W. A. Gage, W. T. Bowdre, W. B. Mallory, E. Lowenstein, J. W. Dillard, I. N. Snowden, A. B. Treadwell, and Joseph Sugarman.

The Vanderbilt Insurance Company was chartered in 1881, with an authorised capital of $100,000. The first directors were W. N. Brown, H. G. Miller, J. M. Smith, W. H. Berg, J. H. Mathes, J. S. Day, John Overton, jr., R. Dudley Frayser, Thomas H. Chilton, John B. Hill, T. B. Haynes, J. W. Voegeli, and Marcus Jones. The first officers were W. N. Brown, president; J. M. Smith, vice-president; B. Bolling, secretary. The present directors are John Overton, jr., T. H. Chilton, J. W. Voegeli, W. B. Gates, W. N. Brown, F. M. Norfleet, D. W. Fly, R. H. Vance, A. S. Livermore, D. C. McDougall, Dennis Smith, Marcus Jones, and L. Lawhorn. Officers: John Overton, jr., president; T. H. Chilton, vice-president; P. B. Jones, secretary.

The Factors' Fire Insurance Company was incorporated in 1882, with a capital stock of $250,000, which has been reduced to $150,000. The first directors were J. T. Fargason, Thomas H. Allen, A. B. Treadwell, W. F. Taylor, J. W. Fulmer, E. Lowenstein, J. W. Dillard, J. W. Caldwell, I. N. Snowden, Jacob Jacobs, J. N. Falls, Henry L. Guion, A. D. Gwynne, C. P. Hunt, Napoleon Hill, John K. Speed, M. L. Meacham, W. B. Mallory, W. T. Bowdre, Z. N. Estes, W.

A. Gage, Amos Woodruff, and J. D. Montedonico. The officers are Noland Fontaine, president; W. F. Taylor, vice-president; James E. Beasley, secretary. The directors are A. B. Treadwell, J. T. Fargason, Noland Fontaine, A. D. Gwynne, Napoleon Hill, J. W. Fulmer, T. H. Allen, W. A. Gage, W. T. Bowdre, Colton Greene, John K. Speed, Z. N. Estes, J. D. Montedonico, W. B. Mallory, E. Lowenstein, I. N. Snowden, J. N. Falls, W. D. Bethell, W. H. Carroll, R. E. Semmes, and W. F. Taylor.

The Arlington Insurance Company was organised in 1883, with a capital of $100,000, of which twenty-five per cent. has been paid in. The first board of directors consisted of Alston Boyd (president), T. B. Sims (vice-president), J. M. Smith, George Arnold, B. H. Carberry, J. H. Malone, W. H. Berry, W. T. Stone, C. R. Ryan, Otto Schwill, W. P. Dunavant, John Armistead, J. W. Richardson, J. J. Duffy, W. R. Jones. The present directors are T. B. Sims, J. W. Richardson, J. M. Smith, Frank T. Ryan, J. A. Denie, Matt. E. Carter, George Arnold, O. Schwill, R. A. Shields, J. Armistead, W. P. Dunavant, J. M. Hill, L. Lawhorn, A. Reukert, D. Canale. Officers: T. B. Sims, president; J. W. Richardson, vice-president; and W. H. Kennedy, secretary.

The Citizens' Insurance Company was formed in 1886, with a capital of $100,000, of which ten per cent. has been paid in. It is a fire and marine insurance company. The directors are T. B. Sims president, George Arnold vice-president, T. F. Duffin, W. P. Dunavant, W. N. Wilkerson, J. W. Richardson, J. Armistead. The secretary is W. H. Kennedy.

The Germania Insurance Company was chartered January 21, 1887, with an authorised capital of $150,000, of which twenty-five per cent. has been paid in. Board of directors: G. H. Herbers, H. Luehrmann, P. McCadden, C. C. Hein, John Reid, John W. Schorr, Charles Eberhardt, Louis Erb, A. B. Vaccaro, Samuel Slager, C. W. Schulte, Joseph W. Allison, Charles Kney, John T. Frost, Jacob Marks. Officers: C. C. Hein, president: John W. Schorr, vice-president; Theo. Krekel, secretary.

The Memphis Board of Fire Underwriters was organised in 1881. Its object is "the adoption of general rules and regulations for the management of fire insurance business within the taxing district and suburbs, and not beyond ten miles from Court Square." The board is composed of representatives of fire insurance companies doing business in the city of Memphis, and by its action irregularities which might result from an unhealthy rivalry are prevented The officers are Thomas Wellford, president; T. H. Rice, vice-president, and Jer. Sullivan, secretary; James E. Cleary, inspector.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The object of these associations is the accumulation of a fund derivable from monthly contributions, premiums on loans, and interest on investments for the benefit of members, affording them a safe depository for monthly savings and

to facilitate them in the acquisition of homestead or other property. They have all been formed within the last fifteen years, and have been of great benefit to the city, encouraging as they do saving and thrift. Following is a brief account of each association at present existing in Memphis.

The Workingmen's Building and Loan Association commenced operations in March, 1873, with 3,000 shares. Sixteen series of stock have been issued, and loans have been made to the amount of $250,200. The loans now outstanding amount to $53,400, and 1,600 shares are in force. N. W. Speers is president; T. H. Rice, secretary, and S. P. Read, treasurer.

The Memphis Building and Savings Association was founded in June, 1873, with 2,500 shares, of which thirty-six series have been issued. It has made loans to the amount of $400,000, of which $125,000 are now outstanding. The officers are James S. Robinson, president; Samuel Hirsch, secretary; and Edward Goldsmith, treasurer.

The Security Building and Loan Association was organised in July, 1875, with 3,000 shares, and has issued fourteen series, of which 850 shares are in force. Its total amount of loans is $200,000, and now outstanding are loans to the amount of $65,800. W. J. Chase is president, and P. B. Jones, secretary and treasurer.

Clerks' Building and Savings Association commenced business in September, 1875, with 2,000 shares. It has made loans to the amount of $193,400, of which $98,000 are outstanding. D. F. Jett, is president; W. H. Seabrook, vice-president; P. B. Jones, secretary, and E. N. Grosvenor, treasurer.

The Bluff City Building and Loan Association was formed in January, 1876, with 2,500 shares. It has issued thirty-one series; made loans to the amount of $250,000, of which $98,000 are outstanding, and has 2,200 shares in force. Officers: James S. Robinson, president; Samuel Hirsch, secretary, and Edward Goldsmith, treasurer.

The De Soto Building and Loan Association began business in February, 1876. It has made loans to the amount of $199,000, of which $84,000 are outstanding; has issued six series of stock, aggregating 3,648 shares, and has now in force 800 shares. John Overton, jr., is president, and Minter Parker, secretary and treasurer.

The German American Building and Loan Association began business in February, 1876, with 2,500 shares of stock, of which fifteen series have been issued. The total amount of loans made is $250,000, of which $124,000 are outstanding. John Scheibler is president of the company; H. Bensdorf, secretary, and T. H. Milburn, treasurer.

Shelby County Building and Loan Association was organised in July, 1877, with 1,250 shares. Eight series of stock have been issued. The total amount of loans made is $64,000, of which $30,000 are outstanding. The officers are D. Lawhorn, president; R. D. Jordan, secretary and attorney.

The Mechanics' Building and Loan Association commenced business in August, 1877, with 1,000 shares of stock, and has issued two series. It has 250 shares in force ; has made loans to the amount of $17,000, and has $8,000 outstanding. Officers: G. V. Rambaut, president; P. B. Jones, secretary and treasurer.

The Equitable Building and Loan Association was formed in January, 1887, with 1,500 shares of stock, and has made loans to the amount of $8,000. John J. Duffy is president; Samuel Hirsch, secretary, and J. W. Cochran, treasurer.

CHAPTER XI.

HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS OF MEMPHIS.

Memphis City Hospital—Leath Orphan Home—Dominican Sisters—St. Peter's Orphan Asylum—Howard Association—Church Orphan Home—Memphis Bethel—House of the Good Shepherd—Memphis and Shelby County Bible Society—Woman's Christian Association—Sisters of Charity—Young Men's Christian Association—Memphis Society of the Red Cross of Geneva—United Hebrew Relief Association—Marine Hospital—Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Children—Memphis Fire and Relief Association.

FEW, if any, of the cities of the world have had occasion to thoroughly test the philanthropy of its people as Memphis. Every appeal to their humanity and charity has met a generous response which does honor to the best instincts of the human heart. The history of each of the benevolent institutions and societies of Memphis speak eloquently of the unselfish labor and self-sacrificing spirit of many men and women, and the following account of their work does but feeble justice to their open-handed generosity and devoted efforts in behalf of the distressed. Some of these institutions are maintained at public expense, but most of them are supported by the contributions of the benevolent.

The Memphis City Hospital was established by the State of Tennessee some time between 1840 and 1850. A brick building was erected on ten acres of ground owned by the State, and annual appropriations were made by the Legislature for its support. The hospital was maintained by the State up to the outbreak of the Civil War. During the Federal occupation of Memphis it was used as a military hospital by the United States government, and extensive plank pavilion wards were built by the military authorities in addition to the brick building originally erected. A portion of the time parts of the hospital were used for small-pox patients.

In 1866 this property was turned over to the city government by the military authorities, and Dr. J. M. Kellar was placed in charge. At that time the city occupied, as a hospital, the old medical college, which was a portion of the Exchange building, on the corner of Exchange and Front streets. This was discontinued in 1867, and its fixtures were removed to the present city hospital. In 1868 Dr. G. B. Thornton became physician in charge of the hospital. The small-pox department was discontinued and a pest-house was established by the county, on the river front, four miles below the city.

In 1872–73 the Legislature relinquished to the city the title to the property on condition that it should be used for hospital purposes alone. After this acquisition of title the city, from year to year, made large improvements in the buildings and grounds. The original building is now used as an executive department, and five pavilion wards have been erected since 1872, each with twenty-five beds.

In 1879, after the change to the taxing district government, Dr. Thornton resigned his position in charge, and was succeeded by Dr. A. A. Lawrence, who was followed, four years later, by the present incumbent, Dr. John E. Black.

The Legislature of 1886–87 granted to the taxing district authority to sell this property and establish a hospital elsewhere, a course made necessary by the rapid extension of the city; but no sale has yet been made. The grounds occupy the area between Union and Madison, and Dunlap and Manassas streets; equal to four city squares, or about nine acres.

Leath Orphan Asylum.—In 1851 an orphan boy approached the late Judge J. W. A Pettit, then acting superintendent of public schools in Memphis, and asked: "Are you the man who takes care of the fatherless children?" This appeal moved his benevolent heart, and led him to confer with the late Littleton Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. John Kraft, Mrs. Doyle, and a few others, who met at the house of Mr. Kraft, on Court street, and organised the "Widows' and Orphans' Asylum of the City of Memphis."

On the 12th of February, 1852, the asylum was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, with Littleton Henderson, John A. Caruthers, M. David, Sidney Smith, J. W. A. Pettit, Dr. Conditt, and A. O. Harris, as corporators.

In 1854 Mrs. Sarah A. Leath donated to the institution nine acres of ground fronting on the new Raleigh road. On her death it was found she had bequeathed five acres to the asylum in addition to the nine acres donated; also an additional tract of twenty acres in trust for educational purposes.

The first house where the orphans were cared for was on Poplar street, and the first matron was Mrs. Bradley. The second matron was Mrs. Bingham; and the domicile occupied by her and the children was on what was called the Arsenal grounds, near the east end of Adams street. The third matron, Mrs. Rudisil, removed the asylum to a house of her own, on Poplar street,

where it remained till the completion of the asylum building. The fourth matron was Miss Jane Ward, who was elected in 1856. She held the position till her death, in December, 1873. January 1, 1874, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Peabody took charge; Mr. Peabody as superintendent, and his wife as matron. October 2, 1878, Mr. Peabody died of yellow fever, and Mrs. Peabody has been in charge since.

In 1875 the Odd Fellows of Memphis appropriated twenty-three thousand dollars for the erection of what is known as the "Odd Fellows' wing" of the asylum. In consideration of this gift the asylum receives free and educates the orphans of all Odd Fellows.

The institution is under the management of a board of trustees, composed of W. S. Bruce, president; S. H. Dunscomb, treasurer; John R. Flippin, secretary; Dr. D. T. Porter and Isaac M. Snowden.

A board of lady managers and visitors, composed of two from each Protestant church in the city, make monthly visits to the asylum for the purpose of inspecting its arrangements and making such suggestions as they deem expedient.

Dominican Sisters.—The order of Dominican Sisters was founded by St. Dominick, at Toulouse, France, in the thirteenth century. It was instituted for the purpose of supplying teachers for the daughters of reduced noblemen. From this their mission extended to teaching and protecting others. The first house of the order in this country was established at St. Catherines, Ky., early in the present century. There are now six principal houses and many branches in the United States.

About thirty-six years ago, at the request of many people of Memphis, and of Rev. Father Grace, pastor of St. Peter's Church (now bishop of Minnesota), six of these Sisters were sent here; three from the house at St. Catherines, and three from Somerset, O. There are in the city now about thirty of the Sisters.

St. Peter's Orphan Asylum.—About thirty-three years ago the Dominican Sisters set apart two rooms in St. Agnes Academy for the care of orphans, a goodly number of whom were wholly supported by the Sisters. Three years later Rev. Father Grace, of St. Peter's Church, purchased a lot on the old Raleigh road, and to this the orphans and several of the Sisters were taken. From there the asylum was removed, in 1865, to what was known as the Dr. Shanks place, on the corner of Third and Market streets. This was only a temporary location. A house was built on Henry avenue, at what was known as the old Catholic burying-ground, and in 1866 the asylum was removed to that place. In 1878 several of the Sisters and many of the orphans died of yellow fever, and the balance were taken to Nashville and cared for until the epidemic subsided. In the spring of 1879 the present asylum was purchased by Rev. Father Kelly, often called the father of the orphans, at the corner of

Poplar boulevard and McLean avenue, about two miles from the city. A large dwelling-house was standing on this place, which includes twenty-five acres. It was intended as a place of refuge for the orphans in case of another epidemic, and to it they were removed in 1879, but it has since become the permanent asylum. In addition to the original building a chapel, school-house, two dormitories, a laundry, etc., have been erected, while the grounds have been tastefully ornamented. The asylum has a capacity for one hundred inmates, and the average number cared for has been about thirty-five. About one thousand have been received in the institution since it was established.

The Dominican Sisters were in charge of this asylum till 1886, when it was transferred to the Sisters of Charity. Sister Mary Joseph H. was the superior during the last eight years of the administration of the Dominican Sisters. The names of the Sisters of Charity now in charge are Sisters Hortense (superior), Emerita, Severina, Ambrosina, and Bertha.

Howard Association.[1]—The Howard Association of Memphis, like its prototype of New Orleans, grew out of the necessities incident to an epidemic of yellow fever, which found the people of the city unprepared to cope with it. The first visitation of this disease, which occurred in 1855, although it made a profound impression on the people of Memphis, was not of so serious a character as to call for or compel anything like associated effort in behalf of those exposed to it. This impression wore away with time, and was, in a measure, obliterated by the tide of war and its consequences.

Memphis was for the second time, in 1867, visited by this plague. It made its appearance late in the season, yet it lasted more than seventy days, the first two deaths occurring in the week ending on the 29th of September, and the last three in the week ending December 1, More than two hundred and fifty people died, and there was perhaps a total of fifteen hundred sick. The necessities of this dread emergency, unlooked for and unexpected, suggested the organisation of the Howard Association, which took place on the 29th of September, 1867. A call which appeared in the city press was promptly responded to by the following named gentlemen: R. W. Ainslie, William Everett, H. Lonargan, John Heart, C. T. Geoghegan, J. K. Pritchard, A. D. Langstaff, J. B. Wasson, J. P. Gallagher, Jack Horn, E. J. Mansford, John Park, Rev. R. A. Simpson, Dr. P. P. Fraime, J. P. Robertson, T. C. McDonald, J. T. Collins, E. M. Levy, W. A. Strozzi, E. J. Corson, Dr. A. Sterling, A. A. Hyde, G. C. Wersch, W. S. Hamilton, A. H. Gresham, Fred Gutherz, W. J. B. Lonsdale, and J. G. Lonsdale, sr. R. W. Ainslie was elected president; John Heart, first vice-president; C. T. Geoghegan, second vice-president; William Everett, recording secretary; H. Lonargan, corresponding secretary; and J. K. Pritchard, treasurer.

[1] Condensed from Keating's History of the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1878.

These, fully understanding and appreciating the work of the immortal philanthropist, John Howard, resolved to follow his example and devote themselves, under his name, to the succor of the sick, the relief of the suffering, and the burial of the dead. After the officers were elected, on the 30th, the announcement was made through the press that the Howard Association of Memphis was prepared to provide medical attendance, nurses and medicines for the indigent sick. Physicians and ministers of religion were requested to co-operate and report all the fever cases coming to their attention which needed the help of the association, which soon found its hands full. All the members were shortly employed, and before the end of the second week it became necessary to call for aid and assistance. This call was promptly responded to by the citizens of Memphis and the surrounding towns, so that the association was at once enabled to employ skilled nurses, among them several from New Orleans. Great good was accomplished. The total amount of money subscribed was $4,996.56, of which all but $130 was expended; and the number of patients taken charge of and relieved was 244. The labors of the epidemic were not without sad and sorrowful results to the association. Of the seventy-five who composed its membership two died,—laid down their lives that others might live. The beneficent experiences of 1867, and the high favor in which they were held by the public, determined the members to perpetuate the association. They therefore applied to the Legislature for, and obtained, in 1869, a charter which gave it a status worthy of its name and the purposes had in view, and strengthened it in the respect and confidence of the public, abroad as well as at home. Thus constituted a body corporate, with powers adequate to any emergency of epidemics and the scope of their work, the association was reorganised with a greatly enlarged and influential membership. But the "changes and chances" of life in four years reduced their numbers. Some had removed from the city; others had died; so that on the 14th of September, 1873, when the roll was called only eight responded: Messrs. J. G. Lonsdale, sr., Dr. P. P. Fraime, A. D. Langstaff, W. J. B. Lonsdale, J. P. Robertson, E. J. Mansford, A. G. Raymond and Frederick Gutherz. On that day, two days after the Board of Health declared yellow fever epidemic, these gentlemen met and organised for a campaign, the dread results of which none of them could foresee. They found just $130 in the treasury, all that remained of the fund subscribed in 1867. They therefore made an appeal to their fellow-citizens of other cities and States, and the result was the almost immediate supply of a sum sufficient to enable them to begin work. A call was then made for recruits. This, too, was promptly answered and they were enabled to reorganise on as efficient a basis as the necessities of the occasion demanded. The new members were J. J. Murphy, B. P. Anderson, J. G. Simpson, W. J. Smith, W. P. Wilson, G. W. Gordon, J. H. Smith, E. B. Foster, A. E. Frankland, W. S. Rogers, W. A. Holt, F. F. Bowen, J. F. Porter,

R. T. Halstead, T. R. Waring, S. W. Rhode, W. J. Lemon, W. G. Barth, L. Seibeck, J. E. Lanphier, J. H. Edmondson, John Johnston (attorney), J. W. Cooper, F. A. Tyler, jr., C. A. Leffingwell, F. G. Connell, P. W. Semmes, D. E. Brettenum and D. B. Graham. Strengthened by this company, many of whom, like Anderson and Smith, survived to win imperishable renown by their devotion and skill in 1878, the association nobly and honorably illustrated what self sacrificing philanthropy is, through many weeks, during which they were subjected to weariness of soul, as well as body. For more than two months they confronted death, and bore witness, in their self denial and devotion, that heroism did not die with the end of the age of chivalry, that it still lives, purer and loftier, just as our age and time is purer and better than any that have preceded it. Butler P. Anderson, who, in 1878, immortalised himself and made for the association a name far beyond the limits it set for itself, was also among the new members, a man of positive convictions, noble impulses, and the highest sense of honor, he entered enthusiastically on the work, and so fearlessly and thoroughly performed every duty assigned him that, before the close of the campaign of 1873, he was regarded by his fellow soldiers as just the man to lead a forlorn hope like that of Grenada in 1878. They were not surprised, therefore, when, in that year, he volunteered with General W. J. Smith, and went down to almost certain death at Grenada. This step was in keeping with the promptings of a nature moved by the most humane impulses. He was a tower of strength to the association, in the well-being of which he always took the liveliest interest. Associated with him there were many other old citizens of equal character and weight. Working day and night they found themselves unequal to the demands made on them. They therefore called for help. Nurses, as well as money, clothes and provisions were at once sent by the other cities of the country, New Orleans and Mobile vieing with each other, and New York rivalling both. Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, of Kentucky, a gentleman whose skill in the treatment of yellow fever had long before secured him pre-eminence in his profession at home and abroad, and Major W. P. Walthall, of Mobile, were put in charge of an infirmary, which was of great advantage to the Howards, as it secured prompt and proper treatment for a class of patients who already crowded the city hospital, under Dr. Thornton, city physician and surgeon in charge of Marine Hospital. Other societies aided in the work of cooling the fevered brows of the sick and closing the eyes of the dead. Conspicuous among them were the Odd Fellows, the Temperance lodges, the Free Masons, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, and Christian churches and Hebrew synagogue, the police and firemen, the telegraphers and typographers. In this campaign, the terrors and hardships of which were unparalleled by any then known experience in the annals of the Southwest, only five members contracted the fever, all of whom, it is pleasant to record, recovered. It was a little less than miraculous that, returning to fever haunted beds, after

sometimes many nights and days spent in the sick room, the nervous system all unstrung, their clothes loaded with the never-to-be-forgotten stench of the fever, and often stained from head to foot with black vomit, they did not all die, as warnings against a temerity that would risk life in what most regarded a forlorn hope. But they were mercifully spared—spared for still more harrowing scenes; spared, many of them, to seal with their lives, during the greater calamity of 1878, their sublime devotion in 1873.

With this record, possessing the public confidence at home and abroad, the association, on the 14th of August, 1878, was once more summoned to work, this time to face an ordeal compared with which all previous epidemics were but a brief agony. Between that day and the 4th of November—nearly three months—they were to see seventy per cent. of a population of about 19,600 sicken of the fever, and of that number, 5,150, or more than twenty-five per cent. died, the ratio of mortality among the whites being seventy per cent. and among the negroes eight per cent.

In 1873 they expended more than $100,000, employed 825 nurses, and furnished doctors, nurses, medicines, and supplies to more than 8,000 persons. In 1878 they expended over $500,000, employed 2,900 nurses, and furnished doctors, nurses, medicines, and supplies to more than 15,000 persons. Taking no heed of their own safety, placing themselves under the guidance and control of A. D. Langstaff, first vice-president (who was president in 1873), they prepared for the long siege in which they were to be tried. Visitors were at once appointed to the districts into which the city was mapped, and a census of the sick was taken, revealing a state of things that almost surpassed belief. By the end of the first week they found more than 1,500 sick, and the mortality averaged 10 each day; by the end of the second week they found 3,000 sick, and the mortality had jumped to 50 per day. Consternation and panic increased the horrors of the situation, and the fear and dread that sat on every heart increased the difficulties of doctors and nurses in the treatment of the disease. The City Hospital was full of poor patients, and the able, humane, and tender-hearted physician in charge, Dr. Thornton, was already almost worked down. To relieve him three infirmaries were established, but they could not, for the want of mechanics to fit them up, be made available earlier than the middle of September. A medical corps, under Dr. R. W. Mitchell, an able and experienced physician, was organised and performed a work beyond all praise. With their aid, and such help as the other charitable organisations and benefit societies could give, the association continued to battle with the pestilence, which, aggravated by other diseases, bid fair at one time to decimate the city. Toward the close of August it invaded their own ranks. The heroic General W. J. Smith was back from Grenada prostrate, as a difficult, almost hopeless case. The heroic Butler P. Anderson was on his bed, dying a martyr to the cause of humanity; William Finnie, W. A. Holt, and J. W. Cooper were down;

John Forbes was dead. By this time dismay was visible on every face. It began to dawn on the minds of even the most hopeful that the city was only on the verge of a fearful visitation. By the middle of September the death rate averaged 200 per day, and there were fully 8,000 sick, perhaps 10,000. Nineteen Howards, including the president, were sick or dead. New numbers were called for out of a population greatly reduced, nearly all of whom were engaged in the benevolent work of nursing the sick or burying the dead; eleven responded, every one of them already doing good work as volunteer Howards. They brought an invaluable experience, a courage and sympathy to the work assigned them as members quite up to the reputation the association enjoyed. Langstaff, who ultimately recovered, went down with the fever on the 12th of September. His place was taken by ex-Mayor Johnson, and afterward by General W. J. Smith, who had just recovered. The hero martyr, Butler P. Anderson, whose name is forever to be hallowed with the people of Memphis, died on the 1st; Edwin P. Foster died on the 15th, and Edward J. Mansford, one of the original members, and a hero of three epidemics, died on the 30th; A. M. Stoddard was taken on the 20th, but recovered; A. F. C. Cook died on the 8th; P. W. Semmes, taken on the 9th, recovered; Frederick Cole died on the 9th, and W. D. McCallum died on the 16th; Nathan Menken, the Hebrew philanthropist, and an honor to the ancient race, whose good name he well sustained, died on the 2d; D. G. Reahardt, taken on the 25th, recovered; John T. Moss, taken on the 15th, recovered; C. L. Staffer, taken on the 9th, recovered; Louis S. Frierson, taken on the 16th, recovered; Jesse W. Page, jr., taken on the 18th, recovered; James W. Heath died on the 17th, and W. S. Anderson was taken on the 28th, and recovered. Of the honorary members, four in number, Rev. Dr. E. C. Slater died on the 10th; Rev. Dr. S. Landrum was taken on the 15th, in the midst of his grief for the loss of his two sons, but fortunately recovered; Rev. Dr. W. E. Boggs was taken on the 26th, but recovered; and chief of police, Philip Athy, was taken on the 31st of August, and recovered. The ranks of the association were thus, in September, literally decimated. By the end of the first week in October Vice-president Edmondson, John Johnson, superintendent of nurses, and J. H. Smith, secretary, were, of all the officers, alone on duty. By that time the death rate had declined to twenty-eight per day, yet the work was harder, and the demands on the time of those who could work were greater than ever, their numbers considered. This induced exhaustion and invited the plague. John G. Lonsdale, sr., treasurer of the association, and a hero of four epidemics, died on the 1st of October, a few days after burying his wife; J. H. Smith, the secretary, was taken on the 11th, but recovered; Samuel M. Jobe, conspicuous among the citizens of Memphis for an active benevolence and a stainless life, died on the 4th, and W. J. B. Lonsdale, who had done good work in 1873, died on the 2d of November. This was the last death among the Howards,

and the last case of fever. Those not mentioned escaped. They were Vice-president J. H. Edmondson, who had had the fever in the West Indies in 1865; ex-Mayor John Johnson, who had the fever in 1873; Major F. F. Bowen, who had the fever in 1847; W. S. Rogers, who had the fever in 1873; T. R. Waring, who had the fever in the West Indies; Jacob Kohlberg and Robert P. Waring, neither of whom ever had the fever. Thus out of a total—including honorary members—of thirty-nine only seven escaped, and of these only two had not had the fever during some of the preceding epidemics or in the West Indies. Twelve of the thirty-two attacked died. On the 7th of October, the fever having diminished to fifty-seven new cases and twenty-four deaths, and the labors of the association having been correspondingly decreased, President Langstaff determined to answer the calls of the surrounding communities on a scale equal to their necessities, and for that purpose organised relief trains to be run on the three principal railroads—the Memphis and Charleston, the Mississippi and Tennessee, and the Memphis and Louisville. The first of these trains went out on the 8th on the latter road, the second on the 9th on the first named, and the third on the 13th on the Tennessee road. They carried provisions as well as medical and hospital supplies, physicians, and nurses, and although it was late in the epiddmic when they started, accomplished much good. Never were the good gifts of good hearts more heartily welcomed than were the comforts thus dispensed to their needy fellow-sufferers by the Memphis Howards. What the people of the small towns along the roads mentioned had endured was beyond belief. Death had, in many cases, taken nearly all, leaving only one or two to tell the awful tale. In vain the sublimest heroism was exhibited, in vain every suggestion of science was exhausted. The fever swept past every obstacle and carried all with it who could not withstand the shock, and they were few. From time to time the Memphis Howards had done what they could to relieve these sorely tried and bereaved people, but until relief trains were organised it was found impossible to do all that was necessary. For two weeks this most practical of the benevolences of the time continued, the trains being everywhere hailed with gladness by the prostrate people to whom they brought what money, with them, could not then purchase. Almost simultaneously from all the stricken towns, toward the close of October, the glad news went out to an impatient world that the fever was near its close. On the 29th the Memphis Board of Health declared the epidemic over. Many cases of fever existed, and some few occurred after that, but in epidemic form it had expended itself. The work of the association was brought to a close. The relief trains ceased to run; the last of the nurses was called in and paid; other help was discharged; the suburban agencies for the distribution of medicines and supplies were closed; the medical department was also closed, and the physicians were dismissed.

This was gracefully accomplished at a banquet at the Peabody Hotel,

whereat speeches were made and resolutions passed expressive of the weight of obligation resting on every citizen of Memphis for services that were beyond any computation or value. Thus was brought to a close the third and hardest fought campaign of the Memphis Howard Association. The personal trials of its members had been severe. They had lost heavily, not only of their own numbers, but of physicians and nurses whom they had come to regard as of their number. Death had dealt severely with them, but as their members fell the ranks closed up, the step became firmer, the movement steadier, resolution stronger. So long as there was one case of the disease and one Howard, so long were exhibited all those qualities which, invaluable in the sick room, were precious incentives to duty on future and similar occasions. Three times the Alabama street depot was closed by the death of the agent. Whole families had perished in its vicinity; it was the hot-bed of pestilence, yet every dead Howard was succeeded by a living one—the bridge of Lodi was held to the last. The annals of war afford no higher evidence of courage, of unselfish devotion to duty, of a pure and lofty heroism; and it is doubtful if any other people could equal it. Theirs is a glorious record, of which their fellow-citizens are proud. It is a spotless record, free from all taint—a record that embraces all that is worthy of imitation in human goodness.

Church Orphans' Home.— In 1867 a few Christian women of Memphis organised an association which was afterward known as the "Church Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of Memphis." It was established under the auspices of the diocese of Tennessee, its object being to "receive and administer donations, benefactions and gifts, of personal or real estate, and to use the same for the support, maintenance and education of indigent orphan and half orphan children." The building first occupied was No. 100, Market street; then a house on Shelby street, and afterward a building at Buntyn's Station. In 1873 a lease of what had been known as the Canfield Asylum, on Dunlap street, was obtained, but difficulty concerning this lease arose, and the Leath Place, on the Raleigh road, was purchased at a cost of ten thousand dollars. This is the place at present occupied. In 1875 the unencumbered real estate belonging to the Home was transferred to the convention of the diocese, and managers were appointed from each parish in the diocese, making it a diocesan institution.

In 1870 the name "Church Orpans' Home" was given to the institution, and afterwards the managers came to be called the "Lady Associates of the Church Home." In 1873 the Sisters of St. Mary were given the care of the institution and one of them, Sister Martha, labored so assiduously during the yellow fever of 1873 that her health broke down and she died. The entire management of the Home was given to the Sisters in 1880. Mrs. Pickett, for many years president of the association, is remembered as one who labored efficiently.

The society of the *Memphis Bethel* was chartered by a special act of the Leg-

islature about twenty years ago. Its main purpose was benevolent work among children, with such subsidiary labor among the poor as might be found practicable. Ground at the corner of Adams street and Charleston avenue was purchased and a brick building erected thereon at a total expense of $16,000. This building has at times been rented for various purposes, and in it a mission Sunday-school has been constantly maintained. It was at one time contemplated to establish a soup house, but this project was not realised. A sewing school for girls has been maintained for several years and, it is believed, has accomplished much good. The society is out of debt and has in its treasury a surplus of some $2,000. The officers are C. W. Heiskell, president; Henry Craft, secretary; R. J. Black, treasurer, and R. G. Latting, superintendent of Sunday-school.

House of the Good Shepherd.— The order of the Good Shepherd was founded in 1641, by Rev. John Endes, a native of Lower Normandy, in France. It was first known as the "Order of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd." The object of the order is the reclamation of fallen women and the rescue from peril of wayward girls, or those in danger of falling.

In 1875 two Sisters of the Good Shepherd came to Memphis from their mother house, which was then in St. Louis, and established a House on land the use of which was given them by the late Michael Magevney. At that place they remained several years and during the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 the mother superior, Mary of St. Joseph, died of the disease. In 1884 they purchased a lot on Poplar Boulevard, two miles from the city and erected thereon a temporary house for penitents. Here they are quietly conducting their good work. About three hundred have been received in the House since its establishment in Memphis, and of these it is believed one half have been permanently reclaimed. It is contemplated to erect, in the near future, a large and commodious house for the purposes of their work.

The Women's Christian Association of Memphis was organised in 1875 and chartered in 1883. Its object is the improvement of the moral and social condition of vicious women, and to prevent unprotected children from falling into evil paths. For the accomplishment of this work the society, in addition to the individual voluntary labors of its members, appoints committees, the duties of which are to visit hospitals, alms houses, prisons, etc., and also to go from house to house and seek the proper subjects of their philanthropic care. A mission home has been established on Alabama street with a capacity for fifty inmates, but additional room is sadly needed by the society.

The funds for this good work are derived wholly from voluntary contributions by the benevolent friends of the unfortunate. During the twelve years in which the society has labored, about $45,000 have been expended, and about 1,000 have been cared for at the Home. It is known that many of these have not only been rescued from the dangers by which they were beset, but that they have become useful members of society, and heads of respectable families.

The association publishes a monthly periodical called *The Gleaner*, the object of which is to keep their good work constantly before the public.

Mrs. Lizzie Fisher Johnson, who died in 1883, was the founder of the association, and to her self-sacrificing efforts and liberality much of its success is due. She was efficiently aided by many benevolent ladies in Memphis. Mrs. Johnson was president of the association till the time of her death, since which Mrs. Samuel Watson has occupied the position. Mrs. W. Brown is vice-president; Mrs. Angus Campbell, corresponding secretary; Mrs. P. M. Stanley, recording secretary; and Mrs. A. C. Knowlton, treasurer.

Sisters of Charity.—In 1883 six Sisters of Charity came to Memphis from the mother house at Nazareth, near Bradstown, Ky. They came to take charge of St. Brigid's Parochial School, which they have ever since conducted. A year later six others came and took charge of St. Patrick's Parochial School, which they still teach. In 1886 five more came and assumed the care of St. Peter's Orphan Asylum. Sister Mary Vincent is the superior of the branch house in Memphis. The Sisters here number seventeen, and their work has been very successful.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Memphis was chartered April 26, 1883. Its object, as set forth in its constitution, is "the improvement of the spiritual, moral, mental and physical condition of young men." To accomplish this object the association has established pleasant rooms consisting of parlor, auditorium, library, gymnasium, etc. These rooms are kept open daily and visitors are at all times heartily welcomed. Devotional exercises are, at stated times, engaged in, and the aim of the association is to make religious exercises attractive and pleasant to all. The association has, from time to time, conducted services at the Mission Home, the City Hospital and the jail. It is believed that much good has been accomplished by the society during its brief term of existence, and its friends look forward to greater usefulness in the future. The membership is about three hundred. The officers are R. G. Craig, president; L. H. Estes, vice-president; J. H. Thompson, secretary; George S. Fox, treasurer; William D. Lanmaster, general secretary.

Marine Hospital.—Prior to 1884 patients that are now treated in this institution were received in the City Hospital and the expense of their treatment was paid by the government. In that year the Marine Hospital was erected. It occupies the grounds between Walker and Coffee streets, and between Armstrong street and the Mississippi River, at Fort Pickering.

The buildings consist of the surgeon's house, the executive building, two wards, kitchen and laundry. Each of the wards has twelve beds, with the usual rooms and fixtures for the comfort and convenience of patients. Any person who has been sixty days in service on the river is entitled to gratuitous care and treatment in this hospital in case of illness or injury. The medical attendants and officers of this hospital are in the service of the government,

and all the servants are government employees. The surgeons in charge have been Drs. R. D. Murray, H. R. Carter, S. T. Armstrong, and the present surgeon, P. T. Peckham. R. B. Mitchell is the steward.

The Memphis and Shelby County Bible Society was first organised in 1840 as the Shelby County Bible Society, and in 1846 the name was changed to the present designation. It is auxiliary to the American Bible Society. Its operations were small in the early years of its existence because the country was sparsely settled; but as the population has increased the importance and usefulness of the society has kept pace with its growth. Instead of being limited to Shelby county its sphere of labor extends to all the counties in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, within a radius of one hundred miles from Memphis. Its colporteurs have visited some 300,000 families and nearly 2,000,000 individuals have been reached at a total expense of about $110,000.

The work of the society during the war was very efficient. Every possible facility for the passage of books through the lines was afforded by the commanders of both armies, and about 150,000 copies of the scriptures were distributed among the soldiers of the Southern army. Many names might be mentioned of those who have been earnest laborers in the society, and among them that of Ethel H. Porter stands pre-eminent. He was the president of the society during thirty-seven years. The present officers are C. W. Heiskell, president; T. H. Rice, secretary; J. H. McDavitt, treasurer.

The Memphis Society of the Red Cross of Geneva.—Article two of the constitution of this society reads: "The objects of this society are to cultivate a broad spirit of philanthropy, to accumulate funds and material, to provide nurses and assistants if need be, and hold these for use or service in war, and also in cases of other calamities, as famine, pestilence, flood or fire, so great as to be considered national. Such accumulation and service are to be rendered up only on call of the National Association at Washington."

The society in Memphis was formed in April, 1882, with fifty-five members, under the presidency of J. M. Keating, who has held that position to the present time; James E. Beasley has been the secretary from the first. Four calls have been made on this society for contributions, to every one of which a prompt and liberal response was made. These benefactions are bestowed without ostentation, and the only recompense for these benevolent acts is the consciousness of having done good.

United Hebrew Relief Association.—This society was organised in 1868. It is, as its name indicates, a society for the relief of indigent or destitute Jews. It has 125 members, each of whom contributes annually according to his ability and benevolent feeling, and these contributions are disbursed by the president. From $1,500 to $1,800 are the annual benefactions of the society. The officers are A. S. Moyers, president; Sol. Vendig, vice-president; Sol. Harpman, secretary; Louis Goldsmith, treasurer; R. L. Laski, physician.

The First Tennessee Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Children was organised under the general law of the State on the 15th of March, 1880. W. L. Parker was very active in organising the society, and has been zealous in promoting its work. No higher praise can be bestowed on this association than a simple statement of what it has done. In the year ending December 1, 1880, the number of cases relieved was 648; in 1881, 32; in 1882, 807; 1883, 839; 1884, 1,155; 1885, 984; 1886, 873.

The present officers are Tom Gale, president; Mrs. Tom Gale, John S. Toof, James M. Smith, Rabbi Max. Samfield and W. J. Smith, vice-presidents; Minter Parker, secretary; W. L. Parker, treasurer, and T. H. Lane, inspector.

Memphis Fire and Relief Association.—The object of this association is the aid and relief of distressed and needy firemen, and ex-firemen who have been members of the association, and also distressed firemen elsewhere. It was chartered by an act of the Legislature in 1868. The presidents have been William Kehoe, Bernard Bradley, M. McFadden. and James E. Cleary, the present incumbent of the office; James Ryan is the present vice-president, and C. L. Bacigalupo, secretary.

About $20,000 have been expended by the association for the relief of its own distressed and needy members. During the yellow fever epidemics in 1873–78–79 the association was very efficient in extending aid to the firemen and their families in the city who were sufferers from the disease. Large contributions were received from abroad, and the means from this and all other sources were judiciously used for purposes donated. Firemen and members of their families who were attacked with the disease were furnished with medical treatment, watched over and cared for by the association, and if they fell victims to the pestilence they were buried by the society. Some $4,000 have been donated to distressed firemen elsewhere.

CHAPTER XII.

SECRET, BENEFICIARY AND RELIEF SOCIETIES OF MEMPHIS.

Masonic Order—Independent Order of Odd Fellows—Knights of Honor—Knights and Ladies of Honor—Ancient Order of United Workmen—Knights of Pythias—Catholic Knights of America—German Benevolent Society—Knights of Innesfail—Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks—St. Andrew's Society—Societa di Unione e Fratellanze Italiana—Société Française de Secours Mutuels.

THE pioneer Masonic lodge of Memphis was organised about 1836–37, and was known as *Memphis Lodge No.* 91. It continued to work about fourteen years, during which period it admitted to membership many of the first

men of the town, and grew up to be a considerable lodge. Its first place of meeting we have no record of. Its subsequent lodge rooms were on the west side of Second street, corner of alley, north of Adams, and on the southeast corner of Front and Adams street. No records of it can be found, but it is learned that in December, 1845, its officers were Sylvester Bailey, W. M.; Samuel McManus, S. W.; and Jesse H. McMahon, J. W. The first was a lawyer, the second a merchant and the latter was editor of the *Enquirer*, one of the leading Whig papers in the Southwest. In 1849 Dr. J. S. Williams was W. M., and J. F. Schabel, secretary. The lodge surrendered its charter in 1850 or 1851. *Washington Chapter No.* 18, also worked for several years, occupying the same room with Lodge No. 91, and ceased to exist about the same time.

South Memphis Lodge No. 118 was organised and met in its lodge room, corner of Shelby and Beale streets, in South Memphis (south of the then city limits), hence its name. It was started December 23, 1845, under a dispensation dated October 21, 1845, granted to Sylvester Bailey, W. M.; Henry Means, S. W.; Walter B. Morris, J. W.; and John H. Gray, Levi Rice, John K. Chester, William Carr and Jesse A. Toon. The following were elected members at the first meeting: Hugh Horan, Joshua S. Curtis, Thomas N. Giles, Paul C. Kay, Charles Lofland, George Pattison, I. H. Crider and Joshua W. James. On February 17, 1846, the degree of E. A. was conferred for the first time in the young lodge, the candidates being N. G. Curtis and John Patten. Mr. Curtis was the first F. C. passed, and the first M. M. raised. The lodge occupied, in 1846, a lodge room in Hightower Hall, on Shelby street, south of Union, until 1851, when it was moved into the north lodge room in Odd Fellows Hall, then recently erected, on Main street, corner of North Court street. In 1854 it fitted up and moved into new rooms on the corner of Union and Shelby streets. In 1857 it fitted up and moved into rooms on the northeast corner of Main and Monroe streets. On December 14, 1860, the day of its annual communication, the lodge room was burned (with the entire block of which it was a part), after which it met by invitation in the hall of Angerona Lodge No. 168, subsequently occupying the asylum of Cyrene Commandery on Front Row. On January 24, 1861, its new lodge room, southeast corner of Second and Madison streets, was dedicated and occupied. This lodge lost three members by the yellow fever in 1867; seven in 1873; eleven in 1878, and two in 1879. The present officers of the lodge are E. A. Keeling, W. M.; R. M. Drake, S. W.; W. H. Atkinson, J. W.; J. L. Sellers, secretary, J. F. Sellers, treasurer. Present membership 127.

Angerona Lodge No. 168 was chartered October 3, 1848, and organised on the 10th of the same month. Its first officers were James Penn, W. M.; Samuel P. Walker, sr., S. W.; Walter Coleman, J. W. Its present officers are A. P. Taylor, W. M.; George W. Smith, S. W.; Dr. L. B. Dunn, J. W.; D. C. Trader, secretary; Sam. A. Taylor, treasurer. Membership, ninety-six.

The date of the charter of *Lelia Scott Lodge No.* 289 was October 3, 1860. Its first officers were Charles Scott, W. M.; Robt. Mitchell, S. W.; Henry P. Woodward, J. W. Its present officers are James S. Mahaffey, W. M.; A. McNeill, S. W.; Louis Riegel, J. W.; William Finnie, secretary; A. F. Davis, treasurer. Membership sixty-five.

De Soto Lodge No. 299 was organised, under dispensation, July 28, 1864, and chartered in October, 1864. Its first officers were R. Parker, W. M.; J. H. West, S. W.; J. D. Mickle, J. W.; H. C. Steever, secretary; M. Jones, treasurer. Its present officers are M. H. Price, W. M.; W. S. Reddick, S. W.; J. W. Bruce, J. W.; H. B. Cullen, secretary; D. T. Porter, treasurer. Membership 200.

Penn Chapter No. 22 was organised, under dispensation, October 21, 1847, and its charter was granted October 10, 1848. Its first officers were William Houston, high priest; Charles Lofland, king; Hugh Horan, scribe. When the charter was granted Robert J. Yancey was king, other officers remaining the same. Its present officers are Marcus Jones, high priest; Rev. Geo. Patterson, scribe; D. C. Trader, secretary; W. M. Brooks, treasurer. Membership eighty-three.

Memphis Chapter No. 95 was chartered November 10, 1870. Its first officers were Henry J. Lynn, high priest; Benj. Pullen, king; W. S. Mathews, scribe. Its present officers are H. B. Cullen, H. P.; P. M. Stanley, king; R. M. Drake, scribe; John D. Huhn, secretary; D. T. Porter, treasurer. Membership ninety-six.

Eureka Council No. 6 was chartered December 17, 1852. Its first officers were James Penn, most thrice illustrious; Samuel P. Walker, sr., deputy thrice illustrious; William H. Manesa, P. C. of the W.; J. H. Stephenson, C. of the C. Its present officers are W. M. Brooks, most thrice illustrious; W. Z. Mitchell, deputy thrice illustrious; P. E. Hopkins, P. C. of the W.; D. C. Trader, recorder; J. W. Bruce, treasurer. Membership forty-three.

Cyrene Commadery, No. 4, *Knights Templar*, was organised under letters of dispensation dated March 25, 1859, appointing Sirs James Penn, E. C.; J. J. Worsham, general; Sir Charles Scott, C. C.; Sir H. P. Woodward, S. W.; Sir Fearn Penn, J. W.; Sir W. H. Filch, jr., secretary, and Sir J. T. Murphy, treasurer.

In 1874 a number withdrew and formed a new commandery (St. Elmo), continuing until February 7, 1880, when the two commanderies were reunited into one, and its name changed to *Memphis Commandery No.* 4, *K. T.;* but in June, 1881, the St. Elmo members again withdrew, and reorganised under their old charter. Its present officers are Sir P. T. Wright, E. C.; Sir Milton H. Price, general; Sir R. M. Drake, C. C.; Sir Bun F. Price, prel.; J. F. Sellers, S. W.; Charles M. Esprey, J. W.; W. M. Brooks, treasurer; T. J. Barchus, recorder. Membership 107.

St. Elmo Commandery, No. 15, *Knights Templar*, was first organised December 25, 1874, by knights withdrawing from Cyrene Commandery No. 4, under a dispensation dated November 3, 1874, appointing Sir A. J. Wheeler, prelate; Sir C. W. Mosby, S. W.; Sir Robert Galloway, J. W.; Sir A. V. Warr, treasurer; and Sir R. W. Shelton, recorder.

A charter was granted May 7, 1875, by the grand commandery of the State of Tennessee, and under said charter this commandery was duly constituted May 18, 1875. In 1880 the commandery voluntarily surrendered its charter, and its members reunited with Cyrene No. 4, which had then changed its name to "Memphis Commandery No. 4". After the lapse of about a year the former members of St. Elmo dismissed from No. 4, applied for and received back their old charter, and reorganised June 28, 1881. Its present officers are E. A. Keeling, E. C.; W. S. Jones, general; W. R. Sims, C. C.; B. F. Haller, prelate; Andrew J. Harris, S. W.; A. J. Holroyd, J. W.; F. G. Huntingdon, treasurer; James S. Mahaffey, recorder. Membership sixty-nine.

The Masonic Temple building is located on the northeast corner of Second and Madison streets, covering a lot 80 by 148½ feet. Under a renewed charter dated March 2, 1870, the stockholders of the Masonic Temple Association elected the following officers in August following: H. H. Higher, president; A. J. Wheeler, secretary; T. R. Farnsworth, treasurer. Directors, John Pettigrew, John Lent, C. B. Church and George Mellersh. Under these officers the lot upon which the building stands was purchased December 7, 1870. Jones & Baldwin were employed as architects, and submitted plans for the proposed structure. During the summer of 1872 the basement was excavated and walls built. Work was resumed in 1873, and on June 24th the corner-stone was laid. The walls of the first story were added, when the breaking out of the yellow fever stopped the work. Such was the financial depression in the city consequent upon the epidemic, that further progress was deferred for some time. Early in 1878 interest in the enterprise was revived, and new arrangements made with a view to its completion. By the issuance of $50,000 in bonds past indebtedness was settled, and a sufficient amount of funds realised to proceed with and complete the building in 1879 for tenants, although the lodge rooms were not entirely fitted up until 1880, when the temple was formally dedicated April 6. The first floor was occupied for six years as the city post-office, the second floor for offices. The present officers are David P. Hadden, president; directors, S. H. Brooks, L. Hanauer, John Overton, jr., L. B. Suggs and Henry J. Lynn; Bun F. Price, secretary, and N. M. Jones, treasurer.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Memphis Lodge No. 6.—The first lodge of this order in Memphis was organised January 30, 1843. The charter members were O. E. Wilcox, Harlan L. Leaf, James M. Howard, Abel B. Shaw and John Y. Bayliss. Its first offi-

cers were O. E. Wilcox, N. G.; H. L. Leaf, V. G.; J. M. Howard, secretary, and A. B. Shaw, treasurer. Present officers Joseph Craig, N. G.; John M. Giles, V. G.; W. C. Schwalmeyer, secretary; James McKee, treasurer. Membership, seventy-seven. This lodge increased quite rapidly, so much so that about two years after it was established another lodge was organised, and named *Chickasaw Lodge No.* 8. Its charter members were William K. Poston, Thomas S. Brown, William Badgley, William F. Davis, James M. Howard and D. S. Wilder, who withdrew from Memphis Lodge No. 6, for that purpose. The lodge was organised June 9, 1845. Its first officers were William K. Poston, N. G.; Thomas S. Brown, V. G.; D. S. Wilder, secretary; William Badgley, treasurer. Present officers S. C. De Pass, N. G.; John J. Weller, V. G.; C. M. Carroll, secretary; D. F. Goodyear, treasurer. Membership ninety-eight.

A third lodge named *Tannehill Lodge No.* 9, was instituted in the following August, and after continuing in existence till January, 1851, it consolidated with Memphis Lodge No. 6.

Gayoso Encampment No. 3.—On January 3, 1845, this encampment—the first in West Tennessee—was chartered with A. B. Shaw, S. S. Lewis, William Hyer, John B. Moseley, N. Howcott, James Junkins, William H. Chaplain, William K. Poston, Joseph R. Williams, O. E. Wilcox and John Adams charter members. The first officers were William K. Poston, C. P.; William Hyer, H. P.; John B. Moseley, S. W.; John Adams, J. W.; William H. Chaplain, scribe, and A. B. Shaw, treasurer. Present officers J. P. Prescott, C. P.; D. C. Trader, H. P.; S. T. Goodwin, S. W.; M. Logan, J. W.; C. M. Carroll, scribe; Marcus Jones, treasurer.

The first lodge (No. 6) was organised in the Masonic Lodge room (Memphis Lodge No. 91, A. F. and A. M.), then located over the Episcopal Church, northwest corner of Second street and the alley, north of Adams street (frame building), where it continued its meetings until the 4th of July, when it dedicated and occupied as a lodge room the third story of the building then known as "Concert Hall," in the block just south of the block last occupied. In this lodge room Lodges Nos. 8 and 9, and Encampment No. 3 were organised in 1845 as above stated. The order continued to increase, keeping progress with the growth of the town. In 1847 each body appointed a committee to act jointly, with a view to purchase a lot and build a hall thereon. On November 23, 1847, the joint committee bought the two lots (Nos. 225 and 226, city plats), on the northeast corner of Main and North Court streets, on which the present hall stands. They obtained from the Legislature February 4, 1848, an act incorporating the "Odd Fellows Hall and Library Association," under which stock was subscribed for building the hall. The corner-stone was laid with impressive ceremonies on August 28, 1848, by the officers of the Masonic lodges. The building was in course of erection over two years. The first floor was divided into three stores, the second for a public hall for concerts, balls and pub-

lic meetings, being fully seated, and subsequently a gallery was built on its south side. It was used for these purposes many years before, during, and after the war. The upper story was divided into two large rooms, with accompanying ante-rooms. The south lodge room was reserved for the I. O. O. F., and was then very handsomely fitted and furnished from the proceeds of a fair, gotten up by the wives and daughters of the members, and aided and assisted by the first ladies of the city. The north lodge room was occupied by the Masonic fraternity for many years before, during, and after the war, and until they moved into their temple in 1880. A few years after the war the lodge and encampments made arrangements by which they became the sole owners of the property, and they have continued so ever since.

Since the war the following lodges and encampments of the order have been organised:

Schiller Lodge No. 140.—Grand Master J. P. Prescott instituted this lodge on March 30, 1870. The charter members were John Linkhauer, Joseph Uhl, Fred. Kropp, Fred. Henniger, Charles Borner, Charles A. Beehn, Henry Borner, Fred. Ries, A. Reukert, Henry Harder, M. Lyons, E. Ackerman, William Schneider, L. Ottenheimer, and J. Schellenbaum. The first officers were John Linkhauer, N. G.; Henry Harder, V. G.; Joseph Uhl, secretary; and William Schneider, treasurer. Present officers: Fritz Æhle, N. G.; Charles Bauer, V. G.; A. Lichtenstein, treasurer; membership, seventy-five. The lodge works in the German language.

Banner Lodge No. 147, was instituted on December 3, 1870, by John Johnson, special deputy; The charter members were Ben. Bingham, W. H. Moyston, Thomas W. Johnson, T. S. Jukes, C. D. Hilliard, Pierre Beachmont, W. K. French, Thomas Diffey, William H. Bischoff, Reuben Shipway, M. D. Welch, John H. Moyston, J. A. McClain, P. McIntyre, W. E. Craver, C. Gross, Bun F. Price, G. W. Mann, and Robert Lockwood. Its first officers were Ben. Bingham, N. G.; W. H. Moyston, V. G.; R. Shipway, secretary; W. E. Craver, treasurer. Present officers: N. H. Gwin, N. G.; C. G. Patterson, V. G.; Joe. B. Cook, secretary; J. H. Sheperd, treasurer; membership, seventy-six.

Fortunately, the Odd Fellows have never suffered from fire in their lodge rooms as have some of the other societies in Memphis, but in common with those then in existence the order has lost many members during the last three epidemics of yellow fever. In 1873 the order lost twenty-eight members by the fever, besides many of their wives and children. Such was the enormous expense incurred for nursing, providing, burying, and other items that the treasuries of the lodges were soon exhausted, but an appeal to the brethren elsewhere was promptly and generously responded to from every part of the Union; and such was the constant and liberal flow of contributions that the relief committee felt compelled to check it through the associated press. Nev-

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ertheless, about $30,000 surplus accumulated in excess of current expenses and bills incurred. A large amount of this surplus fund was invested in building the I. O. O. F. addition to the Leath Orphan Asylum, the remainder in supplying the wants and necessities of the unusual number of widows and orphans which the epidemic left to the care of the order.

In the fall of 1878 hundreds of the order and their families were stricken down, and ninety-six members died.

Again their brethren all over the country came to their relief and cheered the over-tasked and over-exhausted relief committee in their self-appointed and dangerous task, some of whom fell at their posts, martyrs to their humanity.

In the fall of 1879 yellow fever prevailed again, but many members and their families were assisted to leave the city, and the disease was not so virulent. Twenty members died and twenty of their wives and children. The order elsewhere again contributed sufficient to assist the home resources in defraying the expenses incurred.

THE KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

This order is a secret benevolent society, composed of supreme, grand, and subordinate lodges. It was established in June, 1873, by persons who believed that an order organised with the purpose of paying death benefits as one of its objects, would meet with approval and success. Its astonishing growth has proved their wisdom. It has grown rapidly from its first inception, and its members are mostly men of the highest standing in Masonry, Odd Fellowship, and other organisations.

In 1878 its strength was severely tested by the yellow fever epidemic in the South. Its membership then was about 45,000. A loss of many members fell upon the order in a short time by the epidemic, requiring $385,000 for its liquidation, in addition to the usual losses by other diseases. Assessments to meet this unusual loss were promptly called and promptly paid by the order, thus passing its severest trial successfully.

Memphis Lodge No. 196, was the pioneer lodge of the order west of the Tennessee River, and was organised December 15, 1875. Charter members: William R. Hodges, Lucien B. Hatch, Thomes T. Barches, John C. Scronce, J. Harvey Mathes, E. H. Martin, S. O. Nelson, jr., John A. Holt, John W. Ward, P. R. Cousins, E. J. Carson, J. P. Young, Jerome Baxter, James S. Wilkins, and Joseph E. Russel. Its first officers were L. B. Hatch, P. D.; J. Harvey Mathes, D.; J. Preston Young, V. D.; Dr. W. R. Hodges, A. D.; Thomas J. Barcus, Rep.; Joseph E. Russell, I. Rep.; John Loague, treasurer. On the 1st of July, 1878, it had 143 members, of whom twenty died of yellow fever during the epidemic of that year. Its present officers are R. B. Neil, P. D.; J. C. Cammer, D.; I. N. Rainey, V. D.; Nicholas Williams, A. D.; Robert Lockwood, Fin. Rep.; Samuel A. Taylor, treasurer; membership, 495. [36]

Unity Lodge No. 217, was organised January 21, 1876. Charter members: D. F. Goodyear, B. K. Pullen, R. J. Black, S. S. Garrett, G. W. S. Crook, W. E. Rogers, S. Dreyfus, George L. Williams, J. S. Hatcher, Charles Richmond, J. B. Hayes, A. S. McNear, A. B. Hill, J. C. Walston, Thomas O'Connor, N. L. Avery, C. L. Pullen, J. C. Busten, N. C. Dukes, John W. Ennis, B. C. Springfield, C. L. Blair, Daniel Schloss, Simon Pump, H. C. Bigelow, and Anthony Ross. Its first officers were B. K. Pullen, P. D.; D. F. Goodyear, D.; Irving Halsey, V. D.; S. S. Garrett, A. D.; R. J. Black, Rep.; N. L. Avery, F. Rep.; A. S. McNear, treasurer. On the 1st of July, 1878, this lodge had 136 members, of whom eighteen died of yellow fever during the epidemic of that year. Its new and beautiful lodge room in the Odd Fellows building was fitted up and dedicated in January, 1881. Its present officers are J. T. Wells, P. D.; T. B. Kirker, D.; A. A. Tucker, V. D.; J. M. Hix, A. D.; J. D. Cox, Rep.; A. B. Hill, Fin. Rep.; P. E. Hopkins, treasurer; membership, 393.

Chelsea Lodge No. 280, was organised May 3, 1876. Charter members: G. R. Eplingstone, R. M. C. Parker, N. C. Kerr, M. H. Knox, J. M. Peabody, E. W. Lanham, J. V. Stanbrough, R. B. Miller, L. Schilling, W. L. Mitchell, William Getz, J. C. Jackson, Lucien Brown, R. M. Flautt, R. P. Bateman, R. J. Rawlings and Leland Leatherman. Its first officers were: R. J. Rawlings, P.D.; W. L. Mitchell, D.; J. M. Peabody, V.D.; R. B. Miller, A.D.; L. Leatherman, rep.; J. V. Stanbrough, fin. rep.; William Getz, treasurer. On the first of July, 1878, the lodge had sixty-three members, of whom ten died of yellow fever during the epidemic of that year. On the 25th of February, 1877, its lodge room was burned, with all its furniture and paraphernalia, except the desk containing the books and papers. A new lodge room is now (July, 1887), being constructed, to be completed in September. Its present officers are: Charles W. Judd, P.D.; A. F. Albert, D.; William Klyce, A.D.; W. R. Kendall, rep.; J. P. Prescott, fin. rep.; W. B. Glisson, treasurer. Membership 137.

Fountain Lodge No. 296, was organised May 20, 1876, by the following charter members: A. C. Newell, A. M. Newsum, J. K. Aldrich, J. B. Aldrich, J. B. Galloway, G. T. Rather, G. R. Merritt, D. C. Roberts, E. H. Stevenson, W. H. Bates, W. W. Stevenson and John Johnson. Its first officers were: E. H. Stevenson, P.D.; G. R. Merritt, D.; W. H. Bates, V.D.; John Johnson, V.D.; John B. Galloway, rep.; D. C. Roberts, F. rep.; George T. Rather, treasurer. On the first of July, 1878, it had seventy-two members, of whom thirteen died of yellow fever during the epidemic that year. Its present officers are: M. B. Wade, P.D.; L. C. Castle, D.; Dr. T. L. Baugus, A.D.; E. T. Starke, rep.; Ashton Tyler, F. rep.; Henry Buttenberg, treasurer. Membership 221.

Germania Lodge No. 369, was organised September 18, 1877, with the fol-

lowing charter members: Phil. Maurer, Joseph Steinman, Henry Segeler, Peter Werrick, William Schilling, G. Below, Jacob Braun, Charles Hippel, G. W. Wolf, Nich. Hirth, Fritz Aehle and Ab. Pontius. Its first officers were: G. Below, P.D.; Jos. Steinman, D.; Jacob Braun, V.D.; Charles Hippel, A. D.; Fritz Aehle, rep. and F. rep.; Phil. Maurer, treasurer. On the first of July, 1878, this lodge had one hundred and sixteen members, of whom thirty-seven died of yellow fever during the epidemic of that year. Its present officers are: H. Wieder, P.D.; William Souhr, D.; Albert Isele, V.D.; Fred. L. Dyckman, A.D.; D. E. Kathriner, rep.; F. Zimmerman, fin. rep.; Anton Isele, treasurer. Membership 105.

Diamond Lodge No. 583, was organised on March 28, 1877, with the following charter members: H. T. Ward, F. W. Brown, G. B. Didlake, William Gay, B. F. Haller, J. W. Kinney, John A. Kirby, C. N. Kealhofer, Henry J. Lynn, L. D. McKisick, S. L. Moore, F. M. Nelson, L. B. Rubinson, J. D. Robinson, A. J. Wheeler, W. C. Watt, H. A. Tatum, W. R. Hodges, L. P. Cooper, Lyttleton Penn, John T. Willins, U. F. Cavanagh, Martin Cohen, Ed. Worsham and E. H. Leidy. Its first officers were: W. R. Hodges, P.D.; A. J. Wheeler, D.; John D. Robinson, V.D.; B. F. Haller, A.D.; H. J. Ward, rep.; William Gay, fin. rep.; H. T. Lynn, treasurer. On the first of July, 1878, this lodge had forty-seven members, of whom four died of yellow fever during that year. Its present officers are: Louis Podesta, P.D.; Nathan Bach, D.; R. Doherty, V.D.; R. E. Richards, A.D.; A. T. F. Viani, rep.; John L. Eichberg, fin. rep.; L. Goldsmith, treasurer. Membership 231.

Esperanza Lodge No. 3105, was organised August 6, 1884, in South Memphis, with the following charter members: H. H. Collier, Rice M. Pate, J. E. Laughna, B. R. Miller, S. L. Wadley, William Steel, George E. Dorion, J. T. Ferguson, W. H. Riley, Merci Peloi, R. L. Walton, J. C. Furr, S. W. Lyle, J. W. Richardson, M. T. Kernan, W. D Ivy, J. A. Rankin, W. D. Welch, B. L. Baskett, H. L. Williford and James Cox. Its first officers were: H. H. Collier, P.D.; S. W. Lyle, D.; J. E. Laughna, V.D.; W. D. Ivy, A.D.; W. H. Riley, rep.; W. D. Welch, F. rep.; B. R. Miller, treasurer. Present officers are: J. T. Ferguson, P.D.; G. Haase, D.; G. Snowden, V.D.; S. S. Snowden, rep.; W. D. Welch, F. rep.; R. M. Pate, treasurer. Membership fifty-three.

On the first of July, 1878, the total membership of the Knights (six lodges), in Memphis was 577, of whom 102 died of yellow fever in the fall of that year, to which should be added four members from other places. The yellow fever deaths at other places in the South, increased this number to 191, the death benefits for which aggregated $385,000, all of which was collected and paid to the beneficiaries by July, 1879. On the first of July, 1887, the membership in Memphis in the seven lodges was 1657.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR.

The objects and plans of this society are virtually the same as those of the Knights of Honor, the only distinguishing feature is the admission of females as members, in addition to the males. The government of this order is similar also, with a supreme, grand and subordinate lodges.

Teutonia Lodge No. 25, was organised on March 23, 1878, with sixty-one charter members. Its first officers were: Phil. Maurer, P.P.; Jacob Braun, P.; Mrs. Henrietta Saupe, V.P.; Max. Hermon, secretary; J. R. Kleiner, F. secretary; L. Ottenheimer, treasurer. This lodge lost five members by the epidemic of 1878. Its present officers are: Clara Unverzagt, P.P.; G. W. Lippale, P.; Rosa Lippale, V.P.; William Souhr, secretary; Fred. Siedel, treasurer. Membership 223.

Pearl Lodge No. 92, was organised November 26, 1878, with twenty-one charter members. Its first officers were: Benj. Pullen, P.P.; S. C. Toof, P.; Mrs. N. L. Avery, V.P.; N. L. Avery, secretary; H. E. Goodlett, treasurer. Present officers: A. F. Davis, P.P.; Marcellus Logan, P.; H. E. Goodlett, V. P.; W. Z. Mitchell, secretary; A. B. Hill, treasurer. Membership 199.

Rose Lodge, No. 405, was organised March 8, 1881, in Chelsea, the northern suburb of the city, with forty-six members. Its first officers were: J. P. Prescott, P.P.; A. J. Knapp, P.; Mrs. Eliza C. Prescott, V.P.; J. P. Prescott, secretary and F. secretary; W. R. Kendall, treasurer. On the 25th of February, 1881, its lodge room was burned, destroying nearly all its lodge property. A new building has since been completed. Its present officers are: Mrs. Mary Taylor, P.P.; Mrs. Mollie J. Hanna, P.; Robert Hannah, V.P.; J. P. Prescott, secretary and F. secretary; A. Kohlbry, treasurer. Membership 123.

South Memphis Lodge No. 1199, was organised December 14–16, 1886, with forty-four charter members, in the southern part of the city, on Jackson street. Its first officers were: Dr. T. L. Baugus, P.P.; T. J. Ferguson, P.; Mrs. Ella Schuler, V.P.; W. D. Welch, secretary and F. secretary; Gus. Schuler, treasurer. Its present officers are: Mrs. Ella Schuler, P.P.; W. J. Dugan, P.; Mrs. Barbara Ryan, V.P.; W. D. Welch, secretary and financial secretary; B. R. Miller, treasurer. Membership fifty-five.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Equity Lodge No. 20, was chartered June 8, 1877, and organised with fifty-four charter members. Its first officers were: D. F. Goodyear, P.M.W.; S. S. Garrett, M.W.; S. C. De Pass, F.; Joseph E. Russell, O.; D. G. Redhard, recorder; N. L. Avery, financier; Ad. Storm, receiver. Present officers: Daniel Schloss, P.M.W.; E. Katriner, M.W.; T. A. Ryan, O.; A. B. Hill, recorder; P. J. Quigley, financier; Ad. Storm, receiver. Membership ninety-four.

Johnson Lodge No. 21 was chartered June 9, 1877, and organised with 16

charter members. Its first officers were J. Harvey Mathes, P. M. W.; John A. Roush, M. W.; N. J. Wiggin, F.; Thomas Fleming, O.; N. D. Smith, recorder; J. S. Drake, financier; F. S. Davis, receiver. Present officers: T. O. Ellis, P. M. W.; Nathan Bach, M. W.; T. G. Atkins, F.; R. Doherty, O.; I. N. Rainey, recorder; John Beamish, financier; Sam A. Taylor, receiver. Membership, 132.

Bluff City Lodge No. 22 was chartered June 11, 1877, and organised with 27 charter members. Its first officers were J. H. Thompson, P. M. W.; E. J. MacGrotty, M. W.; Jonathan Woods, F.; R. Borough, O.; William Horgan, recorder; J. G. Bock, financier; F. Underwood, receiver. Its present officers are T. S. Ford, P. M. W.; J. M. Smith, M. W.; W. H. Cooper, F.; W. P. Mooney, O.; J. H. Thompson, recorder; Sol. Harpman, financier; H. Gronauer, receiver. Membership, 169.

Chickasaw Lodge No. 40 was chartered May 26, 1878. Its first officers were W. R. Hodges, P. M. W.; P. Sid. Jones, M. W.; C. F. McInnes, F.; D. C. McDougall, O.; T. J. Barclay, recorder; E. Wolfe, financier; H. B. Shanks, receiver. Its present officers are W. J. Murrell, P. M. W; R. W. Croft, M. W.; B. W. Capps, F.; Turner Wilson, O.; J. C. Crumpton, recorder; B. F. Smith, financier; H. B. Shanks, receiver. Membership, 94.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The following declaration of principles adopted by Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias August 12, 1877, explains the object of this order: "Recognising the universality of human brotherhood its organisation is designed to embrace the world within its jurisdiction, intended solely and only to disseminate the great principles of friendship, charity and benevolence, and nothing of a sectarian or political character is permitted within its portals. Toleration in religion, obedience to law, and loyalty to government are its cardinal principles. The sweet and powerful attractions of the glorious trinity of friendship, charity and benevolence will bind in one harmonious brotherhood men of all classes and opinions. . . . Its laws are reason and equity; its cardinal principles inspire purity of thought and life; its intentions are 'peace on earth and good will toward man.'"

In addition to the discharge and fulfillment of these duties, which are self-imposed upon every member of the order, it also has an endowment rank, whereby members who can pass a medical examination can provide for an endowment to their families after death, by the payment of monthly assessments.

Tennessee Lodge No. 5 was organised in 1872 with about twenty charter members. Its first officers were J. E. Russell, C. C.; W. K. French, V. C.; H. C. Bigelow, R. S.; E. R. Jack, F. S. It continued its organisation a few years, when, about 1877, it was consolidated with Memphis Lodge No. 6, retaining the latter's name and number.

Memphis Lodge No. 6 was organised March 14, 1872, with 16 charter members. Its first officers were H. S. Reynolds, C. C.; A. T. McGarvey, V. C.; R. C. Pomeroy, K. of P. and S.; William Horgan, T. R. Several years thereafter Tennessee Lodge No. 5 consolidated with this lodge. Its present officers are F. G. Webster, P. C.; John V. Savage, C. C.; Jules Stiffel, V. C.; Geo. T. Webster, P.; C. D. Madden, K. of R. and S.; Henry Brown, M. of F.; L. C. Cullender, M. of E. Membership, 145.

Constantine Lodge No. 23 was organised April 10, 1879, with 45 charter members. Its first officers were J. W. Ward, C. C.; W. L. Mitchell, V. C.; J. A. Slaughter, P.; C. P. Barton, K. R. S.; A. C. Rogers, M. F.; A. D. Langstaff, M. E. Its present officers are Geo. T. Bassett, P. C.; L. Waterman, C. C.; Gus Costello, V. C.; Jos. Latting, prelate; P. P. Baker, K. of R. and S.; John Lorenzi, M. of F.; Joe Mancini, M. of E. Membership, 173.

Roland Lodge No. 25 was organised June 12, 1879, with 30 charter members. Its first officers were J. H. Liebkeman, C. C.; E. Bachardchs, V. C.; J. J. Heinrich, K. of R. S.; Theo. Aehle, M. of F.; H. Caro, M. of E. Its present officers are A. H. Stratman, P. C.; Albert Hoehn, C. C.; A. Helbling, V. C.; J. J. Heinrichs, K. of R. and S.; J. G. Muller, M. of F.; C. C. Merz, M. of E. Membership, 115.

Jonathan Wood Lodge No. 30 was organised August 27, 1883, with 29 charter members. Its first officers were H. E. Easton, C. C.; C. E. Gebhardt, V. C.; J. Weber, K. of R. S.; J. R. Shroyer, M. of F.; C. S. Eberhart, M. of E. Its present officers are W. W. Cain, P. C.; John J. Carrigan, C. C.; S. H. Rogers, V. C.; J. H. Liebkemann, K. of R. and S.; R. W. Cox, M. of F.; J. Weber, M. of E. Membership, 115.

Progress Lodge No. 39 was organised September 10, 1885, with 81 members. Its first officers were Samuel Rosenheim, P. C.; C. E. Gebhardt, C. C.; Sol. Norris, V. C.; S. N. Castle, K. of R. and S.; J. T. Moss, P.; L. Rosenstein, M. of F.; E. Rosenheim, M. of E. Its present officers are Charles J. Rauch, P. C.; E. Rosenheim, C. C.; B. J. Kimbrough, V. C.; S. N. Castle, K. of R. and S.; Dr. T. Donahue, P.; W. R. Cross, M. of F.; J. Goldsmith, M. of E. Membership, 160.

R. E. Lee Lodge No. 43 was organised in 1887. Its present officers are E. A. Neely, P. C.; C. E. Gebhardt, C. C.; Nelson A. Bill, V. C.; L. C. Castle, P.; T. E. Hanson, K. of R. and S.; R. A. Wilson, M. F.; L. Rosenheim, M. E. Membership, 105.

Chickasaw Lodge No. 44 was organised in 1887, with forty-three charter members. Its first officers were C. B. Oliver, C. C.; George W. Tomlin, V. C.; A. M. Wooten, K. of R. and S.; E. D. Wilson, M. of F.; R. Elliott, M. of E.; C. J. Krause, P.; S. A. Pool, D. G. C. and P. C. Its present officers are C. B. Oliver, P. C.; Geo. W. Tomlin, C. C.; C. P. Krause, V. C.; J. R. Montgomery, K. of R. S.; E. D. Wilson, M. of F.; Robert Elliott, M. of E.; W. G. Caffry, P. Membership, 68.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF AMERICA.

This is a fraternal co-operative organisation for the purpose of paying a death benefit to the families or dependents of deceased members. Assessments are called when the benefit fund is reduced to an amount less than a benefit, which are paid by the members to the subordinate lodges and thence transmitted to the supreme treasurer, who remits the benefits to the beneficiaries upon proof of death. Five per cent. of the benefit fund is taken to form a sinking fund, which now sums up about $50,000, and is increasing about $500 weekly.

The supreme officers are Rt. Rev. Francis Jansend, Bishop of Natchez, S. S. D.; Hon. James David Coleman, S. P.; P. S. O'Rourke, S. V. P.; John Barr, Lebanon, Ky., S. S.; M. J. O'Brien, Chattanooga, Tenn., S. T.; E. Miles Willett, M. D.,[1] Memphis, Tenn., S. M. E. Supreme trustees: J. J. Duffy, Memphis, Tenn., John H. Zwarts, M. D., St. Louis, Mo., B. C. Eveslage, Cincinnati, O., chairman of sinking fund commissioners, J. J. Duffy, Memphis, Tenn.

Branch No. 28 of Memphis was organised January 12, 1879, with twenty-five charter members. First officers were Dr. E. Miles Willett, president; John Lilly, vice-president; M. E. Carter, secretary; J. J. Duffy, treasurer. Present officers: A. J. Bigley, president; J. J. M. Dixon, vice-president; J. J. Duffy secretary; John Gerber, treasurer; membership 144.

Branch No. 35 was organised in 1879 with about twenty charter members. First officers: James Reilly, president; William Harrington, vice-president; John J. Mason, secretary; T. J. O'Neill, treasurer. Present officers: John J. Shea, president; Thomas McCormack, vice-president; John T. Walsh, secretary; James Reilly, treasurer. Membership seventy-five. Twenty-eight members of the above two lodges died of yellow fever in 1879.

Branch No. 177 was organised in 1880 with about twenty charter members. First officers: Rev. William Walsh, president; Jos. Fitzgerald, secretary. Present officers: M. O'Neill, president; Joseph Fitzgerald, financial secretary and treasurer. Membership fifty.

Branch No. 459 was organised in 1886 with about twenty charter members. Present officers: Jos. Engel, president; John Kitterle, vice-president; Jos. Schaefer, recording and financial secretary; Jos. Winckler, treasurer. Membership forty.

Branch No. 471 was organised in 1886 with about fifteen charter members Present officers: Geo. Hook, president; B. McMahon, vice-president; A. T. F. Viani, recording secretary; Pat Fisher, financial secretary; John V. Sullivan, treasurer. Membership, thirty-four.

[1] Dr. Willett, who recently died, held this position for several years. The name of his successor could not be ascertained.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES.

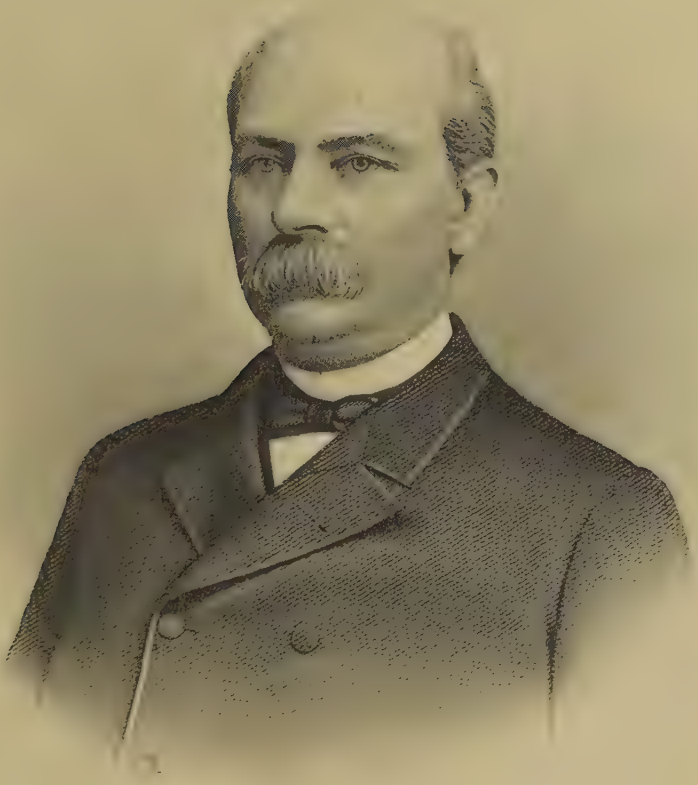
Division No. 1, *Ancient Order of Hibernians* was organised in 1885. It is a beneficiary and mutual aid society and has seventy-five members. The society has been very prosperous, never having been called on for benefits to the amount of more than thirty dollars, and having lost but one member by death.

The officers are: James A. Creadon, State delegate; J. J. Carrigan, State secretary; E. A. O'Brien, county delegate; F. Fisher, State treasurer; C. M. Brown, president; P. Hackett, treasurer; Dennis Lyons, financial secretary; James Smyth, recording secretary.

German Benevolent Society.—This was a beneficiary society and was established in 1855, and although it has, like many other organisations, had its vicissitudes, it has never suspended its operations. It was seriously embarrassed during the war, and the yellow fever epidemics taxed it severely; but it survived all these troubles and is now in a more prosperous condition than ever before. Many thousands of dollars have been paid in benefits to its members, and liberal donations have been paid to the distressed outside the pale of its membership. By reason of the loss of the records of the society it is not possible to give a list of its presidents. The present officers are F. W. Moens, president; H. Wieder, vice-president; J. N. Stotz, secretary; Anton Isele, treasurer. There is now a surplus of more than two thousand dollars in the treasury of the society.

Knights of Innisfail, Camp Tara No. 1.—This society was organised in 1873 and was chartered in 1878. Its membership is limited to those of Irish nativity, or their descendants. The second section of the constitution reads: "The object is to benefit its members by means of union, fraternity, temperance and respectability; to ameliorate the hardships of misfortune and sickness by just and necessary aid, and to urge our countrymen to avoid jealousies and sectional prejudices, with a view to union in bonds of friendship and brotherly love." The members have drills and parades in uniform. The career of the society has been successful, though it lost many members in the yellow fever epidemics of 1878–79. The officers are: Anthony Walsh, president; M. T. Garvin, vice-president; Jeremiah Sullivan, secretary, and P. J. Kelly, treasurer.

Memphis Gruetli Verein.—The membership of this association is limited to those of Swiss nativity. It is a beneficiary society, and has existed since 1855, though the outbreak of the Civil War interrupted its operations. Its membership has numbered seventy, but the adoption of the German as the language in which the business of the society was to be conducted prevented the French and Italian speaking Swiss from retaining their membership; and the ravages of the yellow fever still farther reduced the number till there were at one time no more than sixteen members. Its membership is increasing, and its treasury has a surplus of $1,200. The present officers are W. Lang, president;



Truly yours, Wm. H. Oliver

Fred Bensicker, vice-president; Samuel Schleiber, treasurer, and Paul Tanner, secretary.

Memphis Lodge No. 27, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was instituted in 1884. It is, as its name indicates, a benevolent rather than a beneficiary society. The order originated among actors, but the membership is not limited to people of that profession. In addition to the benevolent feature of the order it has a social character that commends it highly to its members. Besides the regular weekly meetings of the lodge, monthly meetings are held for social enjoyment and dramatic exercises. The membership is 110. The officers are W. H. Tuley, E. K.; —— Talbot, L. E. K.; Ben C. Marsh, E. L. K.; Ben Featherstone, E. L. K.; P. E. Hopkins, secretary; B. Rodgers, treasurer.

St. Andrew's Society was chartered in 1866. Its membership is limited to those of Scotch nativity, their sons and grandsons. It is a purely benevolent association, and its meetings are for the transaction of business and the dispensing of charity, except on the anniversary of St. Andrew's birthday, when literary and other exercises are engaged in. The native born Scotch population of Memphis, never large, has been smaller since the yellow fever epidemics, but Scotchmen are never forgetful of their native soil, and their descendants always hold in reverence the land from which their fathers came. The officers are W. Wallace Young, president; Archibald McNeil, vice-president; William Finnie, secretary, and John M. Young, treasurer.

Societe di Unione e Fratellanze Italiana.—This is a beneficiary association and was organized in 1870 and incorporated by an act of the Legislature the same year. Its object is the mutual relief of its members in case of sickness or death. The membership of the society has ranged from sixty-five to one hundred and twenty-five, the present number. The society has always been prosperous, and it has now a surplus in its treasury. In the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 it donated to each of its members $50 to enable him to leave the city, if he desired, till the subsidence of the epidemic.

The officers of the society are: G. Laurenzi, president; Ant. Monteverde, vice-president; G. B. Briguardello, secretary; and A. Vaccaro, treasurer.

Société Française de Secours Mutuels.—This, as its name indicates, is a beneficiary society. It was organised about 1855, and was incorporated ten years later. The corporators were John Pelegrin, Felix Leclerc, Francois Lavigne, F. Faquin, and Pierre Dupuy.

The society maintained its organisation during the war and through the yellow fever epidemics, though its membership was at one time reduced to six. Many thousands of dollars have been disbursed in benefits, and the society has recently added a mutual life insurance feature to its work. The present number of members is about thirty. The presidents have been Felix Leclerc, Francois Lavigne, John Pelegrin, and Louis Keith, the present incumbent. L. Bignor is secretary, and E. De Lisle, treasurer.

CHAPTER XIII.

LITERARY AND SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS.

German Casino — Confederate Historical Society — Irish Literary Society — Memphis Mœnnorchor — Tennessee Club — Young Men's Hebrew Association — Amateur Athletic Association — Chickasaw Guards Club — Old Folks' Society — Wapanoca Outing Club — Gunning and Fishing Clubs.

IN late years Memphis has proved a fruitful field for the growth of societies for mutual improvement, mentally, morally, and physically, and for social enjoyments of an elevating character. Although the pulses of life beat strongly in commercial circles, the social world of Memphis has been imbued with vigor and animation. It will be seen in the sketches which follow that the members of these associations seek relaxation from the cares of business, recreation, and improvement in various ways, and that the narrowness which assumes that pleasure should be sought only in certain directions does not appear to exist in Memphis, or if it does it is impotent to control people in the choice of their amusements.

The German Casino.—This is an association of Germans, and the oldest existing society of its kind in Memphis. It was organized in 1857. The object of the Casino is the cultivation of German habits, the perpetuation of their language and customs, and to afford means for general sociability. It is cosmopolitan in character and open to all of good moral character speaking the German language. The club rooms are situated at No. 65 Madison street, occupying two stories of the building. During the winter season fine entertainments are given by the Casino, consisting of masquerade balls, musicales, operettas, and sociables, which are very popular and attended by the representatives of the best German element in the city. The Casino has grown to be an indispensable institution, and has to a certain extent cultivated a taste for music and literature, and has otherwise been beneficial in affording its members and their families a well-ordered place where they can at all times be sure of enjoying themselves. It has a membership of seventy-five, embracing some of the most enterprising business men of the city. Louis App is president of the society; Charles L. Eberhart, vice-president; John W. Vogeli, treasurer; F. W. Stemmler, secretary; Otto Zahn, librarian.

Memphis Club.—On the 7th of June, 1865, Solomon Hesse, N. Hoffheimer, Adolph Loeb, H. T. Tomlinson, J. Nathan, J. S. Menken, Henry Seessel, sr., and their associates were granted a charter by the Legislature of the State incorporating the Memphis Club, which is at present a flourishing society, and very popular among the Hebrews of the city. Previous to the date of this charter a club had existed here known as the Southern Club, but during the

war and after Memphis had been captured by the Federals, the name of the organisation proved offensive to the military government and it was changed at the latter's request to that under which its charter was subsequently obtained.

The Memphis Club first had its quarters in a building where the Lee Block now stands, and which was torn down many years since. In 1876 its quarters were removed to where they now are, on the corner of Second and Adams streets.

The first president of the club was Lazarus Kremer, who was succeeded by Solomon Hesse, since whose administration the presidents have been: Nathan Hoffhemier, Adolph Loeb, Henry Seessel, sr., Lee Herzog, Sol Coleman, Samuel May, Samuel Hirsch, and Leopold Lehman, the present incumbent. Solomon Hesse served as president of the club a longer term than any other man, and having been a member now for over twenty years, he has been prominently identified with the association in all its undertakings. At present the club has about one hundred members. It had at one time a much larger membership, but the epidemics of the last fifteen years seriously interfered with its progress.

During the winter season the club gives regular entertainments twice a month, at which assembles the *élite* of Jewish society. The club celebrates its anniversary each year with a grand social affair, and other especial occasions are honored with splendid entertainments given under its auspices. The membership is increasing rapidly, and the indications are that its old-time strength will soon be recovered. The present officers are L. Lehman, president; H. B. Schloss, vice-president; A. Adler, treasurer.

The Confederate Historical Society was organised a few years after the war as the "Confederate Relief and Historical Association of the City of Memphis," for the purpose of relieving destitute Confederate soldiers, their widows and orphans, "also the collection of records pertaining to the late war, and such other matters as are incident thereto." The membership consists of veteran Confederate soldiers whose record is blameless, their sons who have reached adult age, and such honorary members as the association sees fit to elect.

The relief feature has been discontinued, and the society is now a historical and benevolent association. It has on file a large amount of manuscript relative to the war, and this is constantly accumulating. Several thousand dollars were disbursed for relief during the existence of the relief feature of the society. The present membership is one hundred. The officers are C. W. Frazer, president; R. B. Spillman, vice-president; R. J. Black, secretary, and John T. Willins, treasurer.

Irish Literary Society.— In the autumn of 1855 the Irish Literary Society was organised as an extension of the sodality of St. Peter's church. It afterwards ceased to be a church society, and was known as St. Patrick's Society,

and finally by its present name. At first it was composed exclusively of Catholics, afterward of Irish Catholics, and now any man of good moral character is eligible as a member. During the war the operations of the society were suspended and its records and other effects were confided to the keeping of St. Peter's church. On the return of peace a reorganisation by the surviving members took place, and in 1869 it was chartered by an act of the Legislature.

The object of the society has always been the moral and intellectual improvement of its members, and it has sought the accomplishment of this object by discountenancing immorality in every form, and by engaging in such literary exercises as tend to expand, improve and elevate the mind. It is a notable fact that the society has never allied itself with any political movement of any kind, but its members have been free to act in accordance with their own convictions of right, nor has the society identified itself with any Irish national movement, though nearly all its members are of that nationality.

The officers of the society are D. Smyth, president; M. Sullivan, vice-president; F. J. Byrne, recording secretary; M. Egan, financial secretary; M. Gavin, treasurer; Thomas Keveny, librarian and J. S. Sullivan, censor.

Memphis Mœnnerchor.— This is a social German society, and was organised in 1871 by Otto Zimmerman, A. Goldsmith, P. Kahler, S. Damstadt, A. and D. Schmivels and M. Gotlieb. After its formal organisation, and when a charter had been obtained, its membership began to increase so that within a few years there were three hundred and fifty of the foremost German citizens of Memphis initiated into the society. In 1876 they furnished the hall which is now occupied by the Knights of Innisfail, but during the epidemic of 1878 so many members of the society either died or went away never to return, that those who remained abandoned their new quarters and resumed their meetings at Cochran Hall, where they are now located.

The purposes of this society are, outside of the main object of cultivating friendship and social feeling among their countrymen, to perpetuate German song and the German language, manners and customs.

The present officers are O. Zimmerman, president; R. Hoen, vice-president; F. Eberhardt, secretary; F. Zimmerman, treasurer.

Tennessee Club was chartered May 7, 1875, the incorporators being Colton Greene, C. W. Metcalf, I. M. Hill, H. C. Warriner, D. W. Miller and D. P. Hadden. The first officers of the club were Colton Greene, president; R. B. Snowden, vice-president; W. M. S. Titus, secretary, and H. C. Warriner treasurer.

The membership at the end of the first year's organisation was about two hundred, at which figure it remained for some time with the exception of the years when epidemics visited Memphis. The present membership is two hundred and eighty.

The quarters of the club have been refurnished at a heavy expense. They

now have a large grand parlor, reading and card rooms, a general meeting-room, a billiard hall well supplied with billiard and pool tables, a lunch room and wine cellar.

The Tennessee Club is purely a social organisation, and is to some extent managed on the English plan. The members meet there in an informal manner and exchange views upon current topics, cultivate each other's acquaintance and discuss any questions of interest that may come up.

General Colton Greene, who was the first president of the club, served five years, during which time the institution was in a very flourishing condition. Some of the most brilliant events in the history of Memphis society have taken place under its auspices. General U. S. Grant and General W. S. Hancock were entertained in the club rooms, where splendid receptions were tendered them.

The next president was Mr. J. M. Fowlkes, who served two years. He was succeeded by Mr. S. J. Camp, who served one year. On March 12, 1885, Mr. W. L. Clapp was elected to the presidency, and his term of office expiring last March, Dr. D. D. Saunders was chosen to succeed him. The latter is the present incumbent. The other officers are R. A. Parker, vice-president; J. W. Walker, secretary; W. D. Bethell, treasurer.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association is a society of young men of the Jewish faith, the objects of which are social enjoyment and intellectual culture. To accomplish these objects the association has a hall and reading room at the corner of Second and Union streets, where literary and musical entertainments are given semi-monthly, and where, on evenings and Sundays, the members may resort to enjoy the advantages of a library of 1,500 volumes and a reading room. The association was organised in 1881, and it has now a membership of more than two hundred. The presidents have been Harvey Peres, David Gensberger Rev. Dr. Samfield and L. G. Pape, the present incumbent.

Amateur Athletic Association.—This is an association of young men for the purpose of physical development, social enjoyment and moral culture. It was formed in 1883 by D. J. McComb, H. M. McDowell, F. Hawkins, C. B. Coate, P. S. Coate, F. L. Woodruff, C. Ç. Currier, R. R. Goyer and E. L. Camp.

The club first occupied rooms in the Lee building on Main street, between Adams and Washington, at which time the membership was between eighty and one hundred. They remained in these quarters for about two years, and the membership increased steadily from month to month. In 1885 they removed to their present elegant apartments on Second street, in the Bethell block. The members of the club, at first, were their own instructors in the various exercises in which they participated, but about two years ago they secured the valuable services of Prof. Hovey, who has been their instructor and trainer since that time.

Entertainments are given by the athletics about once a month during the

entire year. In winter they consist of grand balls, musicales, athletic exercises, banquets and informal affairs, all of which are largely attended by representatives of the most fashionable sets. Their summer sports are indulged in either at Estival Park or at the Citizens' Baseball Park.

The present officers are C. C. Currier, president; M. H. McDowell, vice-president and J. B. Jones, secretary and treasurer. The directors are P. C. Knowlton, S. R. Powell, F. P. Poston, R. C. Newsom, B. Gratz Brown, Dudley Schoolfield, Watkins Overton, R. A. Bettis, Daniel J. Shriver and William Haskins. The membership is nearly four hundred.

Chickasaw Guards Club Association.— This is a social club, organised under the charter and has the same officers and directors as the famous military company known as the Chickasaw Guards. It was formed in August, 1886, principally through the efforts of Captain Sam T. Carnes, Lieutenant Keller Anderson and Sergeant Richard Wright, to whom much of the success attained is due.

The organisation was effected with sixty members. The first important event that transpired in the history of the club was the grand opening ball, which occurred on the evening of October 29, 1886. The membership from that time began to increase rapidly, and before many months a large number of representative business men of high social position applied for membership and were initiated.

The club has now about four hundred members, of whom three hundred or more are active members of the Chickasaw Guards. Their quarters, on Second street, include ladies' parlor and dressing rooms, a ball room, and reception, reading, billiard, card, dining and drill rooms, as well as a kitchen and other necessary apartments, are handsomely furnished. In December, 1886, the club inaugurated a day for the ladies to come and visit the rooms, which was called ladies' day, and which has proved to be a very popular feature during the winter months. There is not a club room in the South fitted up with more taste or with more comforts and conveniences than are those of the Chickasaw Guards.

The rooms are supplied with furniture and adornments of the choicest kind. Altogether the club has spent nearly $11,000 toward beautifiying their apartments.

Colonel H. A. Montgomery served the club as president for the first term, and Professor R. O. Prewitt was secretary from the organisation of the club until a few months ago, when he was succeeded by G. H. Cunningham.

The Old Folks' Society of Shelby County, Tenn., was organised in 1857. Its object, as stated by those who founded it, was "to rescue from the oblivion into which it is rapidly sinking, the past history of our city and county, to collate and preserve the memories and incidents of the earlier and late lives of the hardy and revered pioneers who came hither to woo from the wildness of

the unbroken wilderness our present heritage; to transmit from son to son, in authoritative and reliable records, the events to which the progress of our city and county have given birth, and the names of those who have devoted their lives and talents to the development of their resources, and to cultivate amongst the survivors and descendants and successors of these worthies of the past the general good feeling which should characterise those who were the common sharers of the privations of an early border life."

As first constituted the society continued till the commencement of the war. It was reorganised in 1866, but not sufficient interest was aroused to maintain it. In 1870 it was again reorganised, and continued operations until 1877, when it was incorporated under the laws of the State and a new code of by-laws was adopted. The society suffered severely in the yellow fever epidemic of 1878, but met again in December of that year. In 1880 it acquired the title to Winchester Cemetery, which has since been under its care and control. The present officers of the society are: Tom. Gale, president; W. J. Smith, first vice-president; F. T. Edmonson, second vice-president; W. Z. Mitchell, secretary, and A. Vaccaro, treasurer.

Wapanoca Outing Club was organised in the autumn of 1886. Its membership is limited to thirty-eight active, and such honorary members as the club sees fit to elect. The object of the association is to afford pleasant and healthful recreation from business cares, and to promote gentlemanly intercourse and pleasant social relations. The society has erected a club house on Big Creek, Crittenden county, Ark., twenty miles from Memphis. The officers are: John K. Speed, president; William D. Bethell, vice-president, and Minter Parker, secretary and treasurer.

GUNNING AND FISHING CLUBS.

The Memphis Gun Club was organised with eight members, in 1876. H. Hwack was the first president, and J. A. Harpman, secretary. Their first shooting range was in Chelsea; but in 1877 they purchased a range of about fifteen acres where now are the South Memphis stock yards. This they sold in 1883, and they have not yet purchased another. They have had annual contests with other clubs in Memphis, in which they have several times won. The club has now twenty-five members. J. George Handwerker is president, and Otto Bruch, secretary.

Osceola Ducking Club was organised in 1882, and is purely a sporting club. Its membership is limited to thirty-one active members, and a limited number of honorary members. It has two club houses: one is on Big Lake, twenty miles beyond Osceola, Ark., in the sunk lands; the other is at Oak Dornick, four miles from Marked Tree, Ark., on the Kansas City Railroad. To these houses the members of the club resort for indulgence in duck shooting. The officers of the club are: T. B. Edrington, president; Geo. Mitchell, vice-president; R. H. Mitchell, secretary and treasurer.

Beaver Dam Duck and Shooting Club was formed in 1883. "Its purposes are to afford opportunity to its members for healthful recreation and occasional relaxation from business cares and pursuits, and to cultivate gentlemanly intercourse and pleasant social relations." The club has a domicile in Memphis, and an elegant club house or shooting lodge at Beaver Dam Lake, Tunica county, Miss., forty-three miles from Memphis, on the Louisiana, New Orleans and Texas Railroad. The membership of the club is limited to thirty-eight active and five honorary members. Its officers are: Dr. Robert W. Mitchell, president; W. B. Mallory, vice-president, and W. A. Wheatley, secretary and treasurer.

Blackfish Gunning and Trolling Club was organised in the autumn of 1885, for the purpose of affording its members enjoyment in the sports of hunting and fishing. It has built a club house at Blackfish Lake, in Arkansas, twenty-seven miles distant from Memphis, near the Little Rock Railroad. The club numbers sixty-three members, principally young or middle-aged men. Henry White is the president, Fred. Scheibler secretary and treasurer.

Chickasaw Gunning and Trolling Club was organised in the summer of 1885, for the purpose of affording its members relaxation from the cares of business and pleasant and healthful recreation. It has erected a club house on Little River, at a station called Marked Tree, on the Kansas City Railroad, in Arkansas. To this place the members resort for the enjoyment of the sports which the region affords. The membership of the club is limited to sixty. Officers: W. D. Cannon, president; A. R. Taylor, vice-president; M. L. Selden, secretary.

CHAPTER XIV.

MILITARY ORGANISATIONS, THEATRES, CEMETERIES, PARKS AND RACING ASSOCIATIONS.

THE first military companies in Memphis were formed under the general laws of the State, providing for the organisation of all able-bodied males in military companies, regiments and brigades, for the preservation of order, and to enforce the laws in case of an emergency. Shelby county, soon after it was organised, was assigned to the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Regiments. As early as 1830 Memphis contributed its quota of men to these regiments, but nothing further can be learned of the local militia of this period.

The first event which aroused the military ardor of the young men of this section occurred in 1835–6, when Texas revolted from the tyrannical acts of

the Mexican government. In the early part of 1836 Governor Conner issued a proclamation calling for troops to assist the Texans. A large number volunteered for such service in Memphis, but before they had become organised General Sam. Houston totally defeated the Mexican army at San Jacinto, April 21, 1836. The brave young men of Memphis were thus deprived of an opportunity to display their valor. Beyond the annual musters of the militia on general training days, no event of interest occurred in the military history of the city until about 1840, when the Rifle Guards and the Memphis Blues, two independent military companies, were organised. Both of these companies rendered aid to to the local authorities in the riot of 1842, caused by the flatboatmen refusing to pay wharfage. In consideration of their patriotic services on this occasion the citizens presented each company with a beautiful flag.

These two volunteer companies preserved their organisations for some time, but the quiet condition of the country for several years prior to the Mexican War was not conducive to keeping alive much interest in military matters. When a call for volunteers for the Mexican War was made, no State responded more promptly than Tennessee. The first steps in Memphis towards raising troops was a meeting held at the Gayoso Hotel, May 8, 1846. The first company organised was the Gaines Guards, M. B. Cook, captain. The Memphis Rifle Guards, which had a short time before disbanded, was reorganised under its old captain, E. F. Ruth. The Eagle Guards was also organised, with W. N. Porter, captain. On the 19th of May, as we learn from the press of the time, these three companies were all full, had chosen their company officers and tendered their services to the governor.

Their officers were as follows:

Gaines Guards—M. B. Cook, captain; Wm. B. Davis, first lieutenant; Ed. J. Wyatt, second lieutenant; Chas. J. Gill, ensign; R. C. Sneed, orderly sergeant; J. D. Beatty, H. L. Bynum, J. L. Wilbur, sergeants; S. C. Anderson, O. Teslard, R. P. Ford, W. H. Linn, corporals.

Memphis Rifle Guards—E. J. Ruth, captain; J. B. Nelson, first lieutenant; E. M. Anderson, second lieutenant; G. J. Slaughter, ensign; S. H. Whitsett, orderly sergeant; W. S. Echols, Benj. O'Haver, W. Porter, sergeants; R. J. Dye, S. T. Woodson, John Glenn, Robt. Torrey, corporals.

Eagle Guards—W. N. Porter, captain; James L. Penn, first lieutenant; R. M. Anderson, second lieutenant; C. R. Wheat, ensign; Orville Yerger, orderly sergeant; Cyrus Marshall, Chas. Irvine, sergeants; G. Mattood, R. Dresser, T. B. Hyler, G. L. Rolon, corporals.

On the 25th of May (Saturday) each company was presented with a handsome flag. The ladies of the city, through Miss Odell, presented the flag to the Eagle Guards, which was responded to by Orville Yerger. The citizens presented, through Mrs. Tilden, the flag to the Memphis Rifle Guards, and was responded to by Captain Ruth. The flag of the Gaines Guards was presented

to them by Miss Anderson on behalf of a patriotic citizen, Captain Joseph P. Keyser, and responded to by Captain Cook. The first two named companies offered and were accepted as infantry, and such was the intention of the Eagle Guards, but on learning that the quota of infantry was full, they then tendered as cavalry and were accepted. Another company, the Jackson Guards, was also organised and offered to serve the government, but they were too late, both branches of the service were more than full, and the governor had agreed to accept 400 more than his first proclamation called for.

The Gaines Guards and Memphis Rifle Guards were attached to the Second Regiment, commanded by William Trousdale. This regiment aided in the capture of Monterey and Vera Cruz. In the heavy fighting at Cerro Gordo it suffered the loss of seventy-one men. The list of killed and wounded in the Memphis companies was as follows: In Company D (Memphis Rifle Guards), killed: F. B. Nelson, first lieutenant commanding; Charles A. Sampson. Wounded: Ben O'Haver, Isaiah Prescott, Charles C. Ross, severely. In Company E (Gaines Guards), killed: Lieutenant C. G. Gill, Sergeant A. L. Bynum, J. J. Gunter, Ed. Y. Robinson, Richard L. Bohannan, died of his wounds. Wounded: Burton Plunkett, Abram Gregory, John Gregory, severely; John P. Isler, slightly. Also of Company D, Thomas Goodwin was wounded on the 17th, and Thomas G. Stainback was killed in a skirmish on the 26th.

After the capture of Cerro Gordo the time of the Second Regiment (twelve months) had expired, and the Memphis companies returned home.

The services rendered by the Eagle Guards was less severe than fell to the lot of the other Memphis companies. The cavalry was principally engaged in guard duty, and had little of the heavy fighting to do. With the exception of Captain W. N. Porter, who died of disease, we believe the Eagle Guards returned at the expiration of their year's service without the loss of a man.

After the close of the Mexican War the military ardor of young Memphians for a time appeared to be fully satisfied. In 1852 the military spirit was revived by the organisation of the City Guards, with the following officers: Captain, Charles M. Carroll; first lieutenant, Marsh Walker; second lieutenant, John Doyle; third lieutenant, John Kirk, jr.; orderly sergeant, Jones Gerrette; second sergeant, John Garrison; third sergeant, E. Kirk; fourth sergeant, M. T. Cooper; ensign, C. Steinkuhl. They met for drill every Thursday at armory, Exchange Hall. Their motto was: "We dare to follow where any dare lead."

On the 9th of June, 1853, the German Washington Riflemen were organised by electing captain, F. Ringwald; first lieutenant, W. Muller; second lieutnant, F. Borner; orderly sergeant, A. Munch; ensign, Jacob Steinkuhl. Motto: "Friendship and union." They met for drill every Monday evening at armory, Exchange Hall.

On October 17, 1854, the Young American Invincibles were organised. Officers: Captain, S. H. Whitsitt; first lieutenant, D. N. Kendall; second lieutenant, W. I. Whitsitt; third lieutenant, W. J. Russell; orderly sergeant, T. L. Conant; ensign, T. E. Rudick. Motto: "Our country's glory." They met every Wednesday evening for drill. We find no record of the above companies after 1855, but feel assured they retained their organisations and kept up drills for two or three years.

The Washington Rifle Company was organised November 29, 1853, with their armory in the navy yard. We only have their officers for 1860 (February), who were, captain, Nicholas Frech; first lieutenant, A. Munch; second lieutenant, Jos. Specht; third lieutenant, Isaac Strauss; orderly sergeant, Jacob Brust; ensign, Jacob Ellerman. This may be the same company as the German Washington Riflemen, as noted above, reorganised.

The Steuben Artillery was organised November 1, 1858. Armory, navy yard. Officers: Captain, William Miller; first lieutenant, Max Maeir; second lieutenant, John Gengel; third lieutenant, T. Crone; orderly sergeant, H. Finne; G. G. Berlin, secretary; Jacob Beurer, treasurer.

The Memphis Light Guard was organised January 8, 1859. Armory, Exchange Building. Officers: Captain, Jones Genette; first lieutenant, D. N. Kendall; second lieutenant, C. L. Powers; third lieutenant, R. J. Hood; orderly sergeant, J. T. Powers; ensign, John Little; J. M. L. Carr, secretary; H. H. Paynter, treasurer.

The Jackson Guards were organised in 1859. Armory, Exchange Building. Officers: Captain, M. Magevney, jr.; first lieutenant, Edward O'Neil; second lieutenant, L. Collins; third lieutenant, Thomas O'Donnell; orderly sergeant, P. Harrison; ensign, P. T. O'Mahony.

The Memphis Southern Guards were organised in 1859. Armory, northeast corner of Main and Monroe streets. Officers: Captain, James Hamilton; first lieutenant, John Kirk, jr.; second lieutenant, T. H. Bunch; third lieutenant, George S. Bane; fourth lieutenant, O. Coleman; first sergeant, C. N. Schuyler; second sergeant, B. B. Hutchinson; third sergeant, Charles Boyce; fourth sergeant, H. S. Park; G. W. L. Crook, secretary; J. T. Begbie, treasurer.

The military history of Memphis during the war has been so thoroughly treated in the preceding volume of this work that any reference in this relation to the exciting period from 1861 to 1865—when Shelby county furnished as many Confederate soldiers as it had voting population—will be unnecessary. For several years following the war there seemed little disposition to organise independent military companies. Among the first was the Templar Guards, organised in 1874 with the following officers: Jackson P. Crews, captain; Charles L. Lyles, first lieutenant; William B. Rogers, second lieutenant; Alex. Taylor, first sergeant; Walter W. Harvey, second sergeant; Gilbert D.

Raine, third sergeant; William G. Taylor, fourth sergeant; Robert T. Cooper, fifth sergeant; Hunter Raine, first corporal; Haywood S. Ashe, second corporal; Ralph Wormely, jr., third corporal; M. Hawkins, fourth corporal; Geo. W. Turner, drum major. This organisation was kept up for three or four years, but the precise date when it disbanded we are unable to learn.

CHICKASAW GUARDS.

No volunteer military company has ever existed in Memphis which has aroused more of local pride, or gained wider fame than the Chickasaw Guards. This company was organised June 30, 1874. Its first officers were R. P. Duncan, captain; W. P. Martin, first lieutenant; James R. Wright, second lieutenant; P. A. Ralston, third lieutenant; John Poston, ensign, and L. Mix, first sergeant. Under Captain Duncan the company made rapid advancement and became a prominent social feature of the city. Its first appearance in a competitive military drill occurred at Nashville in May, 1875, when it was defeated by the Porter Rifles of that city, but in October following the latter company was defeated by the Chickasaws under the following officers: R. P. Duncan, captain; S. T. Carnes, first lieutenant; T. A. Lamb, second lieutenant; J. S. Richardson, third lieutenant.

In the early part of May, 1878, Gaptain R. P. Duncan declined a re-election as captain, when Samuel T. Carnes was elected as his successor, under whom the company has attained that perfection in drill, in soldierly bearing, and in high military qualities which has given it a national reputation.

In May, 1878, the Chickasaws defeated the Bluff City Greys, winning the first competitive exhibition under Captain Carnes. In September following in the great St. Louis drill, where they had ten competitors representing the best companies of the Northwest, only one company excelled them in the general average, Company C, of Chicago, attaining 294 in a possible 300, and the Chickasaws attaining 293. In speaking of this contest the *Globe-Democrat* said of the Memphis company: "As this magnificently uniformed company entered the gates of the amphitheater to the strains of an inspiring march, their fine appearance and soldierly bearing instantly brought forth a most enthusiastic reception. . . . All the more difficult evolutions in their programme were made with wonderful accuracy, and in the manual by numbers, this stumblingblock to nearly all those who have appeared thus far, not an error was observed. The whole drill was watched with keen interest, and almost every movement applauded by a very large audience."

From St. Louis the Chickasaws went to Indianapolis, Ind., to Cincinnati and Columbus, O., and Louisville, Ky., and gave exhibition drills, the proceeds of these entertainments being contributed to the Memphis yellow fever sufferers.

On July 4, 1879, the Chickasaws took first prize at a competitive drill at

Chattanooga, the officers at that time being Captain S. T. Carnes; N. B. Camp, first lieutenant; Harry Allen, second lieutenant, and W. L. Clapp, third lieutenant In October of the same year the Chickasaws were again victorious at St. Louis, and secured a prize of $1,500 over a field of eight, the Company K., of St. Louis, being second. General W. T. Sherman witnessed this contest, and highly complimented the Memphis company. A few days after their St. Louis victory the Chickasaws captured another prize of $1,000 at Columbus, O. At Nashville, May 19, 1880, they met again in competitive drill the Rock City Guards and Porter Rifles of that city, and Company K, of St. Louis. Here they won again, Company K taking second place. The officers were captain, S. T. Carnes; first lieutenant, N. B. Camp; second lieutenant, W. S. Clapp, to which we add first sergeant, R. Wright; second sergeant, R. W. Harris; third sergeant, J. M. Bowen; fourth sergeant, C. E. Morrow; fifth sergeant, A. L. Duval, with twenty-four picked privates.

At the first New Orleans drill of 1881, the Chickasaws, under the same officers as at Nashville, defeated the Cresent Rifles, who took second prize over the League Guards, and Nichols Rifles, of New Orleans, the Mobile Rifles and the Houston Light Guards

In *Harper's Weekly* of July 2, 1881, was an illustration of the Chickasaw Armory, and company in line, that paper observing that the "Chickasaw Guards of Memphis have now the reputation, by decision of West Point officers, of being the most perfectly drilled company of citizen soldiery in the United States. In 1878 General Sherman witnessed their drill at the contest in St. Louis, and pronounced them superior to anything in or out of West Point."

June 28, 1882, the Crescent Rifles of New Orleans defeated the Chickasaws, the latter taking second place over the Porters of Nashville, and Quapaw Guards of Little Rock. The officers were Captain Carnes, and Lieutenants Clapp and Lamb.

"At Indianapolis, July 5, 1882, the Chickasaw Guards defeated the Crescents (second), Porter Rifles, Quapaw Guards, Asbury Cadets of Greencastle, Ind., Indianapolis Light Infantry, Company K of St. Louis, and McKean Cadets of Terre Haute, Ind."

The official score of the Chickasaw Guards was 90.1; Crescent Rifles, 89.84; Asbury Cadets, 88.6; Quapaw Guards, 87.9; McKean Cadets, 85.3; Porter Rifles, 84.7; Indiana Light Infantry, 82.2; Louisiana Rifles, 89.9; Company K, St. Louis, 80.1.

By defeating the Porters at Louisville the Chickasaws won the championship of Tennessee, and by their success at Louisville, the United States championship.

In 1885 the Chickasaw Guards attended two other competitive drills, one at Mobile, where, owing to extreme heat, the company did not complete its drill; and the other at New Orleans, where it secured third place.

The record made by the Chickasaws is unequalled by any other military company in the United States, and the people of Memphis feel a justifiable pride in their achievements. Wherever they have appeared, whether in competitive drill or exhibition parade, they have elicited the warmest complimentary words from press and public, for perfection of soldierly bearing and complete mastery of military tactics. The marked success of the Chickasaw Guards has had the effect of exciting other ambitious youths of Memphis to form military companies, which might emulate, if not excel, this famous organisation.

Following is the roster of the Chickasaw Guards for 1888: S. T. Carnes, captain; Keller Anderson, first lieutenant; Preston C. Smith, second lieutenant; Robert W. Harris, third lieutenant; Raphael Semmes, first sergeant; A. H. Proudfit, second sergeant; W. C. Chichester, color sergeant; W. W. Talbert, first corporal; F. A. Hessig, second corporal; S. R. Cruse, third corporal; L. B. Wright, fourth corporal; privates: W. B. Armour, R. C. Bruce, Hugh Bryson, P. C. Bethell, B. B. Beecher, H. W. Cantwell, J. F. Davis, J. H. Erskine, John Ellett, F. D. Farrabee, W. M. Farrabee, W. E. Gage, L. R. Godwin, L. S. Gwynne, W. M. Goodbar, C. B. Galloway, J. W. Hancock, J. W. Harris, W. Y. C. Humes, W. M. Johnson, Richard Johnson, W. S. Jones, S. D. Kyle, E. B. Le Master, R. F. Looney, A. C. Looney, Lee Mallory, Branch Martin, Samuel Moseby, R. B. Malone, H. Q. Murrell, Charles B. Murphy, H. E. Maury, W. W. Martin, A. M. McMillan, D. J. McComb, J. S. McSpadden, H. H. Milburn, G. T. Nalley, R. O. Prewitt, James Proudfit, Minter Parker, jr., Guy Patterson, Joseph H. Pullen, James F. Rice, Frank J. Rice, W. L. Smith, W. J. Steele, W. A. Stewart, Henry Stratton, J. A. Sample, H. H. Spearce, Barlow Treadwell, J. S. Warren, R. J. Wiggs, T. A. Wright, F. L. Woodruff, G. C. Woodruff, Louis Woods.

Among other local companies, which have been strong rivals for military honor with the Chickasaws, was the Bluff City Grays, which for several years held high rank. They were organised October 1, 1876, with the following officers: J. F. Cameron, captain; F. T. Edmondson, first lieutenant; P. C. Rogers, second lieutenant; W. F. Prescott, first sergeant; J. D. Sullivan, secretary.

At Chattanooga, July 4, 1879, the Grays took second prize in a competitive drill, being only exceeded by the Chickasaws in the general average of proficiency. At this time the officers were: J. F. Cameron, captain; Herbert Rhett, first lieutenant; Hugh Pettit, second lieutenant; R. B. Armour, jr., second lieutenant; Frank M. Ivion, first sergeant. In 1880 T. A. Lamb was elected captain, and was succeeded in 1881 by Herbert Rhett. The company became reduced in numbers, and in 1882 was consolidated with the Memphis Light Guards as the Porter Guards.

The Memphis Light Guards were organised in July, 1877, with thirty-eight members, and with the following officers: E. B. Moseley, captain; E. M. Ap-

person, jr., first lieutenant; H. S. Trezevant, second lieutenant. This company maintained an organisation about five years, and as above stated, its consolidation with the Bluff City Grays resulted in the organisation of the Porter Guards. The first officers of the last named company were captain, J. D. Waldran; first lieutenant, Kellar Anderson; second lieutenant, H. G. Getchell; third lieutenant, M. Cooper, jr.; first sergeant, W. P. Wildberger; W. H. Pullen, secretary and treasurer. The organisation was kept up only about two years.

The Porter Reserves were organised during the epidemic of 1879, with a total strength of sixty-nine. Officers, captain, Frank Lamont; first lieutenant, W. J. Freeman; second lieutenant, G. M. Guenaut; third lieutenant, W. J. Jones; first sergeant, Thomas H. Cooke. It rendered good service during that trying time. It continued organised about two years.

The Waldran Guards were organised in June, 1882, with L. V. Dixon as captain; E. C. Campbell, first lieutenant; T. Hawkins, second lieutenant, and C. Kellar, jr., second lieutenant. The company maintained an organisation only a year or two.

The Memphis Light Infantry was organised in May, 1885, but had only a brief existence. Its officers were B. F. Hollenberg, captain; A. Scharborough, first lieutenant; J. H. Pullen, first sergeant.

The Memphis Zouaves were organised in September, 1886, with sixty-eight men, and the following officers: F. K. Deffry, captain; Charles J. Rauch, first lieutenant; James D. Proudfit, second lieutenant; and G. C. Sawtelle, third lieutenant. In the competitive drill for Zouave companies, held at Washington February 8, 1887, the Memphis Zouaves received the second prize. The present officers of the company are: F. K. Deffry, captain; C. Rauch, first lieutenant; C. W. Mayfield, second lieutenant; G. C. Sautell, third lieutenant.

The first colored military company organised in Memphis was the McClelland Guards, which was formed in 1875. The first officers were: James G. Glass, captain; J. D. Jackson, first lieutenant; Ramsey Dowell, second lieutenant; Richard Smith, orderly sergeant. This company attained considerable efficiency in drill, and during the yellow fever epidemics of 1878 and 1879 rendered efficient service in preserving order and guarding the city generally. About a year ago the company disbanded. Its last officers were: H. Davis, captain; G. Gill, first lieutenant; R. D. Wilson, second lieutenant.

Another colored company, the Zouave Guards, was organised in 1879, with H. Clay, captain; C. L. McNeal, first lieutenant; R. R. Smith, second lieutenant; J. H. Burton, first sergeant. This company also rendered good service during the epidemic of 1879 in preserving order. The Zouave Guards at present number seventy-two men. R. K. Brown is captain of the company; R. R. Smith, first lieutenant; and S. T. Guy, second lieutenant.

MEMPHIS WATER WORKS.

The first organised effort in Memphis to secure a public water supply was in 1867, through a board of commissioners composed of W. R. Hunt, W. B. Greenlaw, John Overton, jr., J. J. Murphy, Charles Jones, R. D. Braugh, and D. Panty, with Charles Hermany, of Louisville, Ky., chief engineer, and E. S. Chesbrough, of Chicago, consulting engineer. The opinion generally obtained that, with an inexhaustible supply of supposed exceptionally good water in front of the city, it would be comparatively easy to provide the city with a supply that would give the highest satisfaction.

The report of Mr. Hermany, submitted in July, 1868, was able and exhaustive, and clearly demonstrated that it was neither a simple problem in engineering, nor financially an insignificant undertaking. Indeed, it presented obstacles of such magnitude as to deter the city from making the experiment.

The city having abandoned further efforts in that direction, a private company was formed and chartered by the Legislature in February, 1870, under the style of the Memphis Water Company, with T. W. Brown, John S. Toof, John Gunn, and B. C. Brown, as incorporators; C. J. Phillips, F. M. Mahon and John Cubbins subsequently becoming stockholders, Judge T. W. Brown, president, and C. J. Phillips, secretary and treasurer. The city claiming the right to build works, sought to enjoin the company. After two years of litigation, terminating in favor of the water company, it began work, and water was turned on early in 1873. The officers subsequently chosen were: John Cubbins, president; W. L. Cameron, secretary and treasurer.

In the mean time a contract for fire hydrant rental had been made between the company and the city, and the latter making default on the first and every payment, the company was so embarrassed it was unable to meet the interest on its bonds. The result was foreclosure proceedings in the United States Court, and after several years' litigation the works were sold in March, 1880, and bought by T. J. Latham, W. S. Bruce, G. W. Macrea, C. C. Graham, and M. L. Meacham. Judge Latham was elected president; W. S. Bruce, vice-president; W. L. Cameron, secretary; and Harry Lanham continued as chief engineer at the works, a position he yet holds, being a continuous service of fourteen years.

The new company had scarcely assumed control when it found itself seriously harassed, both as to quantity and quality of water supply. The situation was indeed deplorable. A few months previous to the purchase by the new company the city had entered on the work of sewering the city, which suddenly developed an enormous increase in the consumption of water. While the machinery purchased under the sale had been ample to meet the requirements to that time, it was wholly inadequate now, especially as during the previous four or five years of litigation few improvements had been made. It is not necessary to the purpose of this article to record the details of the

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company's trials during the years 1882 to 1886. So great was the public dissatisfaction, the legislative council was moved in 1885 to appoint a citizens' committee of ten, with full power to investigate and report as to the best source of supply, the cost thereof, and a plan for providing the means. This committee was composed of S. W. Hampton, chairman; General Colton Greene, Napoleon Hill, J. C. Neely, John Overton, jr., W. M. Smith, Elias Lowenstein, M. Gavin, C. C. Hein, and Dr. R. W. Mitchell.

By appointment of the committee General Colton Greene undertook the onerous responsibility of the investigation, and about eighteen months was devoted to the work. The report was elaborate, painstaking and instructive, and reflected much credit on General Greene; but as the plan adopted by the council for providing the means met with opposition and defeat in January, 1887, the whole scheme failed. It had the effect, however, of directing public attention to the serious obstacle to a good water supply, and verified the repeated statements of the water company that it would not be possible to secure such service as Memphis should have, until the city was willing to pay a reasonable sum for its public supply.

In the mean time the probability of a supply from deep wells had advocates, but the idea was not seriously entertained until the ice company, under the management of R. C. Graves, in sinking a well at a low point on the margin of the bayou on Court street, to secure cold water for condensing purposes, developed a flowing stream from a depth of nearly 400 feet. This so encouraged Mr. Graves, an enterprising, public-spirited and energetic man, to whom, more than all others, the public in case of success would be indebted, formed a company under the style of the Artesian Water Company. It was composed of R. C. Graves, who was elected president, John Johnson, S. H. Brooks, J. W. Dillard, H. C. Warriner, Napoleon Hill, J. Weller, N. M. Ives, W. T. Bowdrie, and John K. Speed.

In July they secured a satisfactory contract with the city, and during the autumn of 1887 began work at the corner of Auction and Fourth streets, the Memphis Water Company beginning about the same time on Jackson street, between Third street and the bayou. By March 1, 1888, the two companies had made almost the same progress, each having eight flowing wells of water, pronounced exceptionally pure and wholesome, and the prospect for an abundant supply at an early day is so encouraging as to remove all doubt from many of the most skeptical. The entire success of the experiment cannot be fully demonstrated until subjected to thorough pumping.

During February, 1888, the two companies consolidated, as was generally supposed and desired would be done, and at the date this article closes, the new management, besides pushing work on the wells at both plants, has closed contracts for a stand-pipe and pumping engines of ample capacity. These, with the perfect system of means already laid, will, it is hoped, secure for

Memphis at an early day a supply of water worthy its bright surroundings. The board of the new company is composed of T. J. Latham, president; R. C. Graves, vice-president; W. S. Bruce, W. D. Bethell, John Johnson, G. W. Macrea, J. F. Graham, W. T. Bowdrie, C. B. Bryan, S. H. Brooks, J. W. Dillard, with Lawrence Simpson, secretary and treasurer.

THEATRES.

The first theatrical performance in Memphis of which we have any record, took place in the winter of 1831–2, in a building located on the northwest corner of Jackson and Chickasaw streets and now part of an old block of frame buildings quaintly called "Blue Ruin." The character of the plays presented at this early period we are unable to learn, as the newspapers of those days still in existence, make no allusion to the subject.

The next theatre was opened by Warrell & Groves, March 25, 1836. It was situated on the south side of Market street, between Front Row and Front alley. It was an old frame building which had been fitted up with a rough stage, rude scenery and the most ordinary theatre appurtenances. Only light dramas and farces were presented, and as was common in frontier theatres of that period, a dance or a comic song preceded the farce. From the newspaper of that day we gain an idea of the character of the plays presented. The programme for April 15, 1837, announced the following: Play, "Timour the Tartar"; interlude and favorite song; farce, "Village Lawyer." April 29, play, "Betram"; interlude, "Highland Reel"; farce, "Touch and Take." May 6, drama, "Robber's Wife;" song, "Sitting on a Rail;" comic song; farce, "Married Rake." The leading lady was Mrs. Groves; the actors, Douglass, Kemble and McKibbin.

In 1841 a large frame stable located on the site of the present Webster block, was converted into a very respectable theatre by John S. Potter. The character of the plays here presented ranked higher than those of the Market Street Theatre. "Pizarro" was a favorite at this theatre, and the "Fall of the Alamo, or the Death of Crockett" was a tragedy which scored an immense success. This theatre was used for several years, when it was destroyed by fire.

In the fall of 1849 the brick building on the northeast corner of Washington and Centre streets was converted into a well arranged theatre by Thomas Lennox. After a season or two Charles & Ash became managers of it, and during their control many of the most prominent stars in the theatrical firmament of that day, graced the boards of this theatre, among them being Eliza Logan and Edwin Booth. It ceased to be used as a regular theatre about 1858–9 and subsequently was changed into a variety theatre.

The New Memphis Theatre on Jefferson street was first opened October 19, 1857, as Crisp's Gaiety, by W. H. Crisp, who was a prominent theatrical manager at that period, and who continued as manager for two or three seasons,

after which its present name was assumed. It was built by James Wickersham, a prominent lawyer of Memphis. Before the war most of the plays produced at this theatre were presented by a stock company. In 1880 it was purchased by the Lubrie Brothers and afterwards called Lubrie's theatre. About three years ago its ownership again changed, when it was rechristened the New Memphis Theatre.

On its boards have appeared nearly all the great artists of the theatrical profession, and every character of play known to the stage has been produced. The successive managers have been W. C. Thompson, C. D. Steinkuhl, Spalding, Bidwell & McDonough, C. A. Leffingwell, T. W. Davey, Davey & Brooks, Joseph Brooks and Frank Gray.

Shortly after the war the Greenlaw Opera House, on the southwest corner of Second and Union street, was built by the Greenlaws. It did not prove much of a success as a theatre, but was used principally for public meetings. Sometime in 1884 it was burned, as was the block of which it was a part.

Variety theatres were unknown to Memphis before the war. The Washington street theatre was opened as a resort of this kind about the close of the war. For two seasons it was called the National and afterwards the Varieties Theatre. In 1868 Charley H. H. Broom became lessee and manager. In 1870 he leased and fitted up Broom's Opera House, Nos. 39 and 41 Jefferson street, which he continued until his death about three years after. It was afterward managed by different parties. The opera house was abandoned as a play house about ten years ago. In 1873 the name of the Varieties Theatre was changed to the Olympic, and for the past three years it has been managed by Harry Walker, and has since been called the People's Theatre.

CEMETERIES.

No public burial ground existed in Memphis prior to 1827 when M. B. Winchester donated to the city the plot of ground consisting of eleven acres on High street, which has since been known as Winchester Cemetery. The first interment in this cemetery was of Lieutenant Thomas S. Trask, of the United States Navy, who died at Fort Pickering. Burials continued until 1874, when the extension of the city rendered its further use as a place of interment inpracticable, and they were prohibited. The grounds, a few years ago, became the property of the Old Folks' Society.

August 28, 1852, fifty gentlemen subscribed for one share each in the capital stock of Elmwood Cemetery Association. The shares were $500 each, making a total capital of $25,000. With this it was proposed to establish near Memphis such a cemetery as should accord with the refined tastes of the people, and be in keeping with the more advanced ideas of the age. At the first meeting of the stockholders, held on the 11th of September, 1852, O. P. Merrill, J. W. Fowler, J. M. Williamson, W. M. Ruffin and D. M. Leatherman

were authorised to purchase the necessary land for a cemetery. On the 25th of the same month these gentlemen reported that they had purchased forty acres lying on Walker avenue as the site of the present cemetery. The association was permanently organised on the 9th of October, 1852, when Davidson M. Leatherman was chosen president; John W. Fowler, treasurer; James M. Williamson, secretary, and D. M. Leatherman, J. W. Fowler, J. M. Williamson, Wilie B. Miller and William Buffin, managers. On the 13th of October, 1854, the cemetery was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, and the act made the above named managers and such other persons as had subscribed or might sign the indenture of the 14th of December, corporators. An act of the Legislature passed on the 15th of February, 1869, exempted the property of the cemetery from taxation. As early as 1857 the managers and stockholders of Elmwood set apart a section of the cemetery for the use and occupation of colored people. The bodies of those who had been interred in the old Morris Cemetery, which was in a rapidly growing part of the city, were removed to Elmwood between the years 1859 and 1862. More than one hundred Confederate soldiers lie buried in an area set apart for the purpose in this cemetery, and a monument has been erected to their memory.

The question often arises, "Why was the cemetery named Elmwood?" Several names were proposed, and a few of these were written on slips of paper and placed in a hat, "Elmwood" was the first drawn out, and it was adopted; though it is not descriptive of the trees which shade the tombs.

It has been said: "Everywhere in Elmwood one encounters evidences of the love entertained by the living for the dead. The very care and ceaseless labor expended in beautifying this charming place demonstrates the wonderful strength of that sentiment which binds us to the spot in which repose the ashes of the loved and lost. There is not in all this broad land a more attractive spot. Hills and dales, and grand old oaks, and dense shades, and evergreens from every land, and roadways defined by taste and skill in landscape gardening give absolute perfection to the charms of Elmwood."

Calvary Cemetery is a Roman Catholic burying ground located about two miles southeast of the corporate limits of the city of Memphis. The Hernando road, an excellent turnpike, leads direct to the cemetery.

This burial ground was purchased on the 13th of December, 1866, by Very Rev. M. Riordan, of Memphis, under and by direction of Right Rev. S. A. Feehan, then bishop of Nashville. It contains nearly eighty-one acres, and cost $40,000, of which amount no part was paid at the time of purchase. It has been used as a burial place ever since its purchase, and during the first ten years there were expended on the general improvement of the grounds $76,000, of which $34,000 were derived from the sale of burial lots, and the remainder from loans made to Very Rev. M. Riordan, pastor of St. Patrick's Church. The grounds are admirably suited for cemetery purposes, being high

and rolling, having a series of hills affording excellent drainage, and at all seasons of the year burials can be made without inconvenience. The cemetery presents a beautiful appearance to the visitor, being laid out in regular squares and divisions, intersected with walks and avenues, ornamented with imposing and costly monuments, erected by lot owners in memory of departed dear ones, and beautified by green grass, trees, and shrubbery, which always have the most careful attention.

By individual subscription an elegant, appropriate, and costly monument has been erected to perpetuate the memory of the fathers who gave up their lives for their flocks during the epidemic of 1873. The ground selected for their final resting place is a beautiful mound, and the fathers who died of yellow fever in 1878–79 are also buried in the circle around the base of the mound.

Owing to financial embarrassments in 1877 it became necessary to form a corporation, which was done, to enable the bishop to issue bonds for the settlement and satisfaction of the outstanding indebtedness. This corporation was chartered and organised under the name of the Calvary Cemetery Association, and a trust deed was executed to Messrs. Benjamin Babb, A. Vaccaro, and John S. Toof, as trustees of the cemetery grounds and other church and school property, to secure the payment and interest of $30,000 of bonds. A portion of this indebtedness has been paid and cancelled, and the interest on the balance is paid as regularly as it accrues.

The business of the corporation is transacted by a board of directors, of which Right Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop of the diocese of Nashville, is president; Rev. John Veah, first vice-president; Mr. James Reilly, second vice-president, and Mr. John Loague, secretary and treasurer. The other directors are: B. J. Semmes, esq., Rev. William Walsh, Thomas Fisher, M. Gavin, Owen Dwyer, Francis McLaughlin, Martin Kelley, and Thomas Keely.

Prior to 1873 there was in the vicinity of Memphis no cemetery owned or controlled by colored people. In that year an association called the Sons of Zion purchased fourteen acres, about two and one-half miles southeast from the city, and fitted up a cemetery there which has since been known as Zion Cemetery. The cost of the ground was $4,800, and about $3,000 have been expended in improvements and fitting it up for purposes of sepulture.

Prior to 1885 the Jewish inhabitants of Memphis interred their dead in the cemetery of the Congregation of Israel, on Bass avenue, head of Adams street. This was condemned by the city authorities because of the extension of the city in that direction. Nearly a year thereafter ten acres were purchased by the congregation, on the Hernando road, two miles from the city limits, next to Calvary Cemetery, and since known as the New Hebrew Cemetery. The ground has been graded and tastefully arranged for purposes of sepulture, and an elegant chapel has been erected on it. It was dedicated in October, 1885. About one hundred lots have been sold, and many bodies have been removed from the old cemetery to this place. The warden of the cemetery is S. Ven-

dig, and the cemetery committee are Samuel Hirsch, Simon Jacobs, Sol. Harpman, and L. G. Pape.

PARKS.

It is rare that the founders of cities make provisions for parks or public recreation grounds, such as in after years the wants of the people demand. In this respect Memphis is no exception to the general rule. There are in the city some small public grounds, but they do not meet the requirements of the people, and private enterprise is seeking to supply the wants for which the city should provide. The project of establishing such a park as should adorn the city is talked of, and probably it will be realised in the near future.

There are three small parks located in the central part of the city, which were laid out and donated to the city a few years after it was incorporated. The largest and most prominent is Court Square, located between Main and Second and North and South Court streets, occupying the space of one block. This ground was given to the city by John McLemore. Early in the history of the town a log school-house was erected on it, near where the fountain now is. This building was known as Magevney's school-house, and beside school purposes was also used for public meetings and for religious worship. Most of the trees in this square have been planted there, but a few of the original oaks are still standing; under one of these, just east of the fountain, was erected a speaker's platform, which remained for a long period. From that platform the people of Memphis have been addressed by some of the most distinguished speakers in the country, and around it the people of the city have many times gathered in mass meetings to deliberate on questions of local or general interest. In 1876 James Elder donated $1,000 for the purpose of constructing the fountain that now graces the centre of the square. Several other citizens joined in this project, and the names of these donors are carved on the coping of the wall that surrounds the fountain. The square is traversed by walks, and provided with seats for the convenience of the public. An iron fence now surrounds it, but this is soon to be removed, and a tasteful curbing is to be put in place of it.

Market Square lies between Main and Second, and Market and Winchester streets, occupying the east half of the area between the two former. This ground was donated to the city by the original proprietors, and in early times a market house, the police station house, and an engine house stood on it,—the upper story of the latter being used for school purposes. All these buildings have disappeared, trees have been planted, walks have been constructed, and the place is kept as a public park.

Auction Square lies between Main and Front, and Commerce and Auction streets. On it formerly stood pleasant shade trees, but by neglect these have disappeared, and the square is now enclosed by a fence. During many years it was leased by the city to private parties and used as a place of storage for lumber.

Among the most commendable private enterprises, with the object of supplying park facilities for the people of Memphis, was undertaken by the Jackson Mound Park Association, incorporated in the summer of 1887. This association leased the grounds surrounding the largest of the Jackson mounds, which has been improved by planting shade trees, constructing walks, and the erection of several buildings. On the top of the mound an open arched pavilion, 47 by 162 feet in dimensions, has been built, having a music stand at one end and a stage at the other. The park is lighted by electricity, and on summer evenings musical and other light entertainments make it a pleasant place of resort, and is frequented by both classes of people in the city. The officers of the association are John W. Schorr, president; Thomas W. Scruggs, vice-president, and Theodore Krekel, secretary.

In 1877 R. V. Vreedenburg fitted up Estival Park, located on the south side of Vance street, near the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, containing about three acres of ground. It has since been used for picnics, society meetings and social gatherings. Its present lessee is Harry Walker.

RACING ASSOCIATIONS.

The first race track ever laid out in Memphis is said to have been over the old Hernando road. It was made by a number of race-horse owners, who were here in 1836. W. W. Whitsitt was one of the prime movers in the new enterprise. The first meeting was held in April of the same year, and the gentlemen who associated themselves together then organised the Memphis Jockey Club. For the first few years after its organisation the club held both spring and fall meetings, at which some of the most famous horses and jockeys of the period were entered. In less than half a dozen years this jockey club was disorganised, and after 1841 there were no races here until 1847, when an endeavor was made to infuse new life in the old association. This effort was partially successful, and two or three meetings were held.

About 1851 Edward Breathitt, of Memphis, and William Roundtree, of Nashville, laid out the track which is now in operation at Montgomery Park. In 1856 a very fine meeting was held there, and was followed in 1857, '58 and '59 by other fairly successful meetings. During some of these years both fall and spring meetings were held, while during others only the spring meeting took place.

The races that were given under the auspices of this club were of a very exciting and thrilling nature. During these races and those that occurred previously, such horses as Joe Stoner, Bill Cheatham, Socks, Tom Purier, Eliza Logan, Bettie Ward, Bonnie Lass, Minnehaha, Cary Belle, Waterloo, Brown Dick, Exchequer and Planet participated.

The war that came on in 1861, and the prevailing excitement existing for several years prior to that time, served to break up all interest in races here, and nothing of consequence took place in a racing way until 1866, when the Chickasaw Jockey Club was organised. This was quite a flourishing institu-

tion for some years, but, like all of the others, it passed entirely away after a few years, but not without having afforded much amusement for lovers of the sport, and doing a great deal to promote the education of the people to a point where they could appreciate the turf.

In 1867, the second year of the Chickasaw Jockey Club, one of the most notable events that ever transpired in the South, occurred on the old Hernando Road course. It was a four mile heat race for the "Turf Congress Stakes." There were four entries, Mary Wynne of Missouri, Counter Proof, Duke of Orleans of Nashville, and Veto of Lexington, Ky. The riders of these horses were among the most famous of the time, including the celebrated Bob Swim and others. Bob Swim rode Counter Proof, and the latter in the third heat won the race. Not one of the horses entering this race were ever of any service afterward.

During the Chickasaw Jockey Club races Longfellow and the bay horse, Regent, sire of Jack Morrissey's Montana Regent, also the well known Kildare, John Clay's celebrated Sauce Box and others were here.

After 1870 for a number of years there were no turf sports here at all. The Memphis Fair Association made several attempts to include racing in their programme, but without much success. It was hence very gratifying to lovers of the sport when in 1882 Mr. Moses Katzenberger, Colonel H. A. Montgomery and others organised the New Memphis Jockey Club, which has done so much for racing interests, not only in Memphis and West Tennessee, but all over the country. The new organisation at once made Colonel Montgomery president, Moses Katzenberger secretary, and T. H. Milburn treasurer, and purchased the grounds and track that belonged to the Memphis Fair Association. They began at once to improve the track, and in the fall of 1882 held their first meeting, at which there was for several days the largest attendance that ever presented itself upon any track in the South. There were not less than fifteen thousand persons present on the opening day. The stores in town were all closed, and nearly everybody went out to see the races.

Since the organisation of the club two meetings a year have been held, with the exception of one or two years. Colonel Montgomery remained president of the club until his death in October, 1887, and the success of the association was largely due to the deep interest he took in the enterprise. In 1885 about thirty acres of land were added to the original purchase. Through this land, which fronts on Central Avenue, a broad drive has been constructed, leading to a club-house which was erected in 1886 at a cost of $10,000.

The Memphis Jockey Club has established a reputation for Memphis as one of the best racing centres of the county, and as an unexcelled wintering place for racing-stock. The club is also a social organisation of prominence, and the officers and members endeavor more to promote the interests of the turf than to make it a paying institution financially. The present officers are George Arnold, president; Napoleon Hill and John Overton, jr., vice-presidents; C. W. Doherty, secretary, and T. H. Milburn, treasurer.

HISTORY OF MEMPHIS.

PART III.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

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OTEY, THE RT. REV. JAMES HERVEY, first Bishop of Tennessee. The traveller who enters Tennessee from the east by way of the Cumberland, Susquehanna, Potomac, James, and Shenandoah valleys, follows in the footsteps of some of the bravest and most intrepid of the early English speaking settlers of America. He will trace the tracks of the Scotch-Irish emigrants, whose descendants are to-day among the strongest intellects of Pennsylvania, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Tennessee—the men to whose strenuous efforts and inherent opposition to kingly government, the colonies were indebted for much of their sturdy independence. There are no valleys in the world more beautiful than these, none in the United States richer in historic and romantic incident. The cavalier knights of the golden horse-shoe cast the glamour of their spirit of adventure over this land that, limited by the Blue Ridge on the one side, and the Allegheny, or spurs of that range of mountains on the other, challenges the admiration of the traveller of to-day as it did that of the humble emigrant who, fleeing from the oppressions of priest and king, went into the untrodden wilderness about the headwaters of the Tennessee and the Cumberland Rivers, and with another stream of Scotch-Irish from the Carolinas, laid the foundations of the two great Commonwealths of Kentucky and Tennessee. Into this wilderness these men brought the love or order, of settled government, and the fear of God. They were nearly all of them Presbyterians in faith, and though it was not the fashion then to deal in loud denunciations of the state church of England, they were none the less opposed to it. Anti-prelacy and independence was in their blood. Their emigration from Ireland was in part a protest against a hierarchical and dominating church which to them, as to the Roman Catholics of that unhappy country, then the prey of brutalising legislation, was regarded, and justly, as the hand-maid of the English government in all the infamies of oppression and repression. The memories of these oppressions were among their richest possessions of hate, and when the colonies declared for independence they proved how carefully these hates had been nursed and how sweet to them was the opportunity for revenge. They remembered that the establishment or church of England was

an aristocratic adjunct of the monarchy, whose creed was affected by the privileged classes; that it was fostered and sustained by the government by tithes wrung from an unwilling people—not for its spiritual benefits, but for its power as an instrument for conveying the wrath and not the blessings of God, and they detested the title of bishop as they did that of priest, as a synonym of lordly privilege, associated with brutalising persecution, ungovernable intolerance and religious hate, and when, during the progress of the war for independence, many of the laymen and clergymen of the Anglican Church sided with and aided the British government, as logically they thought they were bound to do, because the church was part of it. They found in that and the prayer for the king and "all others in authority," a confirmation of their position touching a branch of the church that by its liturgy, its forms and ceremonies, and its orders of the ministry, was to them but one remove from the more detested church of Rome. They judged it by its past, and were indifferent to its present or future. They did not trouble themselves about the struggles of its anxious and pious ministers, nor give them or it any credit for what they had done in the interest of Christianity. They knew nothing of the condition of the church which in colonial days and up to the period of independence, was anything but a matter of pride to zealous chuchmen. Without bishops and without direction, that condition was deplorable in the extreme. No bishop had ever visited the colonies to perform those duties that are held to be an indispensable part of the sacred offices of the church, and administrative carelessness was more marked than administrative love and affection. Two hundred years from its first foundation in Maryland and Virginia had almost elapsed before the church was fully organised, according to its basis principle of episcopacy, and it could make itself felt in its completeness as a vital and quickening part of the Christian fold. Not until Bishop Seabury, of Connecticut, a loyalist during the Revolution, and Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, the Republican, were consecrated—the former in an "upper chamber" in Bishop Skinner's house in Aberdeen, Scotland—was there a way made for it to enter upon the mission that has resulted so creditably for it and for the United States. The Anglican Church in America in colonial times was a struggling concern, pretentious and poor in spirit as in purse. It was never in any sense the church of the people; it had no sympathies with them, and was seldom heard upon the frontier, so that when these emigrants found at last a resting place in the mountains and organised the Wautauga settlement in 1769 they did so without anything like ghostly councils or advice from their "spirtual pastors and masters;" there was not even a preacher of their own faith present. But very soon after that event, so rich in the promise of self-government, scholarly men of the Presbyterian ministry appeared in the person of Mr. Doak, later of Mr. Craighead, and later still of Dr. Lindsley; and after or about the same time as Mr. Doak, zealous and hearty Methodist circuit riders made their

appearance, the advance guard of a now great army of Wesley's followers. With these "men of God," as they were called, the highest sounding titles were those of presbyter in the one case and superintendent in the other. They were as simple in the order of their lives as the people, and shared with them their privations and their hardships in the camp, the field, and the settlement. They preached the gospel without ceremony of any kind, without the least of those aids that feast the eye and captivate the senses as in the gorgeous ceremonials of the mother church. The golden rule was to them the sum and substance of all the law and the prophets, and Christ's death the one sufficient oblation and sacrifice. They declared that the time had passed for priestly intermediaries between the people and the Almighty, and they taught that the presbyter or superintendent, the minister, preacher, or pastor, was but a man like themselves, set apart by them as a leader in praise and prayer, without any special sacerdotal functions or spiritual power to loose or bind on earth, to absolve or pardon them from their sins or wickednesses. Such were the controlling and guiding religious principles of the men who founded the State of Tennessee, and such were the predominating religious views of its people when James Hervey Otey, a Presbyterian by birth, of Irish and English blood, from the valley of the James and the eastern base of the Blue Ridge in Bedford county, Va., entered upon the work of laying the foundation of the Episcopal diocese, over which he afterwards presided for thirty years. They knew but little of what churchmen piously speak as the "unspeakable comforts" of the common book of prayer, of the order, symmetry, beauty, and dignity of its mode of worship; and the strength of its ministerial orders, and the successorship in the Fatherhood in which devout churchmen trace back through a long line of saintly men. All the power with which the church was invested by its founder was to them merely part of the complicated enginery of spiritual oppression and bondage from which their fathers had escaped. It was to some a protesting church, but in their view it held fast to too much of that which their "saints" had ejected as among the "nunneries of popery." Under these circumstances, to initiate a mission work in Tennessee was for an Episcopal minister indeed like sowing seed in stony ground. It was almost as hopeless a task as that undertaken by some zealous churchmen in New England more than a hundred years before. There was only the absence of the Puritan spirit and power of persecution. That never found a foothold in the State in which to-day all creeds dwell in peace one with the other. The opposition never offered any more dreaded aspect than tenacity and firmness and settled contentedness. But that seemed like a wall of adamantic conviction almost unapproachable and impenetrable. There were but four parishes organised when the diocese of Tennessee was created by the church general, and but five presbyters and one deacon within its limits in 1833 when the Rev. James Hervey Otey, D.D., was elected bishop. Much, if not all of this nu-

cleus for future gains was of his work. When he left "Mount Prospect," his father's estate, at the foot of the peaks of Otter, to venture the world for himself, it was as a school-teacher, for which calling he had been thoroughly equipped, first in an "old field school," and afterwards at Chapel Hill University, North Carolina, where he was graduated with the highest honors, and for a time served as a tutor, beloved by the faculty and the students for his upright life, and devotion to duty. The history and traditions of his family were all of them, in favor of independence in things spiritual as well as temporal. One of his ancestors, John Otey, was one of the signers of the death warrant of Charles I. His father, Isaac Otey, was a major in one of the Virginia regiments of the Continental line, and fought through the Revolutionary War. He was evidently an uncompromising republican, and man of the people, as for thirty years he was continued a member of the Legislature of Virginia, being in and out of it spoken of and referred to as an honest, sterling character. James Hervey was the favorite of his father. Inheriting his disposition and strong characteristics, he shared with him his reading and his studies. Thus strongly impressed by inheritance, by rearing, and by education, his was a ripe character by the time he attained his majority, at which time he removed to Middle Tennessee and taught for a few years, as headmaster of the academy at Harpeth. He returned to North Carolina in 1824, and taught in Warrenton, where he was made a lay-reader in the Episcopal Church. In 1825 he took holy orders, being ordained deacon and priest by Bishop Ravenscroft, of that State, who loved and trusted him through life devotedly. He was the first ordained minister of the Episcopal Church ever heard west of the extreme spurs of the Allegheny Mountains, and thus may be considered the father and founder of that church in the southwest. He was consecrated Bishop of Tennessee in 1834, at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, by the venerable Bishop White, the Bishops Onderdonk and Bishop Doane, and was appointed missionary bishop of the southwest, and later provisional bishop of Mississippi by the general convention. His jurisdiction therefore extended far beyond the limits of the State of Tennessee. It embraced all the country lying south of Kentucky and Missouri, and from the eastern coast of Florida to the Pacific. He was thus the supreme pontiff of an empire, of a country thinly settled, and in which there was a variety of population to be found no where else in the Union. In Florida or Texas the Spaniards and Mexicans predominated, and their language, religion and customs largely prevailed. In Louisiana the French were still in the ascendant, and theirs was the social as well as official language of the State. There were no railroads, and few public highways any where in this vast stretch of territory, and away from the great rivers and their navigable tributaries the horse was the main reliance of travellers. It was a wild, unsettled country, the most unfavorable possible for missionary work, and above all by a missionary coming with the authority of a

church whose ritual was a stumbling block to the unlettered and illiterate, the lazy and the indifferent, the busy and the enterprising, to whom he was to preach, and open for them the way to a better life. Tennessee was at this time quite advanced in settlement, except the "western district," which was still for the most part in a state of nature. The State had been but forty-nine years in the Union, yet its population was nearly 700,000 whites and blacks, most of them engaged in agricultural pursuits; the largest centres of enterprise and population being but little, if anything, above the grade of villages. Columbia, near which, as teacher and priest, the bishop had made his residence ever since his advent in the State, and where there was one parish—St. Peter's—already established, was a small place, but it was the centre of a very rich and flourishing county named Maury, in honor of the father of the great sailor, Matthew Maury, to whom the world is indebted for a system of observations, and for charts that have done more to lessen the hazards of navigation than all—except the compass—put together, that had been accomplished before his day. This county, and a few of those adjoining, were settled by a very superior class of persons, many of them Revolutionary officers, a few of whom, perhaps by early training and education, and many by inclination, were favorable to the establishment of the Episcopal Church, and the bishop found among them many warm friends and willing co-operators in the difficult task he had before him. He found there a centre of culture and refinement that must have been a great and sustaining comfort to him, especially when returning from long tours of duty in the country across the Tennessee and the Mississippi, or from the everglades of Florida; tours that were, as we learn from his earnest appeals, often disheartening to a degree, because the church missionary society was unequal to the demands he made for assistance to continue the work he initiated by sacrifices it is now impossible to measure, even from his own reluctant confession, that he had visited on an average every congregation in his diocese twice annually; had travelled by all sorts of conveyances, in all weathers—storm and tempest as well as sunshine—had preached, labored and taught from house to house, had traversed mountains and the lonely wilderness where there was no man, and left no expedient to make full proof of his ministry. "I have gone," he wrote, "generally over the southwest." Outside of Tennessee, towns and villages were few and far between, and there were no growing centres of civilisation. There were scattered hamlets, many of them the nucleus of what are now flourishing towns and cities, but even a dozen of these together could not support a minister in the humblest way. The United States forts and garrisons were the most important points, as here the officers with their families formed a society that was a great help to the bishop. Arkansas, at that time, 1834, had but a population of 25,000, and was still one of the territories; and Texas had a population of only about 21,000, and was on the eve of the revolution that made her a

free republic from 1836 to 1845. Louisiana, organised as a State in 1812, had a population of about 230,000 whites and blacks; Alabama had a population of perhaps 450,000 and Mississippi of 200,000 of both colors. Florida was still a territory with a population of 34,000 whites and blacks, and the Indian territory was in process of organisation by Congress, the limits being declared by an act limiting trade with the Indians in June, 1834. It will thus be seen that the vast domain committed to the Bishop of Tennessee as the missionary bishop of the southwest was but sparsely settled, and that the people must have been so scattered as to make the formation of congregations almost impossible. But this did not dishearten him. He was full of zeal, and was animated by the love of a son for the church. A convert to it, having been baptised "in riper years," after he had carefully canvassed its doctrine, polity and claims, he was an undeviating advocate, and an unflinching defender of it, as of right, the church of God. His mind logically constructed, he sought the truth above all things, and once convinced that his foundation was secure he built upon it, course after course, a structure that no wind of doctrine could prevail against. Kindly natured, simple in his habits, and modest in his manner, he was also firm and dignified in his appearance, and never permitted any one to leave him with any other impression than that he was invested with authority from God through the church; that those in dissent were schismatics, and that the Roman Catholics in this country were interlopers in fields already occupied by a branch of the Catholic church. In a sermon on "the Christian ministry," printed by request in 1843, ten years after his consecration, he summed up his convictions under that head by asserting that (1) "There was imparity in the ministry of the church as divinely constituted. (2) That there was an order of ministers called deacons whose office it was to preach, baptise and serve tables, and (3) that there was a higher grade called presbyters, who, besides preaching and baptising, administered the Lord's supper, and had the oversight of congregations, but possessed no power to ordain or control other ministers, but were themselves under the supervision of a higher officer invested exclusively with the power of ordination and authority to exercise ministerial discipline. Any church which maintains this triple arrangement, with the principle of succession preserved to the highest grade, is a church of apostolic constitution and ministry; and it is pleasing to reflect that this constitution is yet clung to by the large majority of all those 'who profess and call themselves Christians.'" To him the ministry of the Episcopal Church was divinely appointed in succession from the apostles, and his own commission he regarded as higher than any that man could confer. The church speaks with the authority of God, declaring his goodness, his mercy and his loving kindness. In another sermon, published about the same time, entitled "The Doctrine, Discipline and Worship of the American Branch of the Catholic Church, Explainer and Defender," he elaborated the history of the

English Church, to which the American is indebted for its existence, and by citations from history he traced its apostolic origin and its succession as a national church, which never slept on its rights and always protested against the usurpations of Rome, first attempted by St. Augustine. In thus contending for the divine origin of the church he declined to be responsible for what is termed unchurching those who were in heresy and schism. That responsibility, he insisted, rested with the dissenters themselves, inasmuch as they refused to put away their heresies though appealed to ever so urgently. But though thus in schism he honestly thought it a matter admitting of serious question how far these schismatics following "rules and regulations for their government which they have drawn from the Word of God, and sanctioned by what they honestly believe to be a just and fair interpretation of its meaning —how far they are to be regarded as churches of Christ." He thought them destitute of essential features or marks of the visible Catholic Church but granted "that their ecclesiastical organisations have all the force and obligation, on those who have submitted to their authority, which the most solemn vows and engagements can bring upon the soul," and then, repeating the charge of illiberality which these sentiments encouraged with dissenters, he referred to the fact that the Episcopal Church "offered no disputed points in theology as tests to her members of the soundness of their Christian character." It simply offers the Apostles' Creed as the test of fellowship, and prays in the broadest and most brotherly spirit for "all who profess and call themselves Christians, that they may be led into the way of truth and hold the truth in unity of spirit, in the bond of peace and in righteousness of life." This simple and plain avowal of the truth as he believed it, pervaded by charity, did not save the bishop from severe criticism, and sometimes abuse, by men of other faiths. Roman Catholic and Protestant writers attacked him, but he made no other reply than its iteration, saying: "'Tis truth and I must tell it: 'tis gospel, and I must preach it. Far safer it is to bear anger from men than woe from God." His was a strong nature. His will was resolute and firm. His convictions were the result of careful inquiry and diligent study, and he was too honest to flinch from their open avowal for fear of consequences personal to himself or to others. In his position, too, it was incumbent on him to be a light to all about him, to be a truthful guide, and he was that as he understood the truth, and nothing less as he interpreted the truth, to the latest hour of his life. Bishop Quintard, his successor, says of him that "he discharged his ministerial duties with integrity, zeal, charity and patience." In all matters touching the government of the church and its ceremonies he was eminently conservative and was opposed to anything and everything in the least calculated to disturb its peace or repose, and he set his face sternly against what is known as ritualism. A man of refinement and culture and susceptible to the influences of everything that can be termed æsthetic, he was above

the symbolic decoration and glittering vestments, the posturing and genuflection that were discarded when the Anglican Church protested for the last time and threw off the yoke of Rome. He adhered to the simple formula and plain rubrics of the church as he found them, and to the surplice, the gown and the bands, and the rochet and robes of the bishop as they were in use when he was entered of the ministry. With these guides of faith and practice, and inspired by them, he preached and taught wherever he could find hearers in the wide stretch of country to which his jurisdiction extended, and with good effect, notwithstanding he was denied the assistance he needed and so often appealed to the church general for. Personally he made a fine impression wherever he was heard. He was an impressive speaker and a man of singular dignity of character. In the act of invocation or of absolution he made an imposing picture, and he never failed to realise for the beholder, when in the chancel or the pulpit, something of the ideal of episcopal bearing and authority. In his home by his own fireside, and in the homes of others, he was genial and companionable, gracious and kindly, yielding responsively to all good and neighborly influences, and lending himself readily to whatever was for the best interests of the community. In 1838, after he had encountered all the anxieties following upon the Texas revolution, which very much interfered with his ministry in the trans-Mississippi country especially, he was relieved of his duties as missionary bishop of the southwest by Bishop Leonidas Polk, who took charge of Arkansas and the Indian nation, with provisional charge of the dioceses of Alabama, Louisiana and the republic of Texas. Thus confined to Mississippi, of which he retained provisional charge until 1844, and to his own diocese of Tennessee, Bishop Otey was enabled to concentrate his efforts upon his sacred duties, which he did so successfully that, notwithstanding the Mexican War and the political excitement that grew out of the agitation of the question of the extension of slavery, by 1860 he had organised in Tennessee twenty-six parishes and five missions and had thirty-four ministers laboring as rectors or missionaries. But this was not the total of his gains. He had organised the diocese of Mississippi and laid the foundations of the five now flourishing dioceses of Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and Arkansas, and had blazed a path through the Indian nation for other missionaries to follow. A great friend of education, the establishment and maintenance of church schools was a special work with him. He founded the Columbia Female Institute, he attempted and partially succeeded in founding a college at the same place, to be named in honor of his friend, Bishop Ravenscroft, and he was one of the founders and promoters of the University of the South, at Sewanee, now flourishing under the joint auspices of all the southern dioceses of the Episcopal Church; and besides all this he had largely broken down all the prejudices he found so deeply rooted against the Episcopal Church, and had made for it a wide field of sympathy and respect; and among the churchmen

of the United States, he had become conspicuous as one of the most distinguished of their bishops, distinguished for his zeal, learning, and piety; for his statesmanlike direction of the church's affairs, ranking among the first of its pulpit orators, his sermons being remarkable above all things else for strength of logic, closeness of reasoning and unswerving fidelity to the standards of the church. In all parts of the Union he had strong friends, among them many of the eminent statesmen of both parties, but especially of the Whig party, to which he was attached by education and the tendencies of his mind, which were all of them conservative. He loved the Union and revered the Revolutionary fathers, and when the dark clouds gathered in 1860 did what he could by precept and example to prevent the civil war amidst whose horrors he passed away. In January of 1860, on the first day of the year, he preached a sermon in St. Mary's, his parish church in Memphis, entitled "Trust in God the only safety of nations," in which with pardonable pride he pointed to the attitude of the church towards the national government, and using the language of Mr. Ruggles, of New York, in the then recent general convention of the church, said, "the church has done what the nation has not done, it has abstained wholly and absolutely from any interference with local affairs, local interests, local opinions, and local institutions of any of the separate dioceses. The laity of this American church holds it among its highest secular duties to do all it possibly can to preserve unbroken the unity of its great depository, the American republic, to avert from this western world the most tremendous evil it can ever endure—the dissolution of the American Union—not by mingling in earthly controversy, but by unceasingly inculcating the blessed spirit of justice and moderation, Christian charity and forbearance." On this occasion he urged his hearers to put away all party names and partisan prejudice, and not to wait for their rulers to take the initiative, but boldly plunge into the work of saving the Union, for "surely," said he, "if any people have had occasion to rejoice and be glad for the divine favor and blessings, we are, pre-eminently, that people; with every advantage of soil and every variety of climate and production, a government framed to secure equal rights and privileges to all its citizens, freedom of conscience, liberty of speech and action assured to all, with such restraints only as are indispensable to the common welfare, what element is wanting to individual happiness or national prosperity or glory? . . . The American Revolution evolved principles in reference to the rights of mankind, and the reciprocal duties of rulers and subjects, and the ultimate obligations upon which obedience to law is required, which have greatly elevated men in their social, civil, and moral relations, enlarged their views, and have had the effect of wonderfully ameliorating the human condition throughout the world. The encroachments of barbarism have been pushed back and civilisation advanced. At the same time responsibility, in all the relations spoken of has been correspondingly enlarged, and the danger of disregarding

duty just as much enhanced. Brief as the annals of our republic may be, they will bear witness to the truth that, 'when the righteous are in authority the people rejoice; but when the wicked beareth rule the people mourn.' Oh!" he exclaimed, "for the kindling of that same spirit (that of our Revolutionary fathers) again in the hearts of our countrymen! There was no question then raised about local privileges, sectional rights, or domestic institutions. Shoulder to shoulder, the cool and calculating New Englander and the fiery and impetuous Southerner stood in the seried ranks of war, and the slave by the side of his master, met the fierce onset of battle, and dealt the death-blow to the common enemy. Their blood flowed in the same curdling streams on the field of carnage. Together they endured the same piercing colds of winter, marked the same snow-clad plains with their bleeding feet, bivouacked on the same frozen ground without tents to shelter or blan ets to cover them, and arose, hunger-bitten, to resume their weary march in retreat before a superior and victorious foe, or hasten to the protection of helpless women and children from the murderous tomahawk or scalping-knife of merciless savages." In a subsequent sermon preached on the 8th of January, in the same church, he illustrated the peculiar force and meaning the words of Solomon, just quoted, had at the time by declaring that "things have come to that pass of corruption and venality, under the lead of ambitious and unscrupulous men, that the dissolution of the Union and destruction of the government is the open and undisguised alternative preferred to the defeat and overthrow of a party." And he closed this sermon, like its immediate predecessor, full of the inspirations of a lofty and heart moving patriotism with contrasting pictures, that by the light of subsequent events read like prophecy. "All over the land through the week," he said, "is heard the hum of industry plying its tasks—the sound of the workman's hammer rings from the shop, and the stroke of the woodman's axe awakes the echoes of the forest. Nightfall collects millions of children around the hearthstone where frugal mothers are providing, with grateful care and happy smiles, comforts and refreshments for their respective households; and the morning sun shines upon numberless lines of those same children plodding their joyful way, and converging from surrounding neighborhoods to the humble school-house, where masters clothed with competent authority bear rule and teach their pupils to fear God, honor their parents, learn their duties, and revere the memory of Washington. Commerce is busy, trade is active, manufactures yield their stores, and agriculture her varied products. In the midst of all this contentment, present prosperity, positive enjoyment, and prospective happiness, the cry, like a death-knell rings through all our borders: *The Union is dissolved, and the sun of our glory has gone down!* Ruin, with its wild shriek of despair, spreads its dark wings over all the land, and foreshadows the 'desolation that cometh like a whirlwind!' Every face gathers blackness, every bosom heaves a sigh, and every eye drops a tear! We may then, if not now,

take up the lament of Christ over Jerusalem, and say, Oh, my country! If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace! But now they are hid from thine eyes!" Before he preached these sermons, so full of pleading for the Union, he had published in the fall of 1859, soon after the general convention, a pastoral letter, in which "he plainly," as Bishop Quintard says, "set forth the threatening aspect which our civil affairs had assumed," admitting that "late events demonstrate most clearly how extensive and fearful the agitation, and how direful the consequences which a few wicked and fanatical men, under the pretext of philanthropy and religion, can bring upon a whole community." It will thus be seen that while a Union man, he was also in heartfelt sympathy with the people he ministered unto in defence of their constitutional rights, and felt with them that the aggressions upon slavery had been pushed to an extreme, and were at last likely to culminate in civil war. "Blood is thicker than water." But this well-defined position did not satisfy the extreme element in Tennessee, the men who were anxious to precipitate the States into revolution, as an ultimatum forced by the anti-slavery propagandists of the North. They could not understand his course, which was altogether consistent with his office and the historic attitude and policy of the church towards the national government and all questions of a political character. The Methodist church was already divided, and so was the Presbyterian and the Baptist, and the people and the newspapers, generally directed and controlled by men who knew but little if anything about the Episcopal Church, could not understand why churchmen in Tennessee did not at once take sides and separate theirs from the northern dioceses. This misunderstanding was made use of to build all sorts of positions for him and for the church, and allusions were made to its Tory leanings during the Revolution, as if it was a part of the Federal government, as it had been of that of Great Britain. But he was prepared for this form of persecution, and firmly withstood it as well as all forms of pressure brought to bear upon him to anticipate the secession of the State, and order the changes in the prayer-book that would recognise a new national church within the limits of the Confederacy, which, early in 1861, had been provisionally organised in Montgomery, Ala. In July of that year, when Tennessee had seceded and joined the Confederacy, in a pastoral letter in which he published a form of prayer to be used in all churches of his diocese at a thanksgiving service for the Confederate victory at Manassas, ordered in deference to the resolutions of the Confederate government, he suggested the propriety of substituting in the prayer for the president, the words "Confederate States" in place of the words "United States." Later a diocesan convention, held at Somerville, Fayette county, relieved him of all difficulty on that score and provided for representation at the formation of the "Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States of America," a work which was begun at Montgomery, Ala., July 3, 1861,

and completed at Columbia, S. C., in October of the same year, at a convention at which he was present, with the usual number of lay and clerical delegates representing the diocese of Tennessee. By request of the Somerville convention he issued a pastoral letter to which he attached selections from the Psalms and prayers such as he thought would be suitable to the people and to the dreadful emergency of civil war, appointing Friday of each week to be observed by all the congregations as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. In this pastoral he declared as a reason justifying the course of the Southern people that "for forty years past, citizens of the Northern States have, in spite of warning, against entreaty, and in opposition to the laws of the government, been engaged in tampering with our servants, seducing them from their fidelity, aiding them to escape from our care and control, exciting them to the work of arson and death. . . . . Our warnings and remonstrances have affected no other result than more active and determined efforts on the part of those bent upon ruin, until these efforts, issued less than two years ago in the attempt of Northern men, aided by Northern money and Northern sympathy, to seize on an arsenal in the State of Virginia with the avowed purpose of overthrowing the governments of the Southern States, abolishing slavery and establishing the supremacy and rule of the North upon our ruin. Had the plan succeeded, the work would then have been accomplished for which armed hosts are now gathering upon our borders and fleets are hovering on our coasts to destroy our commerce. Notwithstanding all the past, there were hundreds of thousands in the South who, in their love of, and devotion to, the Federal Union, were willing to brave more, until the proclamation of President Lincoln, inaugurating war, had destroyed the last germ of hope that we could reach a peaceful solution of our difficulties. . . . We have, therefore, no alternative but to meet force with force and repel aggression as best we may, and commit our cause to him that judgeth righteously. Let us all do our whole duty faithfully as Christians and citizens and we need not fear what man can do unto us. The battle is not always to the strong." There is in this the statement of the position of a patriotic lover of the Union, who knew at what cost of blood and treasure it had been made and who prized it with a statesman's appreciation as the last, best effort of man for self-government. Following the policy of the church he could not, and consulting his individual preference he would not, avail himself of his sacred office as a partisan. To him the republic in its totality and integrity was the government, not in a centralising sense, but in the national sense of unity, and when its peace was assailed from within he knew that the spirit of discord was taking the place of concord and that disaster impended. So far as his voice could reach within the limits of the Episcopal fold, he was continuously urging for the preservation of the Union, believing that whatever revolutions might be necessary —and he did not believe that any were—they could be accomplished peace-

ably by the methods in legislation that have so long been the usage with English-speaking people. He had visited Europe and had in England an opportunity of contrasting the social and political life of the two nations, and the result was to strengthen his love of his native land as more nearly equal to all the questions involved in the march of humanity towards the ultimate of civilisation. From his sermons about this time it is easy to be seen that the memories and sufferings of the Revolutionary fathers, of whom his own father was one, were strong upon him, and he was anxious to avoid for the country so dreadful an alternative as war, opposed as it was to all the arts of peace and the purposes of social order. This and his love for the Union made him slow to take any steps that would seem to justify even the suspicion that he was an aider or abettor of revolution, and his constitutional habits of thought forbade his moving in any other than prescribed ways. When Tennessee had seceded his diocese could be no longer a member of the Episcopal Church in the United States of America; still he could not do anything towards declaring the fact until the diocesan convention had legislated for the change in proper form. He simply, therefore, suggested an alteration in the prayers that would place the church in harmony with its members, nearly all of whom were by this time, like himself, for the South against the North. Coming upon him at a time when he was suffering from a chronic complaint largely due to exposure and want of rest, and often of food, when as missionary bishop he was enduring perils by flood and field, the excitements of the times, beginning with the presidential election of 1859, told upon him severely. His labors were made more arduous and were attended with more difficulties and disappointments, because secular affairs were so obtrusive as to be above all things else. He knew that the church must suffer in the loss of most of its active and zealous members, and that its support would become more precarious, and that no matter what the zeal of the clergy, it would be very difficult to keep the parishes intact and so save a nucleus for the time when peace should come again to the country. He knew that the chaos and confusion incident to the setting up of the new government, and its preparation for defence was an almost interdict of the repose of soul essential to a consideration of the serious questions with which the church dealt, and he could see plainly that much of the work he had accomplished, and in the perpetuity of which his heart was set, was jeopardised. And yet the spirit of hope never left him. "Let us never forget, dear brethren," he said, "the words of the apostles: 'The wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, full of mercy, and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy.'" And thus through all this time of trouble he consoled and strengthened himself, as he did through all the pains and penalties of his bodily infirmities, which grew more and more grievous as the Civil War progressed. His will, so dominant through all his life, sustained him even against this almost super-human weight of trial, and he

"went about doing good," performing his duties and giving counsel and advice, cheering his priests and deacons and urging all about him to the performance of their duties. Self-denying to the last, he sunk his own sufferings under his weight of duty. No one but his physician knew how heroically he withstood the ebb of life in torturing pain. But a time came when he could no longer conceal the inroads disease had made in the very citadel of life. He returned to Memphis, where for some years he had made his home, in the early part of 1863, and shortly after lay down on his bed never again to leave it. The disease which had baffled all the physicians he had consulted, had secured a hold upon his constitution which nearly paralysed his physical powers. He had exhausted all known remedies, and spent some months at Cooper's Wells, in Mississippi, and at other springs, but to no avail. He was compelled to succumb. His force of will could no longer sustain him. Besides, he was greatly affected by the condition of his diocese and the general condition of public affairs, which was anything but encouraging. His friend, General Lee, a few months before had been defeated at Antietam, had recently fought the battle of Fredericksburg, and was preparing for Chancellorsville; and Bragg, who had been compelled by Buell to fall back through Kentucky from the vicinity of Louisville, had fought the battle of Murfreesboro, and had retreated to Chattanooga. The cause of the Confederate States was gloomy in the extreme. With spiritual gifts intensified by his nearness to the world he longed for, he saw clearly how the contest would end, and he feared for the people he loved, for the church, for Chrstianity at large, that barbarism might come to usurp the places of light, and civilisation be again pushed back into the blackness and darkness of ignorance and resulting impiety. When this feeling was upon him, notwithstanding his weak and emaciated condition, the old fire kindled in his early days at the flame of the pure gospel that kept his missionary zeal at the point of enthusiasm, would blaze up and though sometimes unspoken, the agitation in his face and the movement of his lips would tell the tale of a soul eager for any encounter of privation or labor that would save the land of his birth from any farther ordeal by blood. Once, and once only, during these last, most painful days, he struggled beyond this internal working of the spirit in obedience to his love of country. It was when a rumor of Lee's utter defeat was delivered to him, as it then appeared to be a fact. He listened with increasing eagerness and intensity to the recital of the reported event, then rising suddenly to a sitting position and spreading his arms, as often he had done in the act of invocation, he said, hurriedly and huskily, in a voice broken by emotion, believing that all was lost: "I hope they (the Federals) will have the magnanimity to blot Virginia from the map of States, that she may die with all her honors clustering round her." The heart of the bishop was provoked to this utterance of filial love by the revelation made to him by his

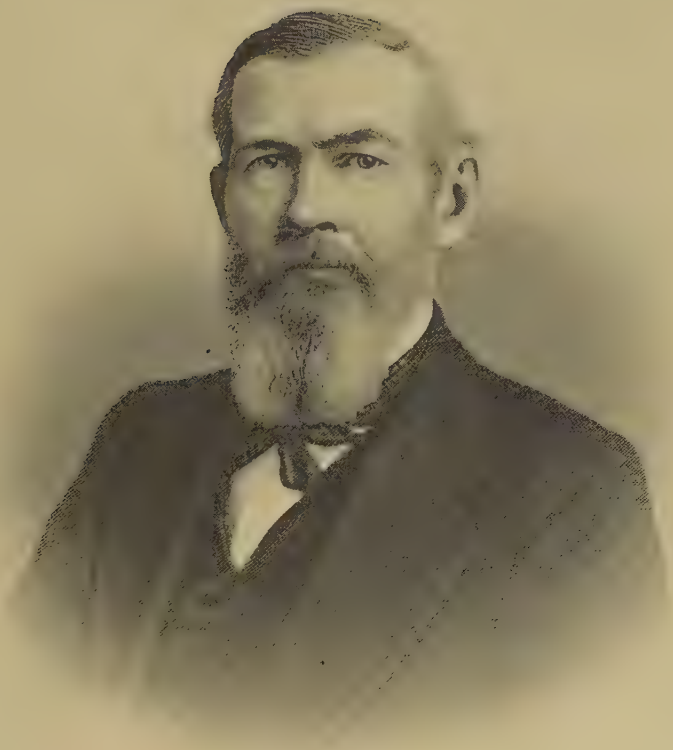
prophetic vision. He could see beyond the intervening years the long procession of humiliations and sorrows to which Virginia, in common with the State of his adoption, was to be subjected, and his soul sickened and revolted at the degradation and subordination of intelligence and worth to the ignorance of the African freedman, lead by men who were the slaves of cupidity and hate. But this expression of love was his last vigorous utterance of protest against a condition he had prayed and worked to prevent. He knew that he was already in the borderland. He knew that not many days intervened between him and the realisation of that hope which had been the guiding star of his life, and of which he had been the inspiration in others. The world, with all its struggles, was fast fading from his view. The peace of God, which he had invoked so often for the people whose chief pastor he had been, was laying fast hold upon the soul that thus flamed up in obedience to its human impulse. He was ready for the change. His house for years had been in order. For his children he had no anxiety. They were already in and of the great world in which they have since found their share of the sorrows and joys that are the common lot of all men and women. He had done what he could for them as father, friend, spiritual counsellor and adviser, and he hoped that whatever the mutations of time, they would ever be found worthy of the faith he preached, and of the church that has never ceased to mourn his death. He prayed fervently every day for their guidance and their good, and he prayed for his friends, and as he had many, many times before, "for the whole estate of Christ's church," for all mankind, that all might be brought to acknowledge God, and embrace Christ as he had taught for so many years. The strong man had put away his strength forever, and had become like a little child. He was, he said, ready whenever it was the Lord's will. He manifested no impatience, nor gave utterance to any expressions of pain. He was suffering the very refinement of torture, but he neither groaned nor murmured, nor did he for a moment forget the courtesies by which he had always been distinguished in his intercourse with his fellow-men. The power of command had left its seal in compressed lips, and a firm mouth, but this was softened by the lines of Christian gentleness that had long held in subjection a strong, resolute and soldier-like will by the spirit of resignation that possessed him. His was a living nature. During his long and eventful ministry he seldom dwelt upon the agony and bloody sweat, the cries and passion, or the indignities and awful scenes of the crucifixion, and the expiring throes of the dying Christ. He much more preferred the assuring promises and the hopes of the Christian faith. He loved most the Easter festival, and to rejoice over a risen Savior, and he lived to greet that festival once more and witness the reviving influences of spring. But it brought to him the summons he had for weeks waited in resignation. He was to ascend at Easter time. He slept well during his last night on earth, only waking at intervals

when an access of pain invaded his already worn out system, and brought him again to consciousness of his condition. But early on the morning of the 23d of April, 1863, he succumbed, and two of his daughters close beside him, the Rev. Mr. Hines reading the prayers of the church, passed away without a struggle, like a child falling on sleep. His patience during this last severe and protracted attack was only equalled by that which for years enabled him to bear the long siege of envious disease that at last prostrated and killed him. The times were still sadly out of joint. The occupation of Memphis by the Federal army prevented the presence of troops of his friends and of his sons and sons-in-law at his bedside, but his daughters were there and were present at the funeral obsequies, which were made as imposing as circumstances would permit. His remains were laid away temporarily in the receiving vault of the picturesque Elmwood Cemetery, whither many of his friends had preceded him, but when peace was restored they were borne to their final resting place beside those of his wife, in the little churchyard at Ashwood, near which he had passed so many of the happiest years of his life.

As the apostolic poineer and missionary bishop of the Southwest, and first Bishop of Tennessee, James Hervey Otey must ever rank among the leading and most zealous of the fathers of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. He sowed the seed that has since borne fruit a thousandfold in a wide, wild region of country, extending from the beautiful Cumberland to the Rio Grande, a region that now is among the richest and fairest portions of the Union, embracing several of its greatest States. Endowed with an indomitable will, he taxed his feeble constitution in this work, to which he solemnly consecrated all of his great abilities and his almost unquenchable ardor and tireless energies, and in storm and sunshine, enduring untold hardships and deprivations, and all the perils of travel in a border land that was for years the refuge of the waifs and strays of the older States, he thus contracted the malady that at last cut him down in the midst of his usefulness, and while yet in the prime and vigor of his intellect. As the missionary bishop of the Southwest his memory is held in reverence wherever his voice was heard by the humble slave, the semi-savage Indian, or the cultured people of his own race, and in Tennessee where he was a steady and sure light to his own, his immediate congregation, he is recalled by those even who differed with him in creed, as one who, while he contended manfully for what he believed was "the faith once delivered to the saints," was moved by a divine love for all mankind. To the writer he once, in answer to the question, what was to become of those who had not so much as heard that there be a Christ, said, "My Father's house hath many mansions." A devout believer in the canons of Scripture, the thirty-nine articles, the book of common prayer, the orders of the ministry, the apostolic succession, and the historic descent of God's will and power to and through the Episcopal Church in America, his heart was above judgment —it was permeated by faith, hope and charity. J. M. KEATING.

PORTER, DR. D. T., is one of the foremost men of Memphis. His life has been a remarkably successful one. He is president of the Memphis National Bank, president of the Planters' Fire Insurance Company, president of the Gayoso Cotton-seed Oil Works, vice-president of the Memphis Oil Company, a director in the Brush Electric Light Company, a trustee of the Leath Orphan Asylum, a member of De Soto Lodge, F. A. M., of which he has long been one of the officers, and a leading member of the Christian Church. He was born on the 3d of May, 1827, in Robertson county, Tenn.; removed with his parents to Logan county, Ky., when only four years old, and remained there until 1845, when he accepted a position in and removed to Nashville, where he was bound an apprentice for three years to Dr. T. Wells, to learn the drug business. Having completed his apprenticeship, the doctor shortly after removed to New Providence, Montgomery county, Tenn., where he embarked in the drug business. Here he was much encouraged and so increased his capital that he was able, in 1857, to engage in the grocery and commission business in Memphis, whither he had removed, the firm style being Smith & Porter. In 1859 Mr. G. W. Macrae purchased Mr. Smith's interest in the firm and formed a co-partnership with the doctor under the style of Porter & Macrae, which was continued until 1862, when they sold out. In 1865 Dr. Porter formed a partnership with the late Newton Ford, under the firm style of N. Ford & Co. Later the firm style was changed to Ford, Porter & Co. On the death of Mr. Ford, in 1873, the firm style was changed to Porter, Taylor & Co., and so continued until 1862, when Colonel Taylor sold his interest, and the firm style was changed to Porter & Macrae, as at present it is. Dr. Porter became conspicuous during the yellow fever epidemic of 1878, during which he was an energetic and indefatigable member of the citizens' relief committee, and was the means of great good. Up to that time he had faithfully confined himself to his church and his lodge and mercantile affairs, paying special attention to the building up of the Planters' Insurance Company, of which he made a great and conspicuous success. But by the time the emergency of a change in the city government arose, the people of Memphis were so well acquainted with him as a successful merchant, a man of great character and incorruptible integrity, as well as of rare benevolence, that they at once selected him for the very responsible position of president of the taxing district, as the city was now to be called, and, accordingly, Governor Marks appointed him to that position (the equivalent of mayor, president of the board of public works, and recorder) in February, 1879, to serve two years. He was continued in office two years longer by a special act of the Legislature and with the hearty concurrence and good wishes of the people, who found in him a model officer—one who was no respecter of persons—was firm in the enforcement of the laws and district ordinances, but humane in his treatment of the waifs and strays upon whom he passed judgment every day. He con-

tinued in this position until July, 1881, when he resigned, much to the regret of the people in whose behalf he initiated and carried forward the great sanitary work, based upon the house to house inspection by the United States sanitary commission, which was undertaken at his request, and almost completed the sewers, the crowning work of his administration, thus making for Memphis the solid basis of the unexampled prosperity which it now enjoys. The act by which the charter of the city was surrendered and the taxing district of Shelby county was organised, protected the new government from the creditors of the old, whose public debt amounted to more than $6,000,000, the taxable wealth of the city having been reduced to a little more than $12,000,000 by civil war, by frequent epidemics of yellow fever, the too prolonged era of reconstruction, which kept the adjoining and contributing country in a chronic state of disturbance unfavorable to peaceful industry, and by two commercial panics which for a time utterly prostrated all branches of business. The municipality reduced to this extremity, the people were prepared to hail with delight any form of relief that could be extended over years sufficient to enable them to recuperate and carry out the great work of sanitation that was deemed an essential to health and life, and the future of the city. Twelve miles of Nicholson pavement lay rotting in the streets, intensifying the deadly miasm arising from nearly seven thousand vaults that represented the ignorance and folly of the people through two generations. Beside this rotting pavement, there was nothing to show worthy of mention or attention, for the oppressive debt, or the millions of dollars which had been collected as taxes ever since Memphis was first chartered, in 1827. The extreme of municipal ruin had almost been reached, and the people were in mourning for the thousands swept away by the epidemics. To inaugurate a new and untried form of government was under these circumstances a very severe test of Dr. Porter's capacity and intelligence. He had never before been in public life, had never filled any office by which he might have measured his duties and realised the burdens he was assuming. He had no guides to follow. He had to set all the machinery of the new government going, and the work of sewering once begun, and the paving of the streets, had to provide the means in anticipation of the collection of taxes to keep it progressing as fast as the engineers and the contractors could push plans requiring so much care in the execution of their nicer details. But Dr. Porter was equal to the emergency. To the performance of the routine duties of his office he brought all those qualities of thoughtfulness, prudence in direction, and celerity in action that had won him so many successes in business. Every question and proposition was carefully scrutinised by the light of the law creating the new government, but no time was lost. The doctor gave up his business altogether, and devoted himself with singleness of purpose to the work of rehabilitating a city, putting fresh blood in its veins and reviving it from the very jaws of death. His recreations



J. Morrison

were found in the personal inspection of the sewers and streets, and often away into the night he was closeted with lawyers or contractors, with the city engineer or the chiefs of the police and fire departments. Nothing affecting the city's interests escaped him. He kept himself apprised of everything that was being done, saw that contracts were fulfilled to the letter, both as to material and construction, and that all the departments were kept up to the highest possible condition of efficiency. The economy he instituted is still continued, and the marks he left of the guiding hand of a strong and finely adjusted nature remain to attest, not merely his dominating influence, but the integrity and vigilance that ignored even the claims of health in the accomplishment of herculean tasks. His was an example of fidelity in public office that unfortunately has been rare in the government of American municipalities. He dealt with all the affairs of the district as if they were his own. He considered himself always on duty, and acted as if the people he served were entitled to every moment of his time. An active friend of public education, he lent his countenance and his services whenever they were sought in furthering and fostering the interests of the public schools, and he was first in the support of his church and in helping any good work originating in his lodge. He gave freely of his wealth to sustain the public charities of the city, and no request for aid for a worthy cause was ever turned away unanswered. His nature is sympathetic, and the sentiments he cherishes most ardently are those that make constant drains upon the heart for compassion. Resolute, staunch, and firm, he is true "in all the relations of life," and even his weaknesses lean to virtue's side. Dr. Porter can never be forgotten by the people of Memphis. He is part of the foundation of their public and private prosperity, and he lives in the organisation of a form of government that must eventually be the model and measure of reform for all cities that desire to escape the toils of the corruptionists who eat up their substance and squander their resources. Dr. Porter's name will live as long as Memphis shall live as that of a tried and true public servant, who lifted her out of the ashes of despair and put her safely on the road to prosperity. He is a public benefactor, and his monument is in the hearts of the people.

THOMPSON, HON. JACOB, was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, in 1810. In his seventeenth year he entered the University of North Carolina, where he remained during four years, always receiving the first honors of his class. On the day of his graduation, in 1831, he was appointed one of the tutors in the college, and he discharged the duties of the position acceptably for eighteen months, when he resigned and commenced the study of law. Eighteen months later he received a license to practice in the inferior courts, and in 1835 was admitted attorney and counsellor at law in the superior courts of the State. In the same year he left North Carolina for Natchez,

Miss., but at Columbus he encountered his brother, Dr. James T. Thompson, who induced him to accompany him to the Chickasaw cession, in Northern Mississippi, and this led to his settlement at Pontotoc, then a prosperous young town.

At this place Mr. Thompson made his first political speech, in opposition to the policy of a State endorsement of $5,000,000 of the bonds of the Union Bank. In 1837, on the question of the division of the Chickasaw cession into counties, Mr. Thompson became the champion of the Democratic party, and was soon afterward nominated for the office of attorney-general of the State. He assisted in the organisation of the courts in the new counties, and from that time his practice became extensive and remunerative.

In 1839 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for Congress, and after a vigorous canvass was elected. The only partially settled condition of things in his district necessitated severe labor on the part of Mr. Thompson in behalf of his constituents; and the success which attended his labors made for him many friends, and his popularity became greater than his party strength.

In the summer of 1840 Mr. Thompson made a vigorous canvass of the State in behalf of Van Buren, and in opposition to General Harrison, but the latter was elected. In the summer of 1841 he took strong ground against the payment of the Union Bank bonds, which, notwithstanding his opposition, had been endorsed by the State. His clear statement of the case was satisfactory to all, and greatly enhanced his popularity. In that year, and in 1843, he was re-elected to Congress. He supported James K. Polk for the presidency in 1844, and when Robert J. Walker, senator from Mississippi, was made one of Polk's cabinet, he was offered the position which thus became vacant, but he declined it; was again nominated for Congress by acclamation, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. He was again elected in 1847, and in 1849. The 4th of March, 1851, completed the term of twelve years of continuous service in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Thompson, though comparatively a young man, now began to be considered one of the fathers of the House. Cautious and deliberate in taking position on all new issues, yet firm and resolute in maintaining them, he was ever consistent, and became a leader on whom the most implicit reliance could be placed; always prudent, yet firm and determined, sure of his position and well able to defend it, no constituency was ever served with more fidelity, honesty, and efficiency, and none ever trusted a representative with more constancy and confidence. He was never known to dodge an issue or fail to maintain the course he advocated, or prove untrue to a colleague or political friend. But the time was coming in which he was to be still more thoroughly tried. In 1850 the compromise measures were passed which admitted California as a State, and provided territorial governments for New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona, and prescribed the northern boundary of Texas. Mr. Thomp-

son had opposed these measures, and the issue made up at home was either to advocate them or insist on disunion, and he knew very well that his constituents would not, at that time, favor the latter.

Mr. Thompson, having previously announced his intention to retire, published a masterly review of these measures, and avowed his determination to withdraw from another canvass for Congress. He deprecated the issue which had been made by his friends, but made known his willingness to stand or fall with them. When the Democratic convention in 1851 met and looked for a candidate to fill his place, they failed to come to an agreement on any one, and finally resolved that the party needed the use of his name and services in that canvass, and adjourned. Friend after friend appealed to him to run for Congress, and to let the general ticket take care of itself and the people would take care of him. Under these circumstances he reluctantly consented, but instead of taking care of himself, he undertook to carry the whole ticket through his district, which proved a weight too heavy amid the storm which had been raised, and he and all his ticket were defeated.

He supported Franklin Pierce for president in 1852, and under his administration was offered the consulship to Cuba, but declined.

In 1856 he was a supporter of James Buchanan for the presidency. After the election Mr. Buchanan invited Mr. Thompson to become a member of his cabinet, and to take charge of the department of the interior. This position he accepted, and entered on the discharge of his duties in March, 1857. He found the department an aggregation of bureaus without concert of action, and the secretary a mere figurehead. He at once set to work to bring order out of chaos, and to secure concert of action and efficiency in the administration of affairs in his department. He succeeded, and cheerfulness and harmony prevailed in all the bureaus. He was a working man. The whole corps of clerks caught his spirit. In twelve months nearly every old case had been disposed of, and the different offices were fully up with current business. The result was the department grew in favor and popularity with the whole country. No recommendation was made by the secretary that was not readily adopted by Congress. There was in no quarter, notwithstanding its many and varied transactions in all parts of the Union, the first suggestion of fraud or corruption, or any intimation of undue influence in any of its decisions. The volumes of the decisions of Secretary Thompson in land cases alone were larger than the volumes of the opinions of the attorney-general.

Near the close of Mr. Thompson's administration, a series of irregular transactions on the part of one of his trusted clerks, brought the department into temporary disrepute. Immediately on the discovery of this, Secretary Thompson addressed a communication to the House of Representatives, informing that body of the facts, and asking for a committee of investigation, and requested the speaker to select for the committee only those who

were known to hold political opinions adverse to the secretary. This committee was appointed, and of the five on it only one belonged to the Democratic State's Rights party. They gave the subject a thorough examination, and made a unanimous report. A single extract from that report will show the sentiment of the committee:

"They," the committee, "deem it but justice to add that they have discovered nothing to involve the late secretary, Hon. Jacob Thompson, in the slightest degree in the fraud, and nothing to indicate that he had any complicity in the abstraction, or that he had any knowledge of it until the time of the disclosure."

This investigation was made at a time when the greatest bitterness was felt and expressed toward all men of the South who made known their purpose to stand by their States.

After the commencement of the secession movement, and while Mississippi was discussing the proposition to withdraw from the Union, Mr. Thompson made known to the president, and to his colleagues, that he felt bound to go with his State, and that he would adhere to the administration as long as peace could be preserved and bloodshed avoided. On the 9th of January, 1861, the day of the passage by Mississippi of her ordinance of secession, he tendered his resignation as a member of the cabinet. He was personally extremely popular in Washington, and his resignation and departure were much regretted. He was received at home with cordial greetings. He took no part in the formation of the Confederate government, but made what preparation he could for the storm which he deemed inevitable. He contributed freely of his means for recruiting and equipping troops, and his only son, C. Macon Thompson, became quartermaster of a regiment and afterward one of General Longstreet's staff officers. Mr. Thompson, himself, volunteered as an aid to General Beauregard, went with the army to Corinth, engaged actively in the two days' fight at Shiloh, went with the reports and trophies of that battle to Richmond, and returned with the army to Corinth until the retreat to Tupelo, where he had been sent in advance to select the camping ground for the army.

He became a lieutenant-colonel in what was known as Ballentine's regiment, and on the retreat of the Army of the West from Tallahatchie River to Grenada had a horse shot under him, but escaped unhurt.

In the operations at Vicksburg, Mr. Thompson was on the staff of General Pemberton, as chief inspector, and after the surrender of that place went with the troops to Enterprise, Miss.; then returned home, and was, during the fall of 1863, elected to the Legislature of the State from the county of Lafayette. He served in the session at Columbus, and afterward in that at Macon, in which he urged strong measures for the defence of the State.

At the close of the session he was summoned by President Davis to Richmond and appointed, with Hon. C. C. Clay, of Alabama, on the important

mission to Canada, the object of which was to encourage the organisation in the Northwestern States of a force of those who were friendly to the Confederacy and the liberation of the Confederate prisoners at Chicago, Rock Island, and Johnson's Island.

Want of space precludes the possibility of giving the details of Mr. Thompson's operations on this mission, which failed for want of co-operation on the part of the promised allies. An attempt was made by organising a company of escaped prisoners in Canada, to seize the United States steamer on the lakes and liberate the prisoners on Johnson's Island, but this failed through treachery. The raid on St. Albans, in Vermont, was contrary to the express orders of Mr. Thompson.

After Mr. Thompson had set out on his return South, and while on his way from Montreal to Halifax, President Lincoln was assassinated. A proclamation was issued offering a large reward for Jefferson Davis, Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, and others, for contriving, aiding, and abetting this murder. Mr. Thompson's first impulse was to present himself at Washington and demand a trial, but his friends dissuaded him from doing so.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Thompson had served together in Congress, and their personal relations had been friendly and kind. While Mr. Thompson was in Canada, President Lincoln expressed a wish to have an interview with him, and Judge Emmons, who was at that time special agent for the United States in Canada, communicated this to Mr. Thompson, and he consented to go, *incognito*, with Judge Emmons to Washington, if the proper safeguards should be sent to him. The proposed interview did not comport with the views of the secretary of state, and the negotiation ceased.

Mr. Thompson, with his family, sailed for Europe, and there spent several years before returning to his home at Oxford, Miss., from which place he came to Memphis, where he spent the remainder of his days.

The last years of Mr. Thompson's life were passed in the quiet of his home. By reason of advancing years and delicate health, he desired to avoid the cares and perplexities of an active life, such as he had led, and to enjoy the domestic quiet which through his active career he had looked forward to. He died on the 24th day of March, 1885, and his remains were interred in Elmwood Cemetery.

It has been the custom at the University of North Carolina to place in Memorial Hall, at Chapel Hill, tablets—after their death—of those of the graduates who had become eminently distinguished. In accordance with this custom, a tablet wearing the following inscription has been placed there since the death of Mr. Thompson:

JACOB THOMPSON,

BORN 1810. DIED 1885.

CLASS OF 1831.

MEMBER OF FACULTY, 1831.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1839–1853.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, 1857–1861.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL C. S. A. 1862 AND 1863.

CONFIDENTIAL AGENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES TO THE DOMINION OF CANADA 1864–1865.

Beside this there has also been erected a large and beautiful hall to his memory at the University of the South. Mrs. Thompson has presented to Calvary (Episcopal) Church a chancel window, of exquisite workmanship, to commemorate a life that was a signal example of fidelity to every trust reposed in him.

FRAYSER, R. DUDLEY. The subject of this sketch, the oldest child of Dr. John R. and the late Mrs. Pauline Frayser, was born in Memphis on the 4th day of June, 1840. His father, now the oldest practicing physician in the city, was then a young M. D., not long graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College. He was a native of Powhatan county, Va., and of Scotch descent.

Dr. Frayser married Miss Pauline Brown, an adopted daughter of Mrs. Pauline Dunn, a family that ranked among the prominent people, in the early days of Memphis. Mrs. Pauline Frayser came of an old and influential family of Mississippi.

Robert Dudley Frayser is said to have been a remarkably sprightly and tenacious boy, though rather fragile in constitution. He had good staying qualities. He was sent to the public schools, and passed through his ordinary curriculum. He was then given a special course, under one Professor Whitehorn, a famous classical teacher of his day, who took boys through a rigid course of mathamatics, Latin, and sprouts, to prepare them for college. After that young Dudley was sent off, at the age of about sixteen, to the Kentucky Military Institute. He remained there nearly four years, taking his full literary course, and also the law course, under the famous Judge Thomas B. Monroe, who afterwards held a conspicuous position at Richmond, under the Confederate government. Young Frayser, instead of coming home, spent his vacations in hard study at Frankfort, Ky., in Judge Monroe's family, and his indomitable will and the high purpose which then characterised and has ever

since distinguished him, was the true secret of his great success in military life, and in the quiet affairs of civil life.

On the 4th of June, 1861, R. Dudley Frayser graduated, with the well-earned honors of his class, delivering the valedictory in faultless style. He was a slender, pale-faced youth, the smallest of his class; but his soul was in his work, and he was the recipient of the honors of the occasion, which was as great as the good men and beautiful women of Kentucky could make it. The young man came home at once after graduating. But for the war, then about to disrupt the States of the Union, he would have entered upon the practice of law; but there was other work for him, which he soon entered upon seriously and earnestly.

When Colonel William H. Carroll first went to Knoxville to raise an East Tennessee rifle regiment, he invited young Frayser to go with him, as drill-master. He went, and having a thorough knowledge of military tactics rarely acquired outside of West Point, he joined Company F as a private, and was of great service in drilling and organising a very rough regiment, made up of volunteers from East Tennessee and a company each from Middle Tennessee and Northern Alabama.

When the regiment was organised, young Frayser was appointed adjutant by Colonel Carroll. The command was then ordered to Germantown, near Memphis. While there the colonel was commissioned brigadier-general. An election of field officers was ordered, and Adjutant Frayser was triumphantly elected lieutenant-colonel, over several competitors much older than himself. The men were so overjoyed they paraded him around on their shoulders. But this election was all declared a nullity, as the field officers, under military law, went up by regular promotion. Young Frayser had to wait. The regiment suffered hard service soon after that, especially on the march from Knoxville to Mill Springs, Ky., where Zollicoffer was killed. Owing to the assignment of field officers, young Frayser was on that day virtually in command of the regiment, which, although not in the general engagement, suffered some loss in killed and wounded, and retrieved the misfortunes of the subsequent panic and retreat.

In Corinth, Miss., April, 1862, at a general election, held in Marmaduke's brigade, R. Dudley Frayser was elected lieutenant-colonel over some of the most prominent men in the Thirty-seventh Tennessee regiment. This was the highest compliment and testimony to his sterling worth, as he was a strict disciplinarian, and everything but the politician, often found at that time in the army. At this same time Moses White, of Knoxville, was elected colonel of the regiment, and held a commission as such until the end of the war; hence, there was no further opportunity for Lieutenant-Colonel Frayser to be promoted, although he commanded the regiment in many engagements, and at the close of the war was in command of Tyler's brigade, in North Carolina.

At the battle of Murfreesboro Lieutenant-Colonel Frayser (as well as Colonel Moses White) was severely wounded early in the action, a minnie ball penetrating his neck just below the ear. He fell from his horse, and was picked up for dead; was carried to the rear, and in a few months was ready to take command of the posts at Ringgold, Catoosa Springs, and Dalton, Ga., where he remained until the regiment was ordered up to Wartrace, Tenn. There it was consolidated with the Fifteenth Tennessee, commanded by Colonel R. C. Tyler; but Frayser was retained in his place as lieutenant-colonel. This consolidating of these regiments was an unhappy one, and caused much trouble afterwards, unnecessary to detail in this sketch.

At the battle of Mission Ridge, Colonel Tyler was desperately wounded. After that Colonel Frayser was in command of the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee regiments, except a few intervals when sick or temporarily superseded by his elders in command, until the end of the war. From first to last he saw a great deal of hard service, and was in many of the greatest battles in the West, and in innumerable hotly contested smaller engagements, known then, by comparison, as skirmishes. He particularly distinguished himself in an all day fight, when in command of a heavy skirmish line, in June, 1864, on Bald Knob, in front of Kenesaw Mountain. He was in full view of nearly half of Hardee's corps, and held a trying position, under a heavy enfilading fire until night came on and reinforcements could be sent to his relief. Again, on the 20th and 22d of July, 1864, in front of Atlanta, he led and held his regiment with a courage and manliness and tact that elicited the highest praise. In the latter battle he fell under his horse, severely sprained, not dangerously wounded; was carried to the rear, and was absent from the command for several weeks. On all occasions he did his duty faithfully, courageously, and rigidly. Finally, he surrendered with General Jo. Johnston, in North Carolina, and made his way home slowly, arriving in Memphis about the 1st of June, 1865. A few days later he was reading law with Judge R. J. Morgan, and in the fall of 1865 he was admitted to the bar. He formed a partnership with Judge Morgan, after his admission to the bar. Afterward Colonel M. P. Jarnagin became a member of the firm, and it was known as Morgan, Jarnagin & Frayser. Judge Morgan went on the bench, and afterwards Jarnagin left the city. In 1883 the law firm of Frayser & Scruggs was formed, and it still exists, and does a large and lucrative practice.

Colonel Frayser was married to Miss Mollie Lane, daughter of Fletcher Lane, esq., for many years a leading merchant of Memphis, on the 5th of February, 1867. Two daughters and a son resulted from this union. He is devoted to his family, and lives in a quiet way, surrounded by everything to make him happy.

In politics Colonel Frayser is best described as a sky blue Democrat; in church matters, of Methodist affinity, but inclined to be a Universalist, and in

the financial world a successful and independent man. He has acquired quite a fortune, and is identified with various banks, insurance companies, and other corporations. He is president of the Security Bank; was for several years president of the Memphis City Railway Company, and is now one of the largest stockholders of the Consolidated Street Railway Companies. Colonel Frayser has been for years, and is yet, an active member of the I. O. O. F., and has held the high office of Grand Master of the State.

He is a member of the Tennessee Bar Association, and was a delegate from that body to the American Bar Association, which met at Saratoga, N. Y., August, 1883.

Among bankers, lawyers, and other personal friends, he is known as the "Jay Gould" of Memphis, both on account of his marked success, and a strong personal resemblance to that distinguished financier. His career illustrates the wonderful possibilities of an American citizen who is temperate in all things, just, resolute, and animated by a right purpose in life. He was born a leader, and success has never turned his head.

BABB, BENJAMIN. Among the oldest and most highly respected of the business men of the city of Memphis is Benjamin Babb. During forty-three years he has conducted the business of a cotton broker, and in all that time no suspicion of dishonesty or dishonorable dealing has been breathed of him. "If Mr. Babb says so, that is enough," has been a common remark among those who knew him well. His uprightness and integrity have met their reward, for in all the vicissitudes and depressions in business that have occurred during his career, he has been solvent; or in common parlance, his obligations have been worth one hundred cents on the dollar. He has always been located on Front street, and he has changed his place of business but once. He has been a member of the Memphis Cotton Exchange from the time of its organisation.

He was born in Isle-of-Wight county, Va., October 18, 1818. He was the youngest of eleven children, and he worked on his father's farm till he was twenty-one years of age. He came to Memphis in 1844.

In his political and religious opinions he is independent. Kindness and benevolence characterise him in his social relations, and he is highly esteemed by all who know him.

In 1859 he married Mrs. Mary Kennedy, of Memphis. They now have two children and four grandchildren living.

BARRETT, THOMAS, the vice-president, general manager and largest stockholder of the Citizens' Street Railroad Company, is a very substantial and enterprising citizen, and a bold and successful financier. His parents, Edmund and M. Ford Barrett, came at an early day from Ireland, and located

in New Orleans, where they died; the mother in 1849, and the father in 1855. Prompted by that ambition and energy which have always characterised Mr. Barrett, he went in 1857 to California, and remained till 1862. His success there was such as usually crowns the efforts of active, energetic men like him. After the outbreak of the war he returned and became chief clerk in the quartermaster's department at Baltimore, and soon afterward he was appointed to the same position in St. Louis, Mo. He resigned to accept the office of secretary to a military commission which was appointed in 1862, under General P. H. Sheridan, to examine war claims. In the same year General Sheridan was assigned to other duties, and Mr. Barrett resigned and removed to Memphis, where he was placed in charge of the quartermaster's office as chief clerk, under Captain S. H. Fitch. In this position he was able to render many kind offices to the people by procuring the restoration of their property, which had been taken from them by the provost marshal and other officers; and thus he acquired their lasting friendship. Since the war he has aided several parties in obtaining compensation from the government for property taken and used while military operations were in progress. He located permanently in Memphis in 1863, and invested in real estate, and he has since been closely identified with its commercial and railroad interests.

Mr. Barrett is, as he has always been, a Democrat. He served during a short time as a member of the council, and he introduced in that body the resolution to terminate the old city government so as to vacate all the offices and make room for the new government, known as the taxing district of Shelby county.

In 1876 he married Miss Maria J. Frost, a highly accomplished young lady, who had removed to Memphis from Chicago in 1871. They have three bright, promising sons—T. Frost, Hosmer J. and Dover J. Barrett.

Mr. Barrett, since his connection with the street railroad system of Memphis, encountered a great deal of trouble and many lawsuits, but his pugnacity and tenacity enabled him to outlive all the contests successfully; and he is confessedly master in the field where so many battles were fought. His grit and courage, and his pursuit of one idea have carried him to the place he occupies as one of the most successful men in Memphis.

BICKFORD, WILLIAM ATKINSON, was born in Madison, Carroll county, N. H., June 15, 1808. His ancestors were of English descent, and settled in New Hampshire in 1752. He was educated at New Hampton Institution, New Hampton, N. H., where he studied civil engineering; but he never followed the business. He was the teacher of a public school in Bridgewater, N. H., in 1829 and 1830.

He went from Boston to New Orleans in 1833, and early in May, 1834, came to Memphis, where he has ever since resided. In 1838 he married Miss

Thomas Garrett

Louise Howland, of Boston, Mass. They have two sons, William A. and Henry H.

During the first seventeen years of his residence in Memphis he was engaged in contracting and building, in buying and selling real estate, and in furnishing supplies for the United States Navy Yard during its existence at Memphis. Since 1850 his principal business has been in real estate.

He took an active part in the early development of Memphis, and was generally interested in its growth and progress. He was among the first to act in the organisation of the public schools, was one of the first trustees of the Memphis Medical College, and continued to serve as such till the war terminated the existence of that institution in 1861.

He was for many years a vestryman of Calvary Episcopal Church, and he is now the oldest living member of that congregation—forty-four years.

He never had any political aspirations. He was an "old time Whig," during the existence of the Whig party, and since its dissolution he has affiliated with the Democrats.

BRUCE, WILLIAM STEBBING. The parents of Mr. Bruce were English, but of Scotch descent. They emigrated from London, and landed in Philadelphia in May, 1819. The father, William Bruce, was a tradesman, and was possessed of the sterling traits of character that distinguish the better class of Englishmen. In middle life he was ordained a clergyman of the Baptist Church. He never followed preaching as a business, but pursued his ministerial labors from a sense of duty, and without compensation. He settled in Ohio where he was a farmer and a shoe merchant, and continued his clerical labors as in England, till his death in 1850. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Stebbing, was a native of London. She was a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, refinement, and goodness, and her memory is held in the highest reverence by her son. She died in 1860.

William S. Bruce was born in Philadelphia on the 1st of November, 1819. While an infant he crossed the Allegheny Mountains with his parents, on the way to their home in Hamilton county, O. During his boyhood he labored on his father's farm and in his store, and his school opportunities were limited. At a proper age he went to Cincinnati and learned with his brothers, I. and B. Bruce, his trade of a carriage-maker. While serving his apprenticeship, he availed himself of the night-schools, lectures, etc., that were accessible in the city, for improving his education, and thus he acquired the solid, practical knowledge which has served him so well through life. At the termination of his apprenticeship he went to Madison, Ind., and engaged first as a journeyman, but soon afterward as a foreman in a carriage manufactory there. In October, 1843, by the advice and with the assistance of his brothers, he came to Memphis and established himself in the business of manufacturing carriages.

This he has continued to the present time, increasing his business with the growth of the city. Two of his brothers became his partners, and in 1857 the firm erected for their business, on Monroe Street, a large brick building five stories in height. This was the first five-story building erected in Memphis, if not in the State of Tennessee. It was destroyed by fire in 1872, but the present building, of the same height, and covering an area of 150 by 50 feet, was at once erected on the same site. At this place the business has continued to the present time; but its large increase has necessitated the establishment of a manufactory elsewhere, and at the old stand an extensive trade in carriage-makers' hardware is carried on.

In a business career of forty-four years, Mr. Bruce has earned for himself a reputation second to none. His industry, integrity, and ability have met their reward, and his unswerving integrity, liberality, and kindness have won for him the confidence, respect, and esteem of all within the circle of his acquaintance. The envenomed tongue of slander lisps not a word of him. In his personal appearance he is entirely unassuming, and his many benevolent acts have been performed without the slightest ostentation. His judgment is often sought, and his advice is almost always heeded in business transactions; and the connection of his name with any enterprise is considered a sufficient guaranty of its honesty and soundness. He is a large stockholder in many business corporations, and his name is certain to be found on the lists of members of benevolent organisations. He is thoroughly identified in feeling with the welfare of Memphis, and he never fails to give efficient and substantial aid to every movement for the advancement of her prosperity. He still retains his interest in the business of his firm, but he has wisely relinquished, in a measure, the active duties pertaining to it. By reason of his excellent physical constitution, and his regular and temperate habits through life, he is now, at the age of nearly three score and ten, in good health.

He was married January 27, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Worland, of Memphis. They have three daughters and one son; the latter, Clifford Bruce, is a member of the firm of W. S. Bruce & Co.

CHASE, W. J. The subject of this sketch, and the accompanying portrait, is a native Memphian. His father, William Chase, came to Memphis from Washington county, Pa., in June, 1836. Deeming this a most eligible point for a young man, he established himself in business in the then village, where he continued to reside until his death in 1878. A man of sterling worth, and possessed of more than ordinary prudence and foresight, he enjoyed the esteem of his neighbors. He was for many years a magistrate in the County Court of Shelby county, and occupied other positions of trust and honor. In 1839 he married Miss Mary A. Joiner, a young lady born and reared in Memphis.

Mr. W. J. Chase first saw the light on the 2d of June, 1845. He was born in his father's house, which occupied the ground now designated on the map as No. 13 Poplar street, in the same block in which he is now doing business, with the exception of a short term at a normal school in the Carolinas, interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war, and a course at a northern business college, Mr. Chase's education was acquired entirely in the common schools of his native town.

Shortly after attaining his majority, in 1866, he engaged in business, opening a small grain and feed store on Poplar street. By untiring efforts, directed with that force and energy characterisistic of the man, his trade was extended from year to year, until it has reached its present proportions. Mr. Chase is an aggressive business man, quick and eager to take advantage of all opportunities offered, and possesses in an eminent degree that rare combination of prudence and foresight which, when united with a certain degree of fearlessness, always ensure success. His business tact and his enterprising spirit have given him a first place in commercial circles.

He is one of the few men who never lost faith in Memphis. During the darkest days in the history of the city, he saw clearly through the thick clouds, and never doubted that the city would emerge from her troubles all the better and stronger because of the severe test of her powers. This confidence was not born of hopefulness merely; it was, in him, the result of a line of logical reasoning; and he therefore regarded the outcome as absolutely certain. He encouraged his friends at home and abroad, by word and letter, to make investments in Memphis, and demonstrated his earnestness and sincerity by investing all his own capital in property and in business enterprises in this city.

Mr. Chase remained in Memphis during the epidemics of 1878 and 1879. In 1876 he was one of the bondsmen of the then postmaster, Mr. R. G. Thompson, and on the death of the officers in charge he assumed control of the post-office. His administration of its affairs at a time when everything was in a chaotic state, gained him much praise. Within a few days, notwithstanding the fact that the ravages of yellow fever made daily changes in the *personnel* of the office, he brought affairs into shape. Hundreds of people were enabled to leave the city and escape from the danger of infection by the bold steps taken by the acting postmaster in providing means for the payment of money orders. All these measures, it is proper to say, were promptly endorsed by the post-office department.

Mr. Chase was one of the incorporators of the Merchants' Exchange of Memphis, and served successively as treasurer, vice-president and president of that body, retiring from the last-named office in December, 1886. He has also served as director in various banking, insurance and other corporations. Though never actively engaged in politics, Mr. Chase was elected in 1872 to

represent his ward in the city council, and in 1877 was chosen chairman of the board of aldermen.

CRAIG, R. G. Mr. Craig is of Scotch-English ancestry. He was born at Chevoit, Hamilton county, O., in 1837. He was reared on a seed and nursery farm, in the days when boys worked during the spring and summer months and attended school in winter. In 1852 his father opened a seed store and depot for the sale of trees in Cincinnati, O., and placed the business in charge of R. G., who conducted it several years. In October, 1858, he married Miss Sallie L. Bruce, niece of W. S. and Joseph Bruce, of Memphis.

In March, 1860, he removed to Memphis to engage in the agricultural implement and seed business. In this undertaking he was encouraged and welcomed by many of the ablest and most substantial citizens of Memphis. The business was commenced in a small way on Second and Union streets, and it is now conducted in a large and commodious building, Nos. 37 and 39 Union street. The enterprise, thus inaugurated and conducted by Mr. Craig, has been of great benefit to the surrounding region in three States, where labor-saving implements and improved fields give evidence of the value of the business which he is building up for his children to perpetuate.

Mr. Craig and his wife united with the First Baptist Church in Memphis in 1860, and since that time he has filled many official and representative positions, especially among the young.

He feels a laudable pride in the social, moral, and religious progress, and the material prosperity of the city of Memphis, which has been the home of his manhood and the nursery of his prosperity; and to the growth of which he has contributed his share.

DENIE, JOHN A., was born in the city of New York in 1824. His boyhood was passed in the city of his birth, and at the age of fourteen he went "west," passing over the Erie canal and the great lakes to Chicago, which was then a small place. During four or five years he led a wandering life, travelling in nearly all parts of the United States.

In 1844 he came to Memphis with no capital except the energy that has enabled him to achieve an independent position among his fellow men. He began business on his own account in a small way, and during twenty-eight years he was engaged in a variety of branches of trade. In 1872 he purchased the lime works that are called after him, "The Denie Lime Works," in Northern Alabama. He has ever since been a manufacturer of lime, and an extensive dealer in builders' materials. His business is not limited to the city of Memphis, but extends for hundreds of miles in all directions.

In 1852 he married Miss Mary E. Walker, of Brownsville, Tenn. They have four children, the youngest of whom is twenty-three years of age. Three of these are sons, who are engaged in business.

Jno. A. Dennie

HADDEN, DAVID PARK. Mr. Hadden was born at Elkton, Todd county, Ky., in March, 1840. He passed his childhood on a farm, and attended a country school. When a youth, and during his employment in the clerk's office, he read law, a fact that explains his ability to cope with the able jurists that frequent his court. He removed from Elkton to Clarksville, and thence, after a few years, to New York, where he resided during three years. He then, in 1864, came to Memphis and engaged in business with Wm. Park and James G. Simpson. This firm continued for a number of years, and became merged in that of Hadden & Farrington, cotton factors. He served as president of the Cotton Exchange during terms of 1879 and 1880, being elected the last time without opposition. He was also president of the Masonic Temple Association after 1873, and the completion of the temple was largely due to his energy and good management, and stock and bonds are both above par. It was an abandoned idea when he took charge of it, only the basement having been built. He has always been active in his efforts to advance the commercial and sanitary interests of the city, and has been, oftener than any other citizen, a representative in conventions for the promotion of these interests.

In 1882 Mr. Hadden was called by a strong popular vote to the presidency of the taxing district, an office to which he was re-elected in 1886, and which he now holds. During his administration the excellent sanitary discipline of the city established by his predecessor has been maintained, and the streets are kept in excellent order. Notwithstanding the reduction of the budget by the Legislature, the work of improvement has gone steadily on, and many miles of paved streets testify to Mr. Hadden's efficiency. He has caused streets to be opened in Chelsea and Fort Pickering, has caused impassable thoroughfares to be made passable, and thus greatly facilitated transit. He was largely instrumental in the settlement of the city debt, and in this he was active and fearless in the face of unreasonable opposition. He has always discharged the duties of his office in a purely unpartisan manner, thus demonstrating the fact that he is neither a professional politician nor a local demagogue. He is quick to discern the salient points in cases that are brought before him, and fearless in the expression of his opinions and in rendering his decisions. He has a large vein of wit and humor, but it is the light efflorescence from a vigorous and practical intellect.

Mr. Hadden has been successful as a business man, and has placed himself in a position of pecuniary independence. He has no children. The welfare of Memphis is his chief desire, and to her advancement he devotes his time and energies.

HAMILTON, HUGH A., was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1834. He was the eldest of five children. He was educated in the city of his birth, and early engaged in the service of an express company there. During the rest

of his life he followed the business of an expressman, except while he was connected with the Confederate army, in the civil war of 1861–65.

In 1867 he became a resident of Memphis, Tenn., where he died in 1887. He was of a retiring disposition, and of unassuming manners. He was highly educated, and his taste for literature and science led him to devote most of his leisure time to reading and study. Benevolence and kindness were among his strongest characteristics, and such was the uniformity of his temper that a frown rarely clouded his countenance.

His wife, to whom he was married in 1882, and who survives him, was Mrs. Kate E. Dawson, a daughter of Eugene Magevney.

HANAUER, LOUIS. Mr. Hanauer is the son of Max and Lena Hanauer, both of whom died in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was born in Bavaria, in 1820, and came to America in 1838. In 1840 he went to Pocahontas, Ark., where he established the firm of L. Hanauer & Co., general merchants. That firm continued till Mr. H. removed to Memphis, in 1860.

In 1845 he was married to Susan, daughter of James and Sallie Kelly, of Missouri. She died in 1885, in her sixty-fifth year.

In 1861 Mr. Hanauer enlisted in the Confederate army, and became an officer on the staff of General Hardee. He has resided in Memphis ever since the close of the war.

In 1865 the firm of Schoolfield, Hanauer & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton factors, was established, and it has continued without change of name to the present time.

Since his residence in Memphis Mr. Hanauer has been recognised in business circles as a man of eminent financial ability, as will be seen from a mere mention of a few of the positions which he has occupied in important enterprises. He was one of the original projectors and builders of the Memphis Elevator, and also of the Hanauer Oil Works, which was so named as a compliment to him. He was also one of the original founders of the Masonic Temple. He has been a director of the German National Bank from its organisation, and he has served as vice-president and president of that institution. He was the first president of the Home Insurance Company, of Memphis, which office he held during several years, and he is now a director in that company. He has been a director in the Hernando Insurance Company from the time of its re-organisation after the war. He is now president of the National Cotton-seed Oil and Huller Company, also president of the Star Oil Mill, which has been consolidated with the National Oil and Huller Company.

JOHNSON, JOHN. Mr. Johnson is a native of County Antrim, Ireland, where he had his birth September 5, 1826. His mother died when he was nine years of age, and three years later he came to America, arriving in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1, 1838.

Louis Manaux.

Not long after his arrival he was adopted by Mrs. Jane Smith, wife of Henry G. Smith, a merchant and farmer in Columbiana county, O. To Mrs. Smith Mr. Johnson believes himself indebted for whatever good was developed in him in after life; for her good advice and Christian example were chiefly instrumental in forming his early character and habits.

In 1844 Mrs. Smith, who was in delicate health, came South with her husband on a trading-boat, then a common method of travelling on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. They brought young Johnson with them, and they arrived at Memphis on the 24th day of December, 1844. Mr. Johnson did not return with his foster parents, but in the spring of 1845 went in a keel-boat up the St. Francis River and through the Sunk Lands as far as Mamelle Prairie for a load of furs and peltries, which were procured from the Indians then on Buffalo Island. This was the second boat that had then passed through the Sunk Lands.

He followed boating during three years; then in the spring of 1848 settled in Memphis. He at first worked for Major J. J. Murphy, at the landing, but in 1851 he entered into partnership with his friend, John W. Todd, from Columbiana county, O., and the late C. W. Goyer, under the firm name of Todd, Goyer & Co., dealers in groceries and produce; a very successful firm in its day. On account of the failing health of Messrs. Johnson and Todd the firm dissolved in the summer of 1853, and they went to recuperate in Ohio. They returned in the autumn of the same year, and Mr. Johnson, in accordance with the advice of his physician, engaged in a less laborious business—the clothing trade, which he continued till the occupation of Memphis by the Federal forces in 1862.

In January, 1870, he was elected mayor of Memphis, and was re-elected in 1872, serving two terms of two years each. In 1878, at the time of the yellow fever epidemic, he was superintendent of nurses in the Howard Association, and in 1879 he was superintendent of quarantine under the direction and control of the National Board of Health and the Tennessee State Board of Health, of which board he was a member for a number of years. Both were positions that required the exercise of that firm moral courage with which Mr. Johnson is liberally endowed.

In November, 1878, he was elected secretary of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, a position which he still holds. He is also president of the Pioneer Mill. He feels a lively interest in the prosperity of the city which has so long been his home, and in which in the darkest hours of her adversity he has never lost confidence.

December 27, 1855, he was married to Miss Amanda Aiken, a native of Memphis. They have three daughters and three sons still living.

JONES, DR. HEBER, of this city, one of the most eminent physicians in the Southwest, was born in Phillips county, Ark., September 11, 1848. His father, Hon. John T. Jones, emigrated from Essex county, Va., in 1833, to his present home near Helena, Ark., and in 1839 married Miss Carrie McEwen, daughter of Colonel Robert H. and Hetty (Kennedy) McEwen, of Nashville, Tenn. The subject of this sketch was the fourth son of that marriage.

With the exception of a few months at Russell Academy, near his home, he was under private tutors until the commencement of our Civil War, during which period he pursued his studies under the careful tutorship of his father. After peace was proclaimed he entered Nottingham Academy, Tenn., where he secured the first honor (gold medal) for scholarship. From thence he went to the University of Virginia, where he at once took a foremost rank in his classes, and in the year 1869 graduated in medicine from this institution. It has always been claimed for this university that nowhere in the world is the theory of medicine better taught, nor the standard of graduation higher, but for the purpose of continuing his medical education where he could obtain superior clinical advantages, he immediately went to Europe; attended lectures and bed-side teachings in the hospitals of Paris, Berlin, Vienna and London, returning home after an absence of three years.

In the autumn of 1872 he located in Memphis, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1873 he was married to Miss Valerie Wooten, of Holly Springs, Miss., daughter of John W. and Mary Wooten, of North Carolina. Mrs. Jones is a woman of culture and refinement, who has been to her husband a helpmeet in all that that good old English word implies. To her the doctor is indebted for much of his success, and he takes pride in telling the fact.

Dr. Jones has passed through all the epidemics occurring in this city from that time to the present, laboring and watching at the bed-side of the sick as no man could who was not blessed with an unusually strong constitution, and with the most exemplary habits of living which he has ever maintained. In a letter to a friend written upon the occurrence of the yellow fever epidemic in 1878, he says: "Our city is panic-stricken in memory of the epidemic of 1873. In ten days there will not be ten thousand people in the town; about half of these will be paupers, the other half negroes, heretofore not much liable to the fever. A physician can hardly expect to make money enough to pay his cook, yet I am determined to remain and do all in my power for those who can't get away. Should I take the fever myself I am assured of good nursing. In any event I shall have the comforting reflection that I am trying to do my whole duty." That he did this many here bear most hearty and grateful testimony, for he labored day and night through the dark days of both 1878–79, during which period he was a member of the medical corps of the Howard Association.

He is a believer in organised medicine, and is an enthusiastic member of the Shelby County Medical Society, the Tennessee State Medical Association, the Tri-State Medical Society, and the American Public Health Association, in all of which he has filled the high offices, and always takes active part in the debates, expressing his convictions in a forcible and fearless manner, with a clear, sound conception of medical truths based upon careful study and observation, and a wide practical experience.

He was made a Mason in 1878, and had the honor of receiving the first degree conferred in the new Masonic Temple at Memphis, on which occasion he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason.

The demands of a large practice for years have confined him closely to his post, performing his duties with conscientious and untiring zeal. Once a year (Christmas day), at the command of his father and mother, now approaching the golden anniversary of their wedding day, he goes to the family reunion at the abundant old home, where "they are all boys again."

LEE, JR., JAMES. Captain Lee is one whose appearance gives a correct impression concerning him, that he is an able, self-collected, straightforward man. During his residence of twenty-seven years in Memphis the intimate knowledge which his fellow-citizens have acquired of him only confirms this impression. He has been placed by the people of the city in positions of responsibility, unsolicited by him, and has always discharged the duties which devolved on him, ably, conscientiously, and fearlessly.

He was born at Dover (now Fort Donelson), Stewart county, Tenn., March 8, 1832. He was educated in the University at Nashville, and at Princeton, N. J., where he graduated with honor in 1853. His graduating class embraced Colonel W. A. Percy, of Mississippi, and several others who afterward became distinguished. He subsequently pursued the law course at the same college.

He began the practice of law at his native place, in partnership with Hon. H. S. Kimball, the first secretary of state of the Republic of Texas, under Houston. On the removal of Judge Kimball to Clarksville, Tenn., Mr. Lee was offered and accepted a partnership with Hon. James E. Rice, late judge of the Circuit Court of the Dover District.

In 1860 he removed to Memphis, and became one of the law firm of Vollentine & Lee. During the war the civil courts were suspended, and he did not practice; but when the struggle was ended he formed a partnership in Memphis with General James R. Chalmers, which continued till the latter removed to Mississippi, after which he became a partner with Major H. C. Warriner.

In 1877 he retired from the practice of law and engaged in business on the river, and is now proprietor of the largest steamboat line running out of

Memphis. He owns the steamers *Jas. Lee*, *Coahoma*, *Dean Adams*, *Rene McReady*, and *Ed. Foster*.

In January, 1882, he was elected a member of the Board of Public Works, and in February, 1883, he was appointed by the governor a member of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners to fill a vacancy. In January, 1884, he was elected by the board vice-president.

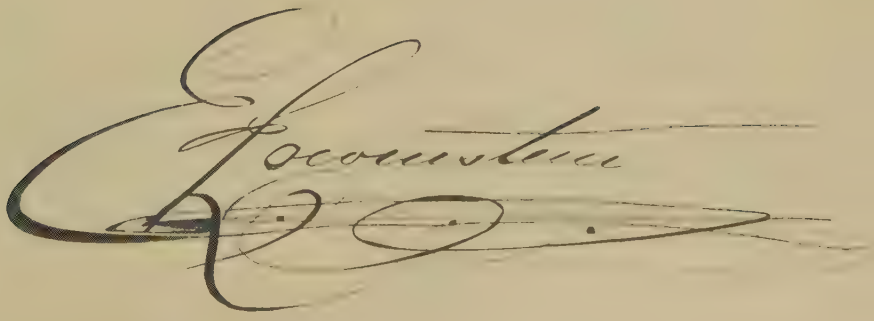
Captain Lee has won position and fortune by the force of his sterling character and intrinsic merit. If such had been the bent of his ambition his native powers and educational training furnished him with all the elements necessary to have rendered him an eminently successful man in a public career; but his inclinations have led him to give expression to these qualifications in the more retired walks of private and domestic life. He is a forcible, persuasive, fluent, and logical speaker, pointing his argument with apt illustration, and enforcing it with pithy remark and sound common sense. His intellect is keen, penetrating and well poised; his judgment prompt, discriminating, and reliable, and his conclusions correct and just. With all these solid characteristics he is genial, witty, and entertaining; blessed with an inexhaustible flow of good humor and cheerful spirits, genial in his sympathies, ardent in his attachments, and full of human kindness and charity. As a friend he is as true and steadfast as steel, and thoroughly unselfish. As a son, husband and father devoted, loyal and affectionate beyond question or criticism; as a citizen liberal, public-spirited, well-informed, and fully alive to any enterprise conducive to the general welfare; as a man perfectly frank, thoroughly honest, well controlled, courageous to a fault, honorable in any impulse, and sound to the core. He can be trusted in any relation in life, and he knows himself who can truly call him friend.

LOWENSTEIN, ELIAS. During twenty-seven years Mr. Lowenstein has been a wholesale and retail dealer in dry goods in Memphis. He came to this city in 1854, and was a salesman till 1860, when he commenced business for himself in a small way, in company with his two brothers. The same firm still continues, but the business has extended till it amounts to three millions of dollars annually.

Mr. L. is not only a member of this firm, but is a stockholder in the Bank of Commerce and the Memphis National Bank, and a director in each of these institutions. He is also a stockholder and director in the Factors' Insurance Company and in the Pioneer Cotton Mill.

Mr. Lowenstein was born in Hesse Darmstadt in 1835, and came to America in 1854. He landed in New Orleans, and came thence directly to Memphis, where he has ever since resided.

In feeling and interest he is thoroughly identified with his adopted place of residence. He came to this city with only thirty-five cents in his pocket, and



he has accumulated all his wealth here. This is his home, and here he intends to pass the balance of his life.

He is of the Jewish faith, and is president of the "Congregation Children of Israel." He is connected with several benevolent and social organisations, both Jewish and Christian.

In 1864 he was married to Miss Babette Wolff, of Memphis. By her he has five daughters and one son, the latter eight years of age. Mrs. Lowenstein died April 13, 1887, at the age of forty-six.

MCGOWAN, E. L. Mr. McGowan is of Scotch descent. His great-grandfather, Rev. John McGowan, was a Methodist minister, a resident of England and cotemporary of John Wesley. His grandfather, Ebenezer McGowan, also a Methodist clergyman, emigrated from England to the United States in 1784, at the age of sixteen, and settled in Virginia. He afterward removed to Rutherford county, Tenn., and lived there many years, honored by all who knew him. His father, Thomas McGowan, was born in Virginia, and removed with his father to Rutherford county, Tenn., when sixteen years of age, and in 1836, with his family, came to Shelby county, Tenn , settled near Bartlett, and spent the remainder of his life, a useful citizen of Shelby county, living to the age of seventy-nine years. He had two sons—David H. and Evander L.

E. L. McGowan was born in Rutherford county in 1835, and of course was an infant when his father settled in Shelby county. He was reared on a farm, and was taught to think work was honorable and a necessary part of a boy's education. He alternated between work on the farm and attending the old field schools of the country till he was eighteen, when he was sent to college. At an early age he married the daughter of Rev. Reuben Burrow, a Cumberland Presbyterian clergyman, and settled on a farm in Shelby county. The war between the States coming on, he left his young wife and three children, enlisted as a soldier in the defence of his native State, served to the end of the war in Company A, Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, and was paroled at Gainesville, Ala., with the rest of Forrest's command. He again betook himself to the farm, and remained on it several years.

In 1878 the sheriff of Shelby county, J. W. Anderson, died of yellow fever, and Mr. McGowan was elected to fill the vacancy. He came to Memphis, entered on his duties in the midst of the pestilence, and was in his office in the discharge of his duty every day during the epidemic of 1878, as during that of 1879. In 1880, while sheriff, he was elected county trustee, and served in that capacity two years.

In September, 1882, he embarked in the mercantile business as a member of the firm of Busby, Toof & McGowan, and he is now one of the firm of Toof, McGowan & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton commission merchants. He

has been a director in the State National Bank of Memphis for a number of years, and for the last three years has been president of the Home Insurance and Trust Company.

He and his wife have had born unto them ten sons and three daughters. Seven of the sons and the three daughters are now living.

MACRAE, GEORGE WYTHE. Mr. Macrae came to Memphis in 1857, and in 1859 commenced business in partnership with Dr. D. T. Porter. The style of the firm was Porter & Macrae, wholesale grocers. The business was successfully prosecuted till 1862, when the operations of the Civil War interrupted it.

Nine years later, or in 1871, he resumed business with Dr. Porter and others, under the firm name of Ford, Porter & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton factors. In 1873 the death of Mr. Ford made a change in the firm name; and in 1882 the withdrawal of Colonel W. F. Taylor from the business, left the firm as it had been twenty years before, that of Porter & Macrae, and under this style the business is still successfully prosecuted. By carrying on a legitimate, straightforward trade, the firm has taken a prominent position among the business houses in Memphis, and it has large interests aside from its regular trade.

Mr. Macrae's paternal ancestors were from Ayrshire, Scotland. His father, B. W. Macrae, was a native of Virginia. His mother, whose family name was Stuart, was also of Scottish descent, and was a native of Virginia. His uncle, Major Nathaniel C. Macrae, was a graduate of West Point, and lost a leg on the frontier, prior to the Mexican War. He did not join in the secession movement.

Mr. Macrae was born near Warrenton, Va., May 28, 1838. When eleven years of age, or in 1849, he removed with the rest of his father's family to Clarksville, Tenn., where in 1853–4–5 he received a collegiate education.

He was married in 1866 to Miss Fannie M. Morris, daughter of Colonel John D. Morris, of Kentucky. She died in 1870. In 1881 he married Miss Blanche L. Avent, of Memphis. He has one child by the first marriage, and three by the last.

Mr. Macrae is distinguished among his fellow-citizens for his firmness, for his energy and good judgment in business matters, and for his unbending integrity, conscientiousness, and his strict regard for honor in all the relations of life. From a small beginning he has worked his way to affluence, and his success is an evidence of his sagacity as a business man. He is quiet and unostentatious in the many good works and acts of benevolence which he performs, and the consciousness of having done good is for him an ample reward. He is in all that the word implies, a Christian; and by all who know him he is regarded as a model man.

MAGEVNEY EUGENE. One of the earliest settlers in Memphis, who came when the primitive forest covered the ground, now traversed by most of the streets, and the whoop of the wild Indian was often heard, was Eugene Magevney. He was born in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1798. He was educated for the priesthood, but because he became doubtful of his vocation he was not ordained. He was a teacher in his native country during some years. In 1828 he came to America, and during two years he was a book-keeper in Philadelphia; then followed the business of teaching in the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, Pa., about three years. In 1833 he came to Memphis, and at first boarded with a family in the house which, in 1838, he purchased. It is noteworthy that he resided in this house till his death; that he was married and both his children were born in it; that the first mass was celebrated, the first Catholic baptism and the first Catholic marriage in Memphis took place in it. It is still the residence of his venerable widow and his daughter, Mrs. Hugh A. Hamilton; and it has been kept without material change till the present time. It stands next east from the pastoral residence of St. Peter's Church, near the corner of Third and Adams streets.

Mr. Magevney followed the business of teaching in Memphis till 1840. He first taught in a school-house at what is now Court Square, then a portion of the almost unknown forest. By a judicious investment of his savings in real estate he laid the foundation of the great wealth of which he was the possessor at the time of his death. He was never engaged in active business.

Although a man of large influence in the community where he resided, he was averse to every kind of display, and he always avoided as far as possible any election or appointment to office. He never failed to contribute means for the promotion of laudable, charitable enterprises, and although a devoted Catholic, he always gave freely for the aid of Protestant religious societies in their times of need. He was the first to move in the building of the first Catholic Church in Memphis (now St. Peter's), and was mainly instrumental in the purchase of the ground on which the church edifice stands.

On the 1st of May, 1840, he was married to Mary Smyth, a native of the place where he was born, and one of his former pupils. Theirs was the first marriage in Memphis that was solemnised according to the rites of the Catholic Church, and it took place in the house that was ever afterward their residence.

Their children were two—Mary, who became a Dominican Sister, and who is now, under the name of Mary Agnes, the Superioress of the Sacred Heart Convent in Galveston, Tex., and Kate, who is now Widow Hugh A. Hamilton. Mr. Magevney was a kind husband and an affectionate and indulgent father. He died of yellow fever, September 30, 1873.

MAURY, RICHARD BROOKE, M. D., was born in Georgetown, D. C., on the 5th of February, 1834. He is a lineal descendent of James de la Fontaine, the head of the Huguenot family of that name, which figured in France during the sixteenth century, as Protestants and as martyrs.

The King of France said of James de la Fontaine that he was the handsomest man in his kingdom. This family, after several generations of bitter persecutions, emigrated to America in the year 1719, seeking that freedom of thought and conscience in the New World which was denied them in the Old. It may, with truth, be said that these people, who owe their historic birth (at least) to relentless religious persecution, as if in gratitude for the fame bestowed upon them, produced for many generations no sons who did not devote their lives to the ministry of God.

In the year 1716 occurred the union of the Fontaine and Maury families by the marriage of Matthew Maury, of Gascony, to Mary Anne Fontaine. Three years later came their emigration to this country, and from this parent stem has arisen the numerous family of the Maurys. Fontaine Maury, the grandfather of Richard Brooke Maury, was a resident of Fredericksburg, Va. He was a gentleman of the old school in the highest sense of the word. His wife's maiden name was Betty Brooke. James Maury, Fontaine's brother, was the first American consul to Liverpool, appointed by General Washington. He remained in that position until the Democrats came into power, when he was recalled by President Jackson.

Richard Brooke Maury, the son of Fontaine Maury, was born in Spottsylvania county, Va. He was a warm personal friend of President Monroe, as well as his private secretary. He was subsequently first clerk in the Navy Department for many years. After resigning this position he engaged in mercantile life in Fredericksburg, Va., where he remained until the close of his life. He was married in 1832 to Ellen Magruder, of Georgetown, D. C. Her ancestors were Scotch and among the pioneer settlers of Upper Marlborough, Maryland. Her father was one of the hostages detained on board an English man-of-war during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, along with Francis L. Key, when that patriotic bard gave to his country her national hymn, "The Star Spangled Banner." Ellen Magruder Maury was a woman of distinguished presence and was remarkable for her energy and force of character. The death of her husband occurring when her three boys were almost infants, she undertook their education and care with the counsel and advice of their cousin and guardian, Lieut. Matthew F. Maury. She opened a school for young ladies, which prospered to such an extent that from its proceeds she was enabled to maintain her family, educate her boys at the University of Virginia, and lay up a competence for her declining years. No small undertaking for a woman in those days! She was often heard to say that for nineteen years she never missed a day from the school-room. She died in 1879, in Kentucky, at the ripe old age of 81.

Richard Brooke Maury, the oldest of her sons and the subject of this sketch, seems to have inherited much of his mother's energy and decision of character. When quite a child, on hearing a missionary lecture, he returned home and, biased doubtless by something he had heard during the lecture, announced his determination to be a physician. He remained true to that resolution, and with what success is well known. After the completion of his collegiate course, desiring to pursue the study of medicine, and unwilling to further burden his mother, he taught school for four years, and thereby secured the means to accomplish his purpose. He then returned to his alma mater, and devoting himself with all the energy of an earnest nature to the life-work before him, he in one year obtained the degree of M. D.—a thing very rarely accomplished at this institution. The year succeeding he took the degree of M. D. in the Medical Department of the University of New York, and after standing a competitive examination he received an appointment on the house staff of physicians in Bellevue Hospital. After serving out the term of his appointment at Bellevue his health failed. This necessitated his removal to a more congenial climate, and after some wanderings through the South, he at last located in Port Gibson, Miss., in 1859. In 1861 he married Miss Jane S. Ellett, a daughter of the late Judge H. T. Ellett, of Memphis. Of this marriage six children were born.

At the breaking out of the civil war Dr. Maury was appointed by the president surgeon of the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Mississippi Cavalry. He served in field and hospital until the close of the war, when he returned to Port Gibson. Two years later, in November, 1867, he moved to Memphis and immediately formed a partnership with Dr. R. W. Mitchell, which partnership still exists. Shortly after coming to Memphis he was appointed to the chair of physiology in the Memphis Medical College. Two years later he was made professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the same institution. Soon after this he was elected president of the Board of Education of Memphis. Dr. Maury soon found himself drifting into a special line of work, —the diseases peculiar to women. He then devoted himself with the greatest assiduity to the cultivation of this branch of medicine by study in the Woman's Hospital in New York, and later in the hospitals devoted to this class of diseases in England and Scotland. He now occupies the chair of Gynæcology in the Memphis Hospital Medical College; is a Fellow of the American Gynæcological Society; and a member of the British Gynæcological Society. The Sanitarium of Drs. Mitchell and Maury is the outgrowth of Dr. Maury's special work.

Dr. Maury's wife died in 1875, and in 1876 he married Miss Jennie B. Poston, daughter of the late Hon. Wm. K. Poston, a distinguished member of the Memphis bar. By this last marriage Dr. Maury has three children.

MILBURN, JOHN D. Mr. Milburn was born at Smith's Falls, Ontario, Canada, on the 15th of May, 1842. He was adopted by his uncle, Hugh Rose, who gave him a good common school education. In the intervals between school terms he labored on his uncle's farm till September, 1863. He was then in his twenty-second year, and like many other ambitious young men, he desired to see something of the great West, with the view of possibly seeking his fortune there. He passed the autumn of 1863 and the winter of 1863–64 in Minnesota, Illinois, and Indiana, and in April, 1864, located at Mishawaka in the last named State, where he entered the service of the Milburn Wagon Company. He continued with this company on a salary, serving as salesman, book-keeper, and travelling agent, till July, 1867, when he commenced business as a hardware merchant on his own account. In March, 1870, he sold out this business and purchased stock in the Milburn Wagon Company. In the same year he removed to Memphis, in the interest of that company, and established a branch, under the name of Milburn, Walker & Co. He has resided in Memphis since 1870, and during all that time has been engaged in manufacturing enterprises. He is now president of the Milburn Gin and Machine Company.

MILBURN THOMAS H. Mr. Milburn is a native of Smith's Falls, Ontario, Canada, where he was born March 11, 1836. He was educated in the grammar school of that place, and in the autumn of 1854 he removed to Mishawaka, Ind. At that place he was a salesman, book-keeper, and active partner in a general merchandise business. In 1860 he sold his interest in this business and removed to Lincoln, Ill., where he became a member of the firm of Niles & Milburn in the hardware business, which he followed till the expiration by termination of the partnership. He then returned to Mishawaka and engaged in the manufacture of wagons. He was vice-president and manager of the agencies and sales department of the Milburn Wagon Company from its organisation till March, 1872.

He passed much of the time between 1865 and 1872 in the Southern States, and especially in the cities of New Orleans and Memphis in the interest of the Milburn Wagon Company, and his love for the climate and people, and his strong faith in the great future of the South, determined him to locate permanently in Memphis. In April, 1873, he made this city his home. He was at that time a member of the mercantile house of Milburn, Walker & Co., of Memphis. The Fourth National Bank of Memphis was then being organised; he subscribed liberally to its stock, and was elected its president. He made this his leading business, though he invested in several manufacturing enterprises.

In 1879 he purchased a controlling interest in the German National Bank. At that time the affairs of the Fourth National Bank were closed up, and its

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business was transferred to the German. Since then he has been largely interested in manufactures and mines in Alabama. In May, 1886, he sold his interest in the German Bank, and he has since given his attention to his manufacturing and landed interests, and especially to those of the Milburn Gin and Machine Company, of which he is the treasurer and one of the principal owners.

MITCHELL, M. D., ROBERT WOOD. Dr. Mitchell's father was General Guilford Dudley Mitchell. His mother's maiden name was Mary Wood. He was born in Madison county, Tenn., August 26, 1831. At the age of seven he removed with his father's family to Mississippi. He was educated at Centenary College, in Jackson, Miss. After leaving college he passed three years in the drug store of Joshua Green, of Jackson, then was a druggist in Van Buren, Ark., during two years, after which he went to Vicksburg, Miss., where he pursued a course of medical reading. He graduated from the University of Louisiana in 1856; returned to Vicksburg, and was elected physician to the hospital there in 1857, and in the spring of 1858 established himself in practice in the city of Memphis, which has ever since been his residence, and in which he is still engaged in active practice.

In 1859 he was elected secretary of the board of health in Memphis, and in 1860 he organized the Memphis City Hospital, of which he was made the physician in charge. He continued in both positions till 1861, when he entered the service of the State of Tennessee as assistant-surgeon in the Fifteenth Regiment of Tennessee Infantry. In the autumn of 1861 the Tennessee troops were transferred to the service of the Confederacy, and at the same time Dr. Mitchell was appointed surgeon of the Thirteenth Tennessee Regiment. He afterwards became successively a brigade and a division surgeon. He was with the army of Tennessee till the close of the war, and in 1865 returned to Memphis, which is now his home.

In 1869 he was made professor of Materia Medica in the Memphis Medical College, and held the position till the college ceased operations. He was for some years a member of the board of education, of which he was vice-president and president. He is a member of the Shelby County Medical Society, of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee, of the American Medical Association, of the American Public Health Association, and of the National Board of Health.

In 1878, during the yellow fever epidemic of that year, he was appointed medical director of the Howard Association, of Memphis. In the same year he was appointed a member of the board of experts, authorized by an act of Congress to investigate the causes of that epidemic. He has passed through five yellow fever epidemics, in one of which (at Vicksburg) he had the disease. In 1872 he was married to Miss Rebecca Park, a daughter of Mr. Wm. Park, a

native of Ireland, who came here in 1834, and who for forty-three years was one of the most enterprising merchants of Memphis, a man of influence and a leader in the affairs of the city.

MOORE, WILLIAM ROBERT. Robert Cleveland Moore, the father of William R., was of English descent, and family tradition says that he was a descendant of Oliver Cromwell. His mother, also of English lineage, was descended through a long line of ancestors named Martin and Cleveland, and run back directly to Colonel Ben Cleveland, who was in chief command and killed at the battle of King's Mountain, during the war of the Revolution. Mr. Moore's direct American ancestors were all Virginians, and slave-holders. He was born March 28, 1830, in Huntsville, Ala. When he was six months old his father died, leaving his widow and two children in straitened circumstances. They at once removed to Beech Grove, Coffee county, Tenn. After a residence there of six years she married John Mills Watkins, and went to live at Fosterville, Rutherford county, Tenn., where she still resides in the house she erected fifty years ago.

Mr. Moore's youth was passed on a farm, and his facilities for obtaining an education were limited. As he grew to manhood he utilised all the means within his reach to discipline his mind and store it with practical knowledge. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in a country store at Beech Grove; a year later he went to Nashville and became a salesman in a retail dry goods store, where he remained three years, with an annually increasing salary. Chafing under a business which was becoming distasteful to him, he secured a position in the then wealthy and highly respected house of Eakin & Co., wholesale merchants, of Nashville, with whom he remained for six years. He then went to New York city, and entered the wholesale dry goods house of S. B. Chittenden & Co., as a salesman. At that time the New York merchants with known anti-slavery proclivities were boycotted by Southern customers, but Mr. Moore succeeded, nevertheless, in bringing to the establishment of Chittenden & Co. a large southern trade, and two years later, or in 1857, as a consequence, he became a junior partner in that prominent firm.

He had meanwhile discerned the prospective greatness of Memphis, and he determined to cast his lot here. Accordingly in 1859 he severed his connection with the firm of Chittenden & Co., and established an exclusively wholesale dry goods house in this place, with Joseph H. Shepherd, formerly of Nashville, as a partner, under the firm style of Shepherd & Moore. A lucrative trade at once came to this house, but the breaking out of the war interrupted and seriously embarrassed for a while the business of the firm. Mr. Moore although born and reared a Southern, was an open opponent of secession, and this tended still more to embarrass the business of the firm. His Union position, however, enabled him to obtain unlimited credit in New York, and

when in 1862 the Federal forces occupied Memphis, and free intercourse with the commercial metropolis of the nation was resumed, Mr. Shepherd dying meantime, the prosperity of the house of William R. Moore & Co. revived. Mr. Moore invested his Confederate savings largely in real estate, and thus avoided the losses which came to many by reason of investment in floating Southern securities.

Mr. Moore's position on the question of secession aroused a feeling of antagonism, which did not at once subside at the close of the war, but was for some years a very serious hindrance to him in his business. Gradually, however, this feeling wore away, his trade extended, and prosperity crowned his efforts. In all the vicissitudes of business here and elsewhere he has been solvent, and has never failed to pay dollar for dollar on his obligations. During twenty-eight years no change has been made in the business or in the name and style of the firm. He is the owner of the store buildings now occupied by his firm, which extend through from Main to Second street, 325 feet, five stories in height on the former and four on the latter, with about two acres of flooring surface.

Allusion has been made to Mr. Moore's position on the question of secession. Prior to the war he gave but little attention to political matters, but devoted his energies mainly to business. He had no taste for partisan politics, but the firm stand which he took in opposition to an overwhelming majority of his fellow-citizens on the great question which divided the country, brought him into a prominence which he had not sought. He conscientiously believed that the course pursued by the South was wrong, and he was firmly loyal to his convictions. He foresaw the ruin secession would ultimately bring on the people of the seceding States, and gave his influence in favor of that course which he believed would avert as far as possible the evil consequences of the war. It is hardly necessary to say, for every one can imagine, that the position which his convictions compelled him to assume was an exceedingly painful one. He was born and reared in the South. His affections and sympathies were with the people among whom his life had been passed, and it grieved him to find himself isolated from and in opposition to these people; but he believed he was right. In the controversies into which his position led him he always refrained from personalities.

Perhaps no better illustration can be given of his position than the following communication from him, which was published in a Memphis paper — *The Argus*, on the eve of the presidential election in 1864:

"EDITORS ARGUS: I am glad to congratulate you upon the firm, unequivocal, and dignified position taken by you upon the great question of our country's unity. Not that I would even dare to intimate that you ever *intended* to occupy any other; but because I have firmly believed that the policy and party (democratic) whose claims you have urged while ostensibly claiming to be national were in reality and practically directly opposite in their tendencies to every interest of true nationality. You are *now*, I think, traveling in the great highway toward the accomplishment of the nation's greatness and security. As one of her humblest citizens,

I bid you God speed. It is sometimes a very difficult matter for even patriots to discard the claims of *personal* friendships and preferences; but their relinquishment in such cases, as at present only proves more clearly and forcibly how deep, after all, is the predominance of that love of country, which every true man feels when free from the passion and prejudice of the hour. And by love of country I do not mean an attachment to some particular spot, because we may have happened to live upon it — as of Mississippi or Massachusetts — but an abiding love of the *whole* country; of Maine and Minnesota, of Texas and Florida, and every other foot of American soil made sacred by our past associations. This is what I mean by love of country, and this is the idea sought to be secured in the re-election of Mr. Lincoln on next Tuesday. There are many good people throughout the country who freely admit that there are others whom they think better qualified for the position of chief magistrate of the nation than he whose claims we urge. But that is not now the question. He is the constitutionally chosen executive, and his claims have been properly put forth for our suffrages; and believing him to be honest and devoted to the main work of restoring the national authority, while the opposing ticket, if successful, will fritter away in useless and vain parleyings with the enemy all our present advantages, every patriot must see the surpassing importance of rallying at all costs, around the banner of his country, and of frowning forever upon the mutinous and wicked spirit of rebellion. When *that* shall have been put down (and it will be done effectually during the incoming administration) it will be time enough to adjust side issues. Till then we each and all have a great work to perform — a great duty to be done. And in this connection I cannot more clearly express my views than by quoting from a letter written by me not long since upon this subject, in reply to one from a friend in Middle Tennessee, who, while being firmly for the Union, still opposes the election of Mr. Lincoln. In that letter, among other things I said:

"'I have noted very carefully the political allusions to the times, which mark a prominent place in your letter, and regret to see the mistaken view, as I think, you take, of the great questions which absorb the attention of every patriot in this and other lands. When four years ago this question began to assume the shape it has since taken, I hoped that one so humble as myself might live it through without the necessity of taking any *active* participancy in the great struggle. The very quiet and comparatively obscure life I had led furnished me a strong reason for the hope. The question, however, has continued to grow in magnitude, until even ordinary men like myself seem to be *forced* to take *active* grounds for or against their country, and to show *unmistakably* whether they wish to maintain its nationality or suffer an institution which the Christian world condemns, to choke forever the arteries of its benign existence. I have studied carefully and prayerfully for four years, by the lights of reason, conscience, and the best educated intellects at my command, and I am to-day (however circumstances may have led me in the past a *little* to waver, as regarded the wiser course to pursue) I am, I say to-day, firmly and conscientiously convinced that the duty of *every* man — at any rate *my* duty is to support that party—I care nothing personally for Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Johnson, General McClellan, or any other man—who is in favor of putting down treason by the strong arm of superior physical force; who is in favor of putting out of the way *now and forever* the only thing which has ever been the seriously disturbing element in our national family; of settling for ourselves and those who are to come after us, whether there is inherent strength left in a republican government *to enforce the obedience to just laws* from malcontents who may set themselves up as the peculiar talent, virtue and integrity of the world, simply on account of ownership in an institution which most of the best men of this and other countries have never hesitated to condemn even while tolerating. I do not undertake to justify the individual *outrages* of this or *any other* administration. I would to heaven that there were ways to manage this question so that every man might sleep serenely beneath his own vine and fig-tree, with none to molest or make him afraid. This, however, in a great war like the present cannot be. If I thought the party which General McClellan represents was in favor of that policy which will most effectually end in honor to the country this devastating war, I would certainly favor his election. But while I

am frank in saying that I believe *him* to be an educated, accomplished patriot, I *firmly*, at the same time, believe that George H. Pendleton and the Chicago 'immediate-cessation-of-hostilities' platform to be *cowardly and contemptible* in the last degree, and *certain* should they be successful to end the war in the final and complete disintegration of this our glorious country. I therefore heartily oppose them. I am not going to vote for *men* in this contest, but for the representatives of *ideas and principles*. I would prefer were I authorized to make the selection, others than Johnson and Lincoln to represent those ideas and principles; but it has so happened that they have been duly selected. I believe it, therefore, to be my patriotic duty to yield them my hearty support. I have *entered for life* upon that contest which is to decide whether we are to have *one* grand, happy, homogeneous, and free people, or a *multiplicity* of miserable, little, bickering dependencies, built upon the 'corner stone of slavery.' It is easy for me to decide between them. You speak of the probable election of Mr. Lincoln as likely to result in the subjugation of the people and social equality of the white and negro races. I am quite surprised to hear a man of your ordinarily clear and cool judgment make such an allusion. The very *opposite* will be the *inevitable* consequence. No people on which the sun ever shone have labored under a greater burden and thraldom of public sentiment than the people of the Southern States — yourself and myself among the number — who have been *forced* by the arrogant and imperious demands of that all-pervading Southern *idea* which positively forbade even those of us who *mildly* disliked the institution, to speak, and especially to write against its pernicious influences.

"'Mr. Lincoln's election will disenthrall every such mind, and enable both the friends *and* enemies of slavery to speak and write for or against it, as they may each elect to do. I never, as you well know, had any disposition to touch, or even to have it touched, the institution where it exists. I felt that it were far better to bear the ills we had than fly to others that we knew not of. But Mr. Davis and his sect said no; we will *not* have the government under which we were born, nurtured, and kindly protected, rule over us; we will establish upon its ruins others — *one* whose "corner stone" shall be slavery. The issue being boldly put forward by the insurgents, the adherents to the parent government had nothing to do — have *now* no other alternative than to meet with overwhelming forces those arrayed against her legitimate authority. But it is clamorously argued that Mr. Lincoln intends to lower the whites to the level of the negroes, and hold the rebellious States as conquered and subjugated provinces. I can see no necessity for any undue alarm on that score. I have no fears of negro equality, amalgamation, miscegenation, or any other of the thousand and one bugbears put forth by simpletons who have never sought to look half an inch into the great questions of an enlightened political economy. After the operations of this great rebellion shall have freed, *as it surely will*, the whole country of this fruitful institution, this Pandora box of national ills, the negro will soon be jostled by the operation of circumstances into his legitimate sphere of subordinate labor and service. If he can black your boots, plow your potatoes, shoe your horse, or perform any other needed service more cheaply and better than another, you and I will not hesitate to hire him to do it. The negroes, when freed, will not number more than they did as slaves. They will understand as well then as before their line of duty, and can be employed by voluntary effort, as has been practically proved by trial, far more profitably than by the old system of enforced service. This is perfectly plain. The white man, too, will be the gainer. Whenever it shall be thoroughly understood that this everlasting question shall have been finally and forever settled, intelligent free white labor will begin to pour its sparkling streams into our fertile valleys, and make our fields and shops and forges resound with the music of a thrifty happiness. Our broad acres of rich alluvium will yield their whitened annual treasures with a freer bounty, and all our mineral mountains will melt in shining money their ores of countless value. The prospect of *one great, free, united* country is worth fighting for. It *may* cost yet much precious blood and treasure. If it cannot be avoided let them be given cheerfully. The government of the United States, mangled and bleeding as she is, *is* a great, magnanimous, and noble government. She seeks the subjugation of none, save those who seek her destruc-

tion. *She will have obedience to her just laws*, and may in the execution of a great work like the present, occasionally trespass upon the temporary rights of some of her subjects. She does it not willingly. She will yet, I believe, come out of this struggle like gold tried in the fire — one great, free, enlightened, magnanimous, and Christian nation, whose God is the Lord. And *this* is the reason why I support her against any and all opposition. Pardon me for thus elaborating upon a theme which grows upon me every day.' "

On receiving the news of Abraham Lincoln's assassination in April, 1865, Mr. Moore's business premises were immediately closed; the entire front thereof was heavily draped in mourning, and over the door was placed an inscription, written by himself, as follows, viz:

"The great American heart bleeds of grief, and all civilization mourns the lamented dead."

At a mass meeting in Court Square, Memphis, on the 3d of May, 1865, just after General Lee's surrender, Mr. Moore offered the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That as native-born citizens of the South, who have heretofore and all our lives been closely identified with the institution of slavery, nursed in its lap, and fed upon its labor, we are nevertheless, regardless of our former preferences or prejudices, now fully prepared as practical business men, to realise and accept for ourselves and for our posterity the system of free labor which has been pressed by the unyielding demands of an inevitable political necessity upon our whole people.

"*Resolved*, That believing this system of labor to be the only one which can ever hereafter exist in the United States, by the consent of her sovereign people, we do hereby pledge ourselves as loyal and law abiding citizens, to use our best endeavors to aid by every means in our power, in adjusting our new condition to the wants and welfare of our whole population.

"*Resolved*, That recognising in the recent surrender of the two principal armies of the 'Confederacy,' the final extinguishment of all possible hope of success to even the most sanguine of its well wishers, and believing that the time has now come when every man's own judgment must condemn as utterly futile all further persistence in this fruitless, foolish, and unavailing strife, we earnestly urge upon all persons throughout the country to cease their opposition, and come at once to the fold of the old government, which is able to and will protect all those who are willing to lend her their allegiance."

These resolutions were almost unanimously rejected amid storms of disapprobation.

In 1868 he was nominated for the Legislature because of his position on the question of merchant's taxation. Though he was declared technically elected he did not consider himself fairly entitled to his seat, and on being sworn in at Nashville, he at once resigned, refusing to be a candidate at the special election which his resignation necessitated.

It is due to Mr. Moore to say that, though he was a Republican, he was always strongly in favor of the enfranchisement and rehabilitation of those who had been in arms against the Union. He gave as his platform, "Reduced taxes, Senter, and suffrage," in his political campaign.

In 1880 he was, without any knowledge of the fact that his friends intended to make him a candidate, nominated as the representative of his district in the Forty-seventh Congress, and was elected over his competitor, Hon. Casey Young, although the district was strongly Democratic, and every one of the fifteen Democratic newspapers in the district (there was then no Republican paper here) vigorously opposed him.

His career in Congress cannot be better understood than by a reference to the leading speeches which he made. These were a speech on "Chinese immigration," in which he advocated the right of all people alike to voluntarily become citizens of the United States; on "civil service reform," in which he claimed that appointees should be in sympathy with the views of the dominant party; in "the contested election case of Lynch against Chalmers," in which he advocated the seating of Lynch; on "American shipping," strongly advocating encouragement by the government to the development of an American marine; on "common schools," in which he took the position that a national system of even compulsory education should be established; on "Mississippi River improvement," in which he advocated the policy of keeping the great water highways navigable by general government appropriations. He also strongly urged the policy of protecting American industries under any and all circumstances.

On the question of the settlement of the public debt of Tennessee, he was earnestly opposed to repudiating any just portion of it; and his brief remarks upon that subject in the Forty-seventh Congress drew from the patriotic press of the country the liveliest encomiums, the following from the New York *Herald* of February 20, 1883, being an illustration, viz:

"The country ought to erect another monument in Washington of bronze 1,000 feet high, and upon its base should be the words, 'Erected to the honor and memory of William R. Moore.' Though he came from Tennessee he was an honest man."

Mr Moore was the author also of the joint resolution reading—

"Congress shall have power to provide by appropriate legislation for the legal enforcement of the obligation of contracts entered into by any of the States of the Union."

Mr. Moore has for about twenty-nine years been closely identified with the business interests of Memphis, and has been foremost among the advocates of every measure for the improvement of the city. At a mass-meeting of citizens held on the Bluff, November 15, 1879, he offered the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of fifteen be appointed by the chair to devise and agree upon a plan, in conference with the National Board of Health, whereby the citizens of Memphis can suggest to the Legislature whatever action may be necessary, looking to the improved sanitation of Memphis."

The adoption of this resolution and the appointment of the committee thereunder was the initial step in the great sanitary improvement of the city, the establishment of the sewer system, etc.

Mr. Moore has been an extensive traveler, both in the United States and Europe; and has thus familiarised himself thoroughly with the condition of all parts, especially of his own country; and this familiarity has tended greatly to enlarge his views on questions of national policy.

In February, 1878, he married Miss Charlotte Haywood Blood, a native of Hamilton, Ont., but for twenty years previously a resident of Memphis. She is the daughter of George H. Blood, esq., of Memphis. Mrs. Moore is a

woman of extraordinary personal attractions, intelligence and culture, and is an Episcopalian in religion.

Mr. Moore was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, but while recognising the grand achievements of the system of Christianity, and while profoundly respecting the conscientious individual opinions of each and every other sincere man, of no matter what religious or political belief, his continuous study, reading and research have constantly broadened his own convictions, until he has discarded, as too narrow to bind his own rule of life, adhesion to any particular sectarian religious denomination.

He has, the rather, long since adopted as his guide the golden rule of "*Do unto others as you would have them do unto you;*" and upon this broad and solid base, coming directly within the bounds and limits of his enlightened comprehension, he has chosen to commit the confident hopes of his hereafter.

He desires, rather than the applause of his fellows, the silent approbation of his own conscience, and wishes at the last no better epitaph to be graven upon his tombstone than the six simple little monosyllables, "*He did the best he could.*"

NELSON, THOMAS A. Within the past year one of the active and successful business men of Memphis; one who during thirty years was closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the city, and who aided largely in the development of its business interests, has passed away. He will not, however, be soon forgotten by the business men of the city, for his ability and energy have left an impression that is not to be quickly effaced.

Thomas A. Nelson was born in Nashville, Tenn., February 18, 1819. His boyhood was passed in Mooresville, Ala., from which place he removed at the age of fifteen to Athens, Ala., where he was employed by R. W. Vassar & Co., the largest merchants in Northern Alabama. There was laid the foundation of his successful business career. At the age of nineteen he was a clerk in the United States land office at Pontotoc, Miss. When twenty years old he removed to Athens, Ala., and soon afterward he and his brother established at New Orleans the cotton firm of S. O. Nelson & Co., one of the best known houses in the South prior to the war.

In 1856 he came to Memphis, and was soon afterward elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, also of the Memphis Insurance Company, and of the Bank of West Tennessee, one of the best antebellum banks.

On the breaking out of the war he cast his lot with the South, and lost a large fortune. After the close of the war, he, in connection with John S. Toof and others, reorganised the Chamber of Commerce. He was the first president of the Memphis Exposition, and to his business ability was largely due the success of that institution. He was active and efficient in organising the Memphis Oil Company, and was for many years its president. He built

the City Oil Works, one of the most successful establishments in Memphis, and of which his son, F. M. Nelson, is president. He, with his son, also built oil-mills in Montgomery, Ala., and Waco, Tex. His energetic and active temperament led him to be foremost in everything he undertook, and he was uniformly successful. He was noted for his integrity, and it was often said of him, "his word is as good as his bond." He died January 11, 1887, leaving a large family.

OLIVER, JOSEPH N. The man whose name stands at the head of this sketch, J. N. Oliver, is one of the very successful business men of Memphis, who have risen to opulence by the exercise of their own business talents and energies. He was born in Newark, N. J., August 14, 1828. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, from which he graduated, and at the age of seventeen he engaged as an apprentice in a hat manufactory. He worked at hat-making in Newark and New York till he was twenty-four years of age, though within that time he traveled somewhat extensively in this country and in foreign lands. In 1853 he took charge of a hat store in Cincinnati. In 1859 he became the partner of Samuel D. Grear, a wholesale produce dealer and grocer of Cincinnati, and in the spring of 1860 he came to Memphis and established a branch of this house nearly opposite his present place of business. The disturbance which the breaking out of the war caused in business necessitated a dissolution of this partnership, and in 1862 the business was removed to 38 Madison street, and conducted by J. N. Oliver & Co. In 1868 he sold his interest in that business, and in 1869 the firm of Oliver, Finnie & Co., wholesale and retail grocers, 284 and 286 Main street, was formed. The business is still continued at that place, though in 1874 new buildings were erected. The increase of the business has rendered necessary a division of the wholesale from the retail department, and Mr. Oliver has now in process of erection a building on Shelby and Clinton streets, which, when completed, will be seven stories in height on the former and nine on the latter; the largest and finest edifice for that purpose in Memphis. He has erected several private residences which are ornaments to the southern country.

In 1860 he was married to Miss Ella Grear, of Cincinnati, a sister of his partner. They have no children.

OVERTON, JR., HON. JOHN. Mr. Overton was born on the 27th of April, 1842, in Davidson county, Tenn., where he resided till 1865. He is the son of John Overton, of Nashville, Tenn., who has been one of the most esteemed and prominent citizens of Davidson county during more than a quarter of a century. He is the grandson of Judge John Overton, the founder of Memphis, and the grand-nephew of Judge Hugh Lawson White, whose name and decisions adorn the pages of the political and judicial history of Tennessee.

But John Overton, jr., is not simply "known because his fathers were." He has honored the name he inherited.

He came to Memphis in 1865, and at once entered the active business life in which his success has been as marked as was that of his distinguished ancestors. From the commencement of his business career he took rank with the best business men of the city, and he has maintained that position. In social life he is always affable and pleasant. He greets every one with a kind word, and his warm, generous heart always prompts him to aid the needy poor, with whom he is a great favorite. He is a man of superior morals, and of great firmness of character. He is straightforward in all his business transactions, and he has little patience with men of tricks and deception. He has broad and liberal ideas, a strong common sense, and clear comprehension; and his judgment on business matters and public questions is seldom at fault. He forms opinions only after due reflection, but after he reaches conclusions he is firm in their maintenance and bold in their advocacy.

When the debt of Memphis sat on the city like a nightmare his comprehensive mind embraced the magnitude of the problem, and solved it; and he did much to bring about an adjustment honorable to the city and satisfactory to its creditors. He was one of the strongest advocates of the present taxing district government, and in the capacity of police and fire commissioner he did as much as any other man to give it success. During the last six months of his term he was president of the district. He positively refused a re-election. He never sought office, but when he has been a candidate he has always received the highest vote of any man on his ticket. He has never had any taste for political life, but his friends have twice induced him to be made a candidate for the Legislature. He was a member of the lower house in the General Assembly of Tennessee in 1872–3, and of the Senate in 1873–4; and in each house he was one of the most prominent and efficient members. He probably did more to reduce the offices and curtail the expenses of Shelby county than any other man in either house. In the Senate he was chairman of the Committee on Finance, and in that position he won for himself much credit.

It is unnecessary to say that his name is highly honored among his fellow-citizens, and that his career has been remarkably successful. The connection of his name with any business enterprise gives it promise of success, and his co-operation is sought in almost every important corporate undertaking. He is now president of the Vanderbilt Insurance Company, of the De Soto Building and Loan Association, and of the Higbee School; vice-president of the Planters' Insurance Company, and the Bank of Commerce; and a director in the People's Insurance Company, the Safe Deposit and Security Bank, the James & Graham Wagon Company, the Tennessee Valley Iron and Railroad Company, the Memphis Jockey Club Association, the Masonic Temple Association, and others.

Minor Parker

He was married on the 23d of October, 1866, to Matilda Watkins, of Davidson county, Tenn. Their children are Samuel W., John, Jennie, Lea, and William Thompson Overton.

PARKER, MINTER. Of those selected among the representative citizens in this work, Minter Parker is one of a few who are natives of Memphis. He was born at No. 276 Third street, October 24, 1842. His father, Robert A. Parker, was one of the pioneer merchants who did his part in laying the foundation of this great young city, but he did not survive to see the magnitude it reached, as he died on the 29th of January, 1864, while the war was in progress. He was a native of Halifax county, N. C., and married Miss Lamira A. Minter, at Columbia, Tenn., April 22, 1830; removed to Somerville, Tenn., and subsequently to this city. His widow still survives him. They reared eleven of their twelve children. Minter was the seventh.

The subject of this sketch was receiving his education at the Synodical College, La Grange, Tenn., when the fall of Fort Sumter caused the institution to close; amidst the excitement attending the formation of companies and the movements of soldiers he plead with his parents to let him join the army, but on account of his youth they refused. On the capture of Memphis by the Federals in June, 1862, he took his place in the ranks by the side of his brother Garnett, in the "Shelby Grays" (a company composed of the flower of Memphis men), in the Fourth Tennessee Regiment, Confederate Army, then at Tupelo, Miss. He underwent all the hardships of the various campaigns in the Western Army, but after the battle of Murfreesboro he was promoted to a position in the corps of topographical engineers, on the staff of General Leonidas Polk, and after his death on that of General Joseph E. Johnston. He served subsequently with commanders Hood and Johnston, surrendering with the latter April 26, 1865, at Saulsbury, N. C. He rode from that point to Memphis on horseback, and reached home on the 1st day of June. He was a very enthusiastic supporter of the Southern cause, and its failure was to him the keenest of disappointments. But promptly realising the situation, he accepted the result, and set to work to make the most of it. He made it a point to forget that it had ever been; and he has no sympathy with any one who tries to keep alive the bitter prejudices growing out of the conflict. He takes no part in politics, but is a Democrat and votes with that party.

After his return from the army he began the business of engineering and architecture with the view of adopting it as his profession; but in a few months abandoned it for mercantile pursuits, in which he continued until 1879. While with the great firm of J. T. Fargason & Co., he began in 1876 to purchase real estate, and in 1879 severed his connection with the firm, and on November 5 of that year he opened his present business as a real estate agent at No. 289 Main street.

His faith and confidence in the future of Memphis has never wavered an instant, but for years, when its outlook was least encouraging, he steadily invested in real estate, and the result has shown his sagacity. There is but one thing, however, for which he acknowledges he is entitled to any credit. His theory is that all men who have families should own homes; and knowing the difficulties surrounding the laboring classes and the non-moneyed men, he adopted (and was the first in this city to do so) the plan of purchasing vacant property, building neat houses and selling them on monthly payments as small as rent; and he has erected and sold nearly three hundred houses, a goodly part of which are now owned in fee by those who probably might never have been the possessors of such blessings as homes; and he has made of them better citizens, who now have greater inducements to work for the public good.

On the 20th of November, 1867, he was married near Columbia to Miss Fannie Pillow, youngest daughter of Jerome B. Pillow, of Maury county, one of the most prominent families in Tennessee. They have two sons nearly grown, and four daughters. In his family Mr. Parker feels that he has been particularly blessed, and to his most excellent wife, who is still one of the handsomest of women, he cheerfully accords all praise for her part of his successes.

For many years he has been the secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Children, and has devoted much of his time and taken great interest in the work of that charitable organisation. The poor and needy have few better friends, and among them his means are freely spent, but never in an ostentatious manner, only where the best good may be done, and then only where it may be least known to the public.

RANDOLPH, WILLIAM MORTIMER, was born in the adjoining county of Fayette on the 16th day of June, 1837. He is the son of Rodolph Randolph, a native of Amelia county, Va., and Lucretia Ann Greene, his wife, a native of Brunswick county, in the same State. His parents yet live, and enjoy in their old age his affection and the pride naturally inspired by his success in life. They immigrated to Arkansas and settled near Arkadelphia as early as the year 1839, but soon returned to Fayette county, Tenn., and in 1844 removed to Memphis. Death of children and ill health of the family caused dissatisfaction, and they returned to Arkadelphia, Ark.

At a very early age Mr. Randolph's mother taught him to read, and with intense desire to learn he read every book that came in his way, thus early acquiring the habit and a taste for reading books which has adhered to a busy life. In his boyhood there were no public schools, very few private ones, and not many able teachers in the West. Fortunately for him, however, he attended at about thirteen years of age a grammar school, taught by a very able

teacher, Allen M. Scott, and here for some weeks only he had the advantage of an instruction in English grammar, the value of which can be seen in that accurate, clear and easy style of expression in speech and writing, of which he is a master.

At sixteen he had to abandon all further attendance at any school, in consequence of the inability of his parents to furnish him the means for education, and since that time he has been his own teacher.

For this opportunity he has been known, undemonstrative as he is, to express for the present attorney-general of the United States the most profound gratitude, and the bare statement of the facts will connect the two men in an interesting relation which has not been generally known to the public. And here, parenthetically, it is worthy of remark, that in some recently published critical examinations of the character of the attorney-general, designed to remove the unfavorable impressions which have obtained because of his defiance of unjust criticism, and his disregard of some of the conventionalities of polished society, there will be found a similarity of these characteristics of the two men, not unaccountable under the circumstances about to be related of their association with each other. Our critic has said of Garland that he has not a semblance of the spirit of conciliation about him. If people speak ill of him without cause, he simply lets them, and says nothing. Not because he does not feel, but because he thinks the detractors unworthy of his notice, and he would not condescend to conciliate them by denials or explanations. That describes Randolph accurately, and like Garland he really does not care, for he knows that at last his sturdiness of character will prevail, and undeserved criticism will not permanently injure any one who silently defies it. Neither is it boorishness, says the critic, that causes Garland to decline all association that requires a swallow-tail coat. He has an aversion to them and the frivolities they represent, in his view, and will no more be forced to wear one than he would be to appear in the garb of Touchstone at a fancy-dress ball.

Before Mr. Randolph had quit school he determined to make the law his profession and eagerly sought an opportunity of qualifying himself for it. It was arranged that he should go into the office of Isaac W. Smith, then clerk of the County, Probate and Circuit Courts of Clarke county, and also recorder of deeds. While performing the duties of these offices he was to have the use of the books of Harris Flanigan, then a prominent lawyer in Arkadelphia, and afterwards governor of Arkansas, and the benefit of his instruction in studying law. Under this arrangement he entered the clerk's office in August, 1854. From the very first, and without difficulty he discharged the duties of all these offices, performing almost the entire labor himself, as the records will show. Here he became familiar with all varieties of legal forms, and learned to prepare deeds of conveyance, wills, mortgages and all manner of contracts; how to frame entries of judgments, decrees and orders; how to draw declarations,

pleas, bills in chancery, answers and other pleadings; and indeed, how to do everything that was done in any of the courts, or by any of the officers employed in the local administration of the government. When the courts were in session he kept and read the minutes, swore the jurors and witnesses, received verdicts, kept the judges advised of the state of business, and carefully observed what was done and said in the suits. It was to him the lawyers came for that information which they expect a clerk to keep in store for them. It was he who showed them how a thing was to be done when they did not know, and to their own knowledge and experience he would apply when he wished to learn. This was useful training and is doubtless the very foundation of Mr. Randolph's professional habit of accurate procedure and his abundant knowledge of technical methods in practice.

After two years in the clerk's office young Randolph concluded that he had learned all that was of use to him in that position, and without a dollar in the world and wholly dependent upon what he could earn, he applied to Mr. Garland, present attorney-general of the United States, whom he had selected as the lawyer most likely to extend to him the assistance he needed. Garland was then a young man, but full of practice, and was about to remove from Washington, in Hempstead county, to Little Rock, and form a partnership with Mr. Ebenezer Cummins, who had been in partnership with General Albert Pike, and was then engaged in a large practice. This new firm, on the suggestion of Mr. Garland, who determined to extend his helping hand to the young deputy clerk of Clarke county, gave Randolph a place in their office, he to assist them in their business while reading law. With characteristic generosity Mr. Garland invited the young man to make his house his home, free of expense as long as he chose to stay. But his going to Little Rock was delayed by the coming in of a new clerk, who insisted on retaining Randolph to teach him to discharge the duties. He visited Little Rock with Mr. Garland in order to satisfy himself that he would like his new position, in December, 1856, but it was the last of January, 1857, before he removed to Little Rock. He then became an inmate of Mr. Garland's family and remained such until his marriage on the 17th day of January, 1861.

Very soon after entering the office of Cummins & Garland young Randolph was, for all practical purposes, a very busy lawyer, in full practice, though only a little past nineteen years of age. Knowing his capacity, the firm entrusted him with an abundance of their work, and withheld no effort to assist him in his object of acquiring a knowledge of the law and its practice. In March, 1857, while Mr. Randolph was at Arkadelphia assisting the clerk with his March term (for it seems that office could not very well get along without him) Mr. Cummins very unexpectedly died. This fact placed Mr. Garland, then twenty-six years old, in an embarrassing situation. He found himself in sole charge of a very large practice scattered through the State, and

personally knew very few of his clients. He was approached from all parts of the State by lawyers of every degree of capacity, for partnership with him. Young Randolph was not twenty years of age, but Garland knew his value, and with a comprehensive generosity and great confidence, the lawyer said to the student that he should become his partner, and having so determined, he declined all offers of partnership, some of which would have suited his convenience, and some would have been to his profit. He reserved the place for his pupil. He told him to hurry, with diligence, the prosecution of his studies, and obtain the necessary license. He was greatly assisted in this by another beneficent lawyer, the late, and then Chief Justice Elbert H. English, who was not only a very able judge, but delighted in putting young men forward in life, as many men now prominent in affairs can attest. So well satisfied was Judge English with the advancement of Mr. Randolph that he prepared and signed his license, and admitted him to the bar in February, 1858, before he was of age, and the law firm of Garland & Randolph was immediately commenced, and lasted until the Civil War closed the courts.

When the secession troubles began, law practice became in effect suspended, as the State became a camp of soldiers, assembling to try the issues between the sections by the wage of battle. Mr. Garland opposed the movement from the beginning with all his energy, and being elected to the State Convention continued that opposition through its first session, and not until the occurrences of April, 1861, did he agree to the ordinance of secession. It was in May that the convention was reassembled, and the war had actually commenced. In these views and in this course, Garland was the representative of a very large sentiment among the people, both in that State and the other Southern States, and existing largely in both political parties. His young partner was a Democrat, and entertained the views common to that party; but since his senior was in the public service, he remained quietly at home, doing his professional work as best he could. Mr. Garland was sent to the Provisional Congress, at Montgomery, by the convention, and by the people to the Permanent Congress, at Richmond, and afterwards was elected to the Senate, and so was in the legislative service during the whole period of the war. Mr. Randolph, after an engagement of several years, had married Miss Rebecca Ellen Wassell, a daughter of the late Hon. John Wassell, of Little Rock, on the 17th day of January, 1861, before it was certainly known that we were to have a civil war. When it became apparent that a war was inevitable, his impulse was to join the Confederate army as a soldier, believing that his duty required him to do as his friends and kinsmen were all doing. Never conceding the right in theory of secession, he believed secession in fact, or revolution, was the only remedy for the preservation by the Southern States of their constitutional equality, and he did not stop to inquire as to the form or manner in which the States or the people should act, but thought them

justified in any action required for the protection of those rights, under the constitution, which it was then supposed the national government was about to attempt to deprive them of. But being aware of a physical infirmity that was constitutional, he thought it best to consult medical advisers who were familiar with his condition, and they each insisted on his abandoning any design to enter the military service, as it would be a useless and hopeless undertaking on his part. Not being a man to meet misrepresentation with apology of any kind, he has steadily and obstinately refused to make any explanation of his absence from the army, although his excuse was one that would have been satisfactory to the most exacting; and so he has left unfriendly critics to do their worst. About December, 1861, Mr. Garland obtained for Mr. Randolph a place in the civil service, and he became the Confederate States district attorney for the eastern district of Arkansas, and this position he filled until September, 1863, when, by reason of the occupation of Little Rock and all the eastern part of the State by the Federal military forces, the civil officials of the Confederate States were obliged to abandon their duties. Mr. Randolph went to the southern part of the State and remained until January, 1864, leaving his family in Little Rock.

Assurances having been sent to him from the Federal commander at Little Rock that he could return home and live there without molestation, and a pass having been procured for him by his friends there, he determined to accept the offer and return to his home. He therefore resigned his commission as district attorney, and did return. He did not take this step, however, until it was plain to him and to all but the most reckless that the end had come, and that a restoration of the Union was inevitable. He met with kind and considerate treatment from the civil and military authorities of the United States, and being entirely without means, and dependent on his earnings for the support of himself and family, he concluded to resume the practice of law, the only courts then open being the military courts of the United States, which were full of business.

Not wishing to witness the ruin and desolation wrought by the war among his neighbors and friends, and being averse and opposed to the reorganisation of the State government, while the war was flagrant, and the people disorganised and demoralised by the absence of those who were in the Confederate army, he determined to leave Arkansas.

The death of children, especially a bright boy in June, 1864, which depressed him, and other circumstances, hastened this determination, and in 1865, after the close of the war, he removed to Memphis, where his home has been ever since.

A controlling circumstance that prompted his removal to Memphis was the treatment the Confederate lawyers received in the Federal courts, in which he had always had a large practice. The judge at Little Rock required the

iron-clad oath, afterwards declared unconstitutional in *ex parte*, Garland, reported in 4 Wallace, while the late Judge Trigg, at the very beginning, decided the act of Congress unconstitutional, and admitted the Confederate lawyers to practice, even before the war ended.

He had not been long in Tennessee when the Legislature of Tennessee excluded those who had participated in the Rebellion, as appears by the legislation, from the elective franchise. During all the time of this exclusion he did not vote or take any part in politics, as he was within the act, and, perhaps, his first vote was in the Senter and Stokes election.

Mr. Randolph allied himself with the Republican party, and has twice been its candidate for Congress, and in 1884, against his earnest protest he was again presented in convention, when, by a few votes, Hon. Zack Taylor was the successful nominee and candidate.

As a lawyer Mr. Randolph, without the least flattery, may be said to be among the first in the State, and is so recognised by the courts and the profession generally. He was from 1869 to 1874 the city attorney, and in that capacity represented the especial interests of Memphis with the same sound judgment, business and professional, the same able advocacy, watchful perseverance and active industry that enter into all his professional labors. In his dealings with men, and especially in his intercourse at the bar, there is an apparent austerity of manner and absence of vivacious companionableness and a reserve of expression or demonstration that seem to result from coldness and indifference to social influence; but this is only an outgrowth of his habit of exclusive self-reliance and somewhat seclusive methods of thought and labor. He devotes almost absolutely his whole time to work, and takes but little time for social pleasure. But behind this appearance he is really one of the most courteous and agreeable practitioners and a generous and kind friend. He is not given to over-indulgence to that good-natured yielding to all demands of adversary counsel for delays which impede the business of the courts, and is, in fact, the unacknowledged cause of most of the hindrance to litigation, but he never seeks any advantage, fair or unfair, that is damaging to his opponents, always trying his cases strictly on their merits, and ever ready to grant any really needed favor in practice. He is a kind-hearted friend, a charitable and Christian gentleman, and is misunderstood by those who think him unapproachable.

Mr. Randolph selected Memphis for the same reason that Huntington, Nettleton and Gould came with their railroads, foreseeing at an early day what they only realised twenty years later. In all the darkest days of the city's experience, when almost every inhabitant of it was in despair and thought to flee from it as a pest-house, Mr. Randolph steadily refused to give up his faith or abate anything of his reliance on its future. He believed in Memphis, thought its capacity for expansion so large and its resources so adequate that

the burden of an enormous debt should be borne without so much as partial repudiation, and that its payment would be the best assurance of its capabilities for progress and prosperity. A large tax-payer himself, he had not much sympathy with the exaggerated complaints against taxes, and advocated their imposition at whatever sacrifice to protect the financial credit of the city.

Mr. Randolph is president of the Memphis Bar and Law Library Association, one of the permanent and most creditable institutions of the city.

In personal appearance Mr. Randolph is a striking character by his great height and erect bearing, towering above almost every person on the street. He has a quiet, serious and always reserved manner, and his features are in keeping with his manner, making altogether a most dignified figure that attracts attention in any assembly of persons. While he is not a member of any church he is a Christian gentleman, and it is a well-known fact that not one of his most intimate associates ever heard him, under any circumstances, use a word of any degree of slang, a profane word, or express any equivocal sentiment. He is almost, in that regard, a purist in language and thought, and quite as dignified in private conversation as in public speech, where he uses no fanciful ideas or rhetorical devices of any kind, indulges in neither poetry or anecdote or scarcely any figure of speech, but relies wholly on the strength of sound argument and a cogent logical presentation of his case; and neither court, counsel, or jury fails to listen attentively to all that he says, so seriously that one must be convinced that he himself, at least, believes always in the truth of it. Memphis has no more honorable or useful citizen, nor one more conspicuous in its local history.

SCHOOLFIELD, WILLIAM WEAVER. David and Rachel Graves Schoolfield, the great-grandparents of W. W., resided first in Pennsylvania, then in Maryland, and finally in Lynchburg, Va. Their son, Benjamin Schoolfield, the grandfather of Wm. W., was a native of Maryland. He married Miss Nancy Thurman, of Campbell county, Va., and they lived and died at Lynchburg. The parents of Mr. S. were John W. and Frances Anna Dudley Schoolfield, the latter of whom is still living, in her seventy-eighth year. Her parents were Wm. C. and Anna Maria Bingham Dudley, and her grandfather was Col. William Dudley, of Dudley's Ferry, York River, Va. Wm. W. Schoolfield was born in Smyth county, Va., and has been a resident of Memphis since 1855. His wife, to whom he was married in 1860, was a daughter of Joseph Thomas, of Smyth county, Va. They have one son, Dudley Thomas Schoolfield, now in his twenty-second year. Mr. and Mrs. Schoolfield and the son are members of the Presbyterian Church. In 1865, at the close of the war, the firm of Schoolfield, Hanauer & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton factors, was founded. It is still in existence, and consists of three of the original members—Wm. W. Schoolfield, Louis Hanauer, and Henry G.

Miller. The business of this house extends over six or seven States. The firm has taken active part in all public enterprises in the city of Memphis. It was one of the original charter members of the Memphis Cotton Exchange. Mr. Schoolfield was one of those who were prominent in starting the Exchange, and was a member of the building committee. He has been vice-president of the Cotton Exchange, and president of the Merchants' Exchange, is now a director in the Memphis National Bank, and is a trustee and vice-president of the Leath Orphan Asylum.

Mr. Schoolfield is a public-spirited citizen, and has been among the first in many of the great enterprises that have signalised the growth and prosperity of Memphis. He was a director in the Mozart Society when it gave three musical festivals that brought thousands to the city to hear the Thomas Orchestra, and the great quartette of German singers, who had received at Baireuth the approval of Wagner; to hear Nilsson and many others of lesser note. Mr. Schoolfield is a modest man, of retiring habits, and has never declined any task assigned him by his fellow-citizens, by whom he is esteemed as worthy of all possible honor. Possessing an ample fortune, he is democratic in habit, and in all things is a true man of the people. Memphis has no worthier citizen.

SEMMES, BENEDICT JOSEPH. Joseph Semmes, the founder of the family in this country, was a native of Normandy in France. He married Henrietta Neville, daughter of Sir George Neville, of Shropshire, England, and joined the colony of Lord Baltimore in Maryland prior to 1640. Not being a British subject, he was naturalised by a special act of the Colonial Council in 1640, in order to hold the grant of land from Cecil, Lord Baltimore, called in the title deed "Effton Hills," situated in Charles county, Md., on the Potomac River, and opposite to some high, white cliffs, afterwards known as the Normandy Cliffs, said to have been so named by him. His descendants married with the Taliaferros, Scots, Paynes, Winters, and others, of Virginia; the Middletons, Courtneys, Jenkins, O'Neals, and others, of Maryland; and the family, now quite numerous, are connected with a large number of other well-known families residing in nearly all the Southern States and in New York. Raphael, the son of Joseph, of a later date, was born at "Effton Hills," received a portion of the land, but not being inclined to farming, went to Baltimore, was employed by the old shipping-house of McDonald & Co., and soon won their confidence, so that he made many voyages for them as supercargo to various parts of the world. Having acquired fine business experience, he established himself in a wholesale grocery, wine and liquor business in Georgetown, D. C., the then port of Washington, in the year 1819, and shortly afterward built a storehouse in Washington city, which became the headquarters of the house. Benedict Joseph, his son, was born

June 15, 1823, and in 1840, when but seventeen years of age, left Georgetown University, the famous Jesuit school, to enter into business with his father, whose health was declining, and six months afterward was manumitted by his father in the Chancery Court, and became a partner in the house of Raphael Semmes & Co. The house did a large wholesale business in Georgetown, Washington, Alexandria, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, and the counties on the Potomac, Chesapeake Bay, James River, all Eastern Virginia, and a part of Southern Pennsylvania. This trade, owing to steamers being put on the rivers and the opening of the country by railroads, gradually went to the larger markets, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, and to some of the cities of the West; and B. J., his father having died in 1849, when the firm name was changed to B. J. Semmes & Co., because the nephew and adopted son of Raphael, Lieutenant Raphael Semmes, U. S. N., who subsequently during the war between the States became the commander of the renowned Confederate States war steamer, "the Alabama," bore his name, concluded to establish the business elsewhere. He was offered a splendid connection with a large house in New Orleans, but declined on account of the danger to his family, and determined to establish himself in Memphis. Accordingly in the fall of 1858 he loaded a vessel with a large stock of old and fine wines, brandies, whiskies, etc., the accumulation of years, and also his entire household goods, and shipped them to Memphis via New Orleans. Having contracted for a warehouse on Front street, which was completed in the spring of 1859, he recommenced business that season. Though almost a stranger, the character of his large, unique, and choice stock immediately drew a large business, which was brought to a stand by the war. The greater part of a valuable stock then on hand was taken by order of General Beauregard for the Confederate Hospital; B. J. Semmes having entered the Confederate Army as sergeant of Company L, One hundred and Fifty-fourth Sr. Tenn. Regiment. He was severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh, but recovered and rejoined the army just as General Bragg was moving into Kentucky. He made the campaign in Kentucky in the corps commanded by General Kirby Smith, and during that campaign was promoted to a captaincy, and served on the staffs of Generals Bragg, Johnston, and Hood. Was again wounded on the 21st of July, at Atlanta, and at the close of the war was paroled at Gainesville, Ala., with the troops of General Forrest.

Left with a wife and five children, without money or property, he labored on a farm all the summer after the war, when he was astounded to hear, through a friend, that some valuable property in the city of Washington, which fortunately he had not sold, though occupied by the government for war purposes, had not been confiscated. After waiting in Washington for some months the government gave up possession, and he sold the property for a sufficient sum to enable him to resume his business, which he accordingly did in the Irving

Block, that had recently been vacated by the military authorities. In 1873 he removed to 297 Main street, having from time to time taken in with him, without change of style of firm, his two sons, Joseph Malcolm and Raphael Eustace. The house never closed a day during the great epidemics, himself and one of his sons remaining at their posts to supply the wants of the Howard Association and the numerous relief committees in the city. For many years his father, and subsequently himself, have distilled the famous Yannissee whisky, the sale of which forms an important part of his business, and he has established a trade for it in New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago, Colorado, California, and nearly all the Southern States.

SIM, DR. F. L. Dr. Sim is a somewhat corpulent man, with a clear, frank face, blue eyes, florid complexion, a large brain, and quick perception; but his decisions are free from the appearance of abruptness. He is what Carlyle calls a seer, and is consequently bold and outspoken in his views, a man in the front of progressive movement, strong willed, but humane and kind in his feelings and actions.

He was born in Golconda, Ill., April 29, 1834. Much of his early life was passed in Kentucky, from which the place of his nativity was separated only by the Ohio River. His literary education was received at Hanover College, Indiana

Dr. Sim's entire life has been closely connected with medicine. During his youth he made the pills, tinctures, syrups, etc., for his father, who was a practitioner. He began the study early, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville during the brightest days of that institution—the session of 1854–5. His private tutor was Dr. T. G. Richardson, now professor of general and clinical surgery in the Tulane University of Louisiana. The year following his graduation Dr. Sim accompanied Professor Richardson to Philadelphia, where the latter had been called to occupy the chair of surgery in the Pennsylvania Medical College. There he attended the lectures, visited the hospitals and prosected for the professor during the winter, and graduated *ad eundem* in the following March.

Returning home in the spring of 1857, he practiced medicine with his father till July, 1861, when he left that part of the country, and shortly afterwards entered the Confederate service as a contract surgeon in the army, then stationed at Columbus, Ky. After satisfactory examination he applied for a commission, but while awaiting the same he was ordered to Memphis with a boatload of soldiers sick with measles. Circumstances induced him to locate in Memphis, where he has zealously devoted himself to the practice of his profession for more than a quarter of a century. During this time the doctor has seen Memphis in all of her troubles, and has, with unswerving fidelity, combatted disease, both in his private capacity and in connection with public or-

ganisations in epidemic times. During the various epidemics of small-pox, cholera, and yellow fever, regardless of life and comfort, he held himself in readiness to attend any and all as many hours of each twenty-four as his physical force would permit. While in the service of the Howards, during 1878–9, it was not uncommon for him to make sixty or seventy visits per day. It was characteristic of Dr. Sim's ancestry not to flinch from duty, and the doctor has well preserved the family reputation.

In the epidemic of 1873, seven physicians fell at their posts, and Dr. Sim, in writing their eulogy wrote his own; for he too stood his ground, ready to die if such should prove his fate. The following extract from his appeal for the erection of a monument to their memory may be accepted as a specimen of his literary style and the qualities of his heart.

" . . . . The faithful physician who survived the storm bears in his conscience its plaudits of duty done; but our seven brothers—Williams, Freeman, Crone, Hatch, Kennon, Blount and Minor—fallen at their posts, martyrs to the cause of humanity, aye, bright exemplars of professional honor and duty, sleep in their quiet graves, with more lasting glory than embalmed warriors in piles of storied marble. Our fellow brothers, if they could be consulted, would doubtless wish no fitter burial than quiet interment in leafy Elmwood. Our professional pride, however, demands the honor of their perpetual commemoration. . . "

In October, 1882, Dr. Sim became the editor of the *Mississippi Valley Medical Monthly*, a forty-eight page medical journal, which was about to be abandoned, because of its failure to pay expenses. Dr. Sim soon placed it on a satisfactory basis, with the largest circulation of any medical periodical in the South.

In April, 1878, Dr. Sim was elected to the professorship of obstetrics and diseases of children in the Memphis Hospital Medical College, an institution that had been organised the previous winter. After occupying this chair for five years, a reorganisation of the faculty became necessary, and Dr. Sim was elected to the chair of principles and practice of medicine, which chair he still occupies.

He has always favored organised medicine, and therefore holds in high esteem all medical associations having in view the promotion of individual and collective welfare. He is a member of the American Medical Association, British Medical Association, International Medical Congress (of 1887), American Public Health Association, Tennessee State Medical Society, Tri-State Medical Association of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee, and of the Shelby County Medical Society.

Although, as a rule, he eschews politics, the doctor has always been a Democrat. In 1856 he became a Master Mason, and in 1880 was made a Royal Arch Mason. He is also a Knight of Honor. For a limited period he has been a member of the M. E. Church, South.

The doctor was married February 10, 1859, to Miss Mary A. Berry, of

Livingston county, Ky., daughter of Uriah G. Berry, a wealthy merchant and land-owner. Her grandfather was John Berry, a native of North Carolina. Miss Berry's mother was the only daughter of Guy Richmond, and niece of Edmond Richmond, who married a sister of President James K. Polk. Mrs. Sim graduated from the Young Ladies' Model School of Somerville, Tenn., in the good old *ante-bellum* times.

Dr. Sim is of Scotch-Irish extraction. His father, Dr. William Sim, was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland; a graduate of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; and a physician and surgeon of distinction. He was also an excellent man and a good citizen. Dr. Sim's mother was a native of Philadelphia, and a daughter of Francis Jack, a leading contractor and builder of that city, and the real hero of the nursery story, "The House that Jack Built." She died in 1836, leaving five children, of whom Frank L. was the youngest.

Dr. Sim's cousin, William Sim Murray, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Edinburgh, has attained an eminence in the military ranks of the British profession that is a source of pride to his relatives and friends. He is a surgeon-general in the British army.

Dr. Sim began life in Memphis without relatives and with but one acquaintance—Leander Berry, uncle of his wife. Gradually, and by his influence and aid, he has become surrounded by a large circle of devoted relatives. Although he has no children of his own, he has had, during his entire married life, one or more growing up in his family. During the infant days of Maud L. McKinney, a niece, now a girl of twelve or fourteen summers, and a member of his family, he began the custom of having a family dinner on each returning Christmas, and of presenting to each of the children of his relatives one dollar. At the reunion on Christmas, 1886, this distribution to the rising generation required twenty-three dollars. Charles A. Sim, his nephew, is also a member of his family.

The doctor has practiced alone till quite recently, when he admitted to partnership his friend and former private pupil, Dr. E. A. Neely, a native of Jackson, Miss.

As a teacher, Dr. Sim is deservedly popular, with a good personal appearance and influence; he is painstaking and affable, riveting the attention of his class by his lucid and practical style of lecturing. As a journalist he appeared in the face of a failure, but has witnessed the phenomenal growth of his undertaking, although publishing the *Medical Monthly* at the remarkably low price of one dollar per year. As a practitioner of medicine, a large and exacting private practice amply attests his worth.

TAYLOR JULIUS A. One of the numerous members of the legal profession in Memphis is Julius A. Taylor, who was born at La Grange, Tenn., but in early childhood removed with his father, Dr. William V. Taylor,

to Memphis, where he has ever since resided, except during the four years of the war.

When seventeen years of age he went into the office of the clerk and master of the Chancery Court as a deputy. He served as such about a year, then commenced reading law in the office of Williams & McKisick. The war breaking out soon afterward, he enlisted in the Confederate army and served until the surrender. He returned to Memphis, resumed the study of law in the office of Wright & McKisick, and was licensed in 1866. He was county attorney from 1876 to 1882.

He has been married twice; in 1866, to Margaret Ruffin, by whom he had four children, and in 1881 to Louise Crawford, by whom he has two; all living.

In 1878 he formed a co-partnership in law practice with William A. Carroll, and they have ever since been partners, the firm name being Taylor & Carroll. Since 1879 he has been a director in the Bank of Commerce, and its attorney.

TOBIN, THOMAS FRANCIS. Mr. Tobin was born in the parish of Moyne, County of Tipperary, Ireland, January 1, 1840. At an early age he came to America, and was educated in St. Joseph's College, Perry county, O. In September, 1859, he came to Memphis. A few weeks after his arrival he obtained a position in the post-office under General William H. Carroll, the then postmaster, and he remained in that position till the outbreak of the Civil War.

In June, 1861, he was elected captain of a company of volunteers. Not being pleased with the infantry service he, with the consent of his men, asked to be transferred to the artillery arm of the service, and this request was granted by General Leonidas Polk, who, with the understanding that a West Pointer was to be made captain of the company, gave Tobin the position of first lieutenant. Captain Orton Williams, the officer assigned to the command of this battery, was inspector-general on General Polk's staff, and the duty of organising and equipping it devolved on Lieutenant Tobin. This company of seventy-six enlisted men was mustered into the Confederate States army for three years, or during the war, on the 4th of July, 1861. Tobin was then twenty-one years of age, and most of the company were his seniors in years. He soon became an expert in the artillery drill. He took his company into camp in a beautiful grove on the old Raleigh road, about four miles from the city.

On the 17th of October, 1861, his battery being fully equipped and well drilled, he was ordered by General Polk to Columbus, Ky., where, on the 22d of the same month, he reported for duty to General McCowan. On the 8th of November, 1861, he received orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice, the battle of Belmont being then in progress. The battery, for want

Henry S. Sobin

of transportation, was not able to cross the river and take an active part, as they desired, in the engagement, but were compelled to content themselves with firing a few shots across the river, over the heads of Colonel Tappan's regiment, at the enemy.

During the winter of 1861–2 Lieutenant Tobin, with his battery, was engaged in many skirmishes between Columbus, Paducah, and Hickman, and the spring of 1862 found him with the army at Corinth, Miss. During the battle of Shiloh his battery was in the reserve. In the latter part of May, just before the evacuation of Corinth, Lieutenant Tobin, with long-range guns, which had been captured from the enemy at Shiloh, was engaged daily for about ten days in a series of artillery duels on General Van Dorn's line, with one of the enemy's batteries under the Federal General Pope. In this succession of actions he was wounded, and had a horse shot under him. From this time till General Van Dorn's death he and Lieutenant Tobin were very warm friends.

In June, 1862, Mr. Tobin became captain of his battery. At the battle of Iuka, Miss., he was slightly wounded.

The captain was fiercely engaged in the attack on Corinth in the autumn of 1862, and on the second day of the fight, in endeavoring to save one of his guns, which had been disabled, he was wounded and captured. Through the kindness of his friend, General Rosencrans, he was soon exchanged.

On the 31st of December, 1862, he arrived with his battery at Vicksburg, and immediately went into action; and from that time till the next May he was engaged in operations about that place, seldom passing a week without several fights. During the siege of Vicksburg, which commenced the first week in May, 1863, Captain Tobin was chief of artillery of General Forney's Division, having twenty-eight pieces of artillery under his command. On the 28th of May he was wounded in a severe engagement, but returned to duty on the 13th of June. He has been heard to say that all his other army experience was a pleasant picnic compared with his six months' service at Vicksburg. He went to that place with one hundred and five brave men in his battery, and at the end of the siege he had only thirty-one on duty; and had it not been for his iron constitution he would have succumbed to the combined effects of his severe wound, his hardships, and the severe attack of typhoid fever that ensued.

On the 10th of July, 1863, he, with the rest of the Confederate forces at Vicksburg, was paroled; and on the 11th he left that place and proceeded to Selma, Ala. Here he was attacked with typhoid fever, and lay, apparently at the point of death, till the next September. Having been exchanged, he had ordered the remnant of his company to meet him at Enterprise, Miss., and there, late in October, he reorganised the battery.

While in Vicksburg Captain Tobin received a commission of colonel in

the Provisional Army, C. S. A., with orders to report to General Van Dorn as his chief of artillery. At the same time he received his commission as captain of the Fifth Artillery in the regular Confederate army. Meantime General Van Dorn was killed, and Captain Tobin preferred to reorganise his company and serve with it, rather than assume a higher position under an officer to whom he was a stranger.

About the middle of November, 1863, Captain Tobin was ordered to report, with his battery, to Major-General Dabney Maury, at Mobile. At this place he recruited his battery, which soon numbered nearly two hundred men. This was the headquarters of his battery till about the middle of April, 1865. Meantime he was not idle. Sections of his battery were frequently sent to Florida, and to various points between Mobile and New Orleans. His sojourn in Mobile was the pleasantest part of his military experience, and contrasted strongly with his sufferings at Vicksburg. On the 13th of April, 1865, the Confederate army left Mobile, and Captain Tobin was ordered to report to Colonel Phill Spence, who covered the retreat.

On the 10th of May, 1865, Tobin's Battery of Light Artillery, after four years of active service, was paroled; and each, with a sad heart because of the failure of the cause for which he had fought, prepared to return to civil life. At the last assembly of the company, on the 11th of May, 1865, an address to Captain Tobin, of which the following are extracts, was read:

"Captain, since fate has decreed that we must part, doubtless forever, it is but meet that we should express our sorrow at parting from one who has so long commanded us, and who has won for himself a name which time and circumstances will never efface. It is with feelings of the most profound regret that we bid you farewell under such inauspicious circumstances. . . . . Wishing you a long life of happiness and prosperity; that those halcyon days of rest may again return; that the sunshine of weal may illumine your decline, we bid you a long and affectionate farewell.

"Signed by your officers and one hundred and seventy-six men."

In the summer of 1865 he returned to Memphis, and at once became the ticket agent of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

In the summer of 1866 he left this position and engaged in the business of purchasing cotton for domestic and foreign markets, and also kept a cotton-shed. In addition to his cotton business he has, for the last ten years, dealt largely in real estate. In business matters, as well as in politics, Captain Tobin has always been conservative.

In the summer of 1886 he was appointed, by the president, collector of the port of Memphis, which office he still holds. The following notice was published at the time of his appointment:

"Captain Thomas F. Tobin, collector of the port of Memphis, took possession of his office on the 1st instant, and received the congratulations of his numerous friends. Captain Tobin is one of our best citizens — best in the best sense. His character is of the highest. Boy and man he has always been the same, and pursued the same honorable career. In the army he was, while in the command of men, the very best example of obedience and readiness for orders. In private life he has always been even tempered, and, therefore, the solid dependence of his

friends and the life of many entertainments that have a high place in the memory of many of our best entertainers. Captain Tobin is withal an excellent business man, of which he has given unquestioned proof by the careful, prudent and profitable management of important trusts. He is just the man for the place. The government has nowhere a more efficient or trustworthy officer. The writer has known him during all his years of residence in Memphis, and he endorses Captain Tobin for all that is said here and more."

In October, 1877, he was married to Miss Julia Semmes, daughter of B. J. Semmes, esq., of Memphis. She died in August, 1879, leaving a son eight months of age. Mr. Tobin has not remarried.

TREADWELL, ARTHUR BARLOW. Timmons L. Treadwell, the father of Arthur B., was born in Edgefield, S. C., in 1800. When sixteen years old he located in Columbia, S. C., where he engaged in the wholesale dry goods trade for seven years. Having married Miss Eliza Allison, of Rutherford county, N. C., he settled there, but in 1836 removed to Marshall county, Miss., where he engaged in merchandising and planting, in both of which he was quite successful, accumulating quite a fortune, the greater part of which was destroyed by the ravages of the late civil war. He was a man of decided mark, of great integrity, energy, will and judgment. His counsel was much sought by his neighbors, and his opinion highly appreciated. He died full of years, and greatly honored by his neighbors, in 1870, within three miles of the place where he first settled in 1836.

The son, Arthur B., was born in Rutherford county, N. C., on the 4th of September, 1833. He located permanently in Memphis in January, 1857, taking a position in the cotton house of F. Lane & Co. November 18, 1858, he married Miss Margaret D. Henderson, a daughter of Dr. Lawson F. Henderson, of Madison county, Miss., and a niece of J. Pinkney Henderson, the first governor of Texas. In 1858 Mr. Treadwell became a partner of the late J. C. Ward, under the firm name of Ward & Treadwell, in the clothing business. In 1860 he sold his interest in this business and removed to Mississippi to look after large planting interests, which were soon afterward swept away by the war. He engaged in the manufacture of salt at the Alabama salt works till the surrender of Mobile, after which he worked his way back and again located in Memphis, where he engaged in the cotton and grocery business. In 1867 he became the partner of Colonel R. W. Price, under the firm name of Price & Treadwell. In 1858 Colonel Price retired, and Mr. Treadwell's brothers, R. A. and B. Dekalb, became his partners, under the firm name of Treadwell Bros. In 1870 Allison C., the oldest brother, was admitted, and the name of the firm was changed to A. C. Treadwell & Bros. R. A. having retired, and B. Dekalb having died, the firm was in 1876 changed again to A. C. & A. B. Treadwell & Co.; S. S. Treadwell, the son of A. C., being the Co. In 1881 A. C. retired, leaving A. B. and S. S., under the firm name of A. B. Treadwell & Co. S. S. retired on account of failing health in 1885, since

which time the business has been conducted by A. B. alone under the style of A. B. Treadwell & Co. Thus it is seen A. B. Treadwell has for twenty years been engaged in the cotton and wholesale grocery business. This house has for years stood in the front rank, its business extending into Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri and Texas. There are few names more familiar to the trade tributary to Memphis than Treadwell's, and for high standing and strict business principles this house stands the peer of any in the land. The business of all the firms has been eminently successful, and this success is largely due to the thorough business education received from the father. A. B. has been connected with a number of insurance companies, banks, and other business institutions, and it is a remarkable fact that every one has proved successful. He has been a director in the Merchants', Planters', Fire and Factors' Marine Insurance Companies, Planters' Oil Mill, Bluff City Stove Works, State National Bank, etc. He was president of the Merchants' Exchange in 1885, and the impress of his good judgment and wise management will long be felt by that institution, the year 1885 having wrought so marked a change in its success and growth.

He has been blessed with four sons and three daughters. Arthur H. died at the age of four years. Timmons L., Barlow, Lawson H., Maggie A., Annie D. and Rebecca S. are children that he may well be proud of. To his wife much credit is due for the judicious management and proper rearing of the children. She is a cultivated and refined Christian woman, possessing all the essential qualities of a good wife and mother. He has been a member of the Episcopal Church for some fifteen years, and during about ten years a member of the vestry of Calvary Church, of which he is now the junior warden. His habits are domestic, his family being always first in his thoughts.

VACCARO, ANTONIO. Mr. Vaccaro was born at San Pietro, a small village near Genoa, Italy, on the 26th day of April, 1824. In 1837 he left his native country and went with an uncle to London, England, where he resided five years. In 1842 he came to America, landing at New York, but soon sailing for New Orleans, where he remained two years. At that city he learned the French language, which he speaks with as much fluency as he does his native tongue or the English.

In April, 1844, he came to Memphis on the steamer, *Joan of Arc*, Captain C. B. Church. He at once purchased a confectionery, fruit and cigar store on the northeast corner of Jefferson and Front streets. This was the humble beginning of his mercantile career. In 1848 he became a partner of James Boro, under the firm name of James Boro & Co., wholesale grocers and liquor dealers. In 1851 the firm was changed to Vaccaro & Co., which has ever since been the firm name.

The business of the house was suspended during the Civil War, but it was

V. Vaccaro

resumed in 1865 under the same style, though it was, as it has ever since been, limited to wines and liquors. From this small beginning in 1844, Mr. Vaccaro has worked himself up to his present position, that of pecuniary independence and the head of a substantial house. He is an example of what unaided industry and perseverance may accomplish.

Mr. Vaccaro has been instrumental in bringing many of his relatives and countrymen to Memphis, and there is now quite a large Italian population here.

In 1846 Mr. Vaccaro married Miss Mary Myze, a resident of New Orleans, but a native of Virginia. She died in 1873. They had fourteen children, eight of whom are living.

VANCE, WILLIAM L. The name and character of no man among the the earlier settlers and benefactors of the city of Memphis deserves a more grateful acknowledgment than that of William L. Vance. The writer has known him intimately for more than forty years. Always modest and retiring, never desiring notoriety, never wishing to hold office, he yet felt a deep interest in the development of the resources of Memphis, and was a keen and close observer of the men of his day, and of the events transpiring around him. His has been an active and busy life from the commencement of his career, and yet so methodical were his business habits that nothing was neglected, and he even found time to read the literature of the passing years and became a *belles-lettres* scholar of no mean pretensions. It was his fortune to witness some of the most dramatic incidents that have ever occurred in the history of his country. When a mere youth he was present when a new nation was born, and Texas became free and independent, and nearly thirty years later, in his riper manhood, he was present when the great president of the United States, after his wonderful administration of the affairs of the government through the greatest civil war the world has ever witnessed, fell by the hand of an assassin. In giving an account of these two great occurrences, the writer of this paper lets Mr. Vance speak in his own plain and vigorous style, and in many other instances he has only repeated the words in which he related the history of the men and events as he observed them for more than fifty years. The reminiscences of such a life are not only interesting to his own immediate family, but are fraught with instruction to all who desire information and wish to gather wisdom from the experience and observation of a man of such force of character, united with so vigorous an intellect. And they are of especial interest to us, because his experience has been identified with the rise and progress of this city from the time it was a small village, till now, it sits enthroned as the queen city of the great river ever flowing at its feet.

His ancestors were, more than two hundred years ago, emigrants from Scotland to the county of Derry, in the north of Ireland. Thence his nearer progenitors, about 1764, came to the Valley of Virginia, near to the place now known as Winchester, the county seat of Frederick county.

Seventeen or eighteen years afterward, his grandfather, Samuel Vance, went with his young family to the southwest part of the State, now Washington county, near to the present county seat, Abingdon, where he obtained land, and made a farm in the then wilderness.

Samuel Vance, the father of William L. Vance, was born there in 1784. In 1807 he came to Clarksville, Tenn., where he began a successful career as a merchant, shipping and boating for many years most of the tobacco and other products of the surrounding country and of Southern Kentucky. He went yearly from his tobacco sales at New Orleans by vessel to Philadelphia and New York. He owned a large portion of the town, promoted its trade and growth, prospered and died in 1823, leaving to his family what at that day was estimated as quite a large fortune.

His maternal descent was from the Browns of South Carolina, through Dr. Morgan Brown, who died at Nashville in 1841, at the age of eighty-six. Dr. Brown was an officer in the Revolutionary War and received of the government a pension to the time of his death. His wife was Elizabeth Little, granddaughter of Judge William Little, made a judge of the colonies of Virginia and North Carolina by appointment from George II of England. Judge Little married Miss Stuart of that clan, in Scotland.

William L. Vance, the subject of this sketch, was the son of Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Dr. Morgan Brown and Elizabeth Little. He was born at Clarksville, Tenn., Nov. 26, 1816. He went with his mother in 1825, to Nashville, to which place she then removed.

He had there the best educational advantages, until in his fifteenth year he was placed at Cumberland College (afterwards Nashville University) where he graduated in October, 1834.

At this time a rather unexpected occurrence transpired, which more or less shaped all the career and events of his after life. He related it as follows: "Among the graduates of my class was a favorite companion from Alabama, who came to me to narrate his embarrassment and distress in the want of money to settle personal dues and to carry him home. His father had been always liberal in his allowance to him, but the youth had been thoughtless and improvident. Boys even then would sometimes act imprudently. Have they improved since? His story of his troubles, and his mortification and distress at the necessity of acknowledging to the 'old man' his shortcomings, moved all my sympathies in spite of the fact of my own not weighty purse. His home was in Alabama, then a far distant land. I promised help, however, and so brightened his countenance.

"He was a generous and honorable fellow. After a few minutes of further talk his face indicated a humorous idea; he put his hand to his pocket, produced an envelope and said: 'I have here some remains of my follies, the contents you cannot guess,' and then he produced ten lottery tickets, saying, 'Would

you prefer a half interest in them at cost price and risk the luck, or trust your harum-scarum friend off in Alabama? What say you?' I considered the situation for a moment. I had never owned a lottery ticket. I accepted his proposition and became joint owner of the ten tickets. The drawing was to transpire in a few days; in due time it took place. No expectation troubled my mind, and I was not present. However, my friend was, and though it was after dark, he thundered at my mother's door, with dilated eyes and excited voice, and announced to me and all present, the astonishing news that we each had half the prize of $3,000. No Rothschild ever felt richer than did the boy who stood in my shoes that night."

Shortly after this event, college duties and discipline became things of the past to him. The gaieties of the season had opened at delightful old Nashville. Two or three months went pleasantly by, and the dream which had followed him through boyhood inspired him and determined him to see and know the delights of New Orleans; the enchanting city of theatres, operas and bal-masques, with its gardens of citrons and oranges, as his imagination pictured it. There he went, revelled and relished (without needless expense) the sights and seducing attractions of what at that time was practically a foreign city; in language, customs, amusements, and novelties of life to a boy.

About the first of February, 1835, he left for home, on the steamer *Tobacco Plant*. Among the passengers were three gentlemen, Messrs. Bayless, Gholson and Hart, partners, and merchants from Memphis, Tenn., who were kind, affable, and intelligent, and who painted to him in glowing colors the bright prospects of the new and developing town. Learning from him that he desired employment, they offered him a liberal engagement with them. On arrival, February 5, 1835, at Memphis, he was installed as clerk, salesman, and help in their store of general merchandise, then on Winchester street, between Main and Front Row, opposite the then steamboat landing.

He remained there till early in July, when the sudden death of his eldest sister, Mrs. George C. Childress, called him to Nashville. The income from his patrimony and the modest salary from his employers had enabled him to keep almost intact his lottery proceeds in a safe deposit.

Later in the season his brother-in-law, George C. Childress, his younger brother Jack, and Mr. Elliott Fletcher, proposed a horse-back expedition to the then much talked of Mexican territory of Texas. Young Vance petitioned to be made a companion of the party, was readily accepted, purchased a good horse, pocketed his lottery fortune, and departed with them — men and horses by steamer for Nachitoches, La., there to take the road for the then far-off Texas.

The boat landed the party early in November, 1835, at Nachitoches. They remained there a night, got all necessary information of the road, the ferries, and the possible shelters, as far as St. Augustine, a Mexican village of Texas,

then the only trail. From there westward to Robertson's Colony, to the official seat at the falls of Brazos River, they were obliged to take such fare as they could carry, with here and there, at long intervals, the lone cabin of an adventurous immigrant. At other times they had the prairie for a bed, and rarely found a tree for shelter, under which they could build a fire. So they journeyed for near two weeks, till they reached the capital, eight or a dozen log huts, at the "Falls of Brazos," in Robertson's Colony, about twenty miles below the present town of Waco.

At the Falls, the presidio of the colony, they found the empressario, Sterling Robertson, the uncle of Childress, to whom the Mexican government had granted for the asking an immense concession of territory of many hundreds of thousands of acres, to be freely donated in bodies of a square league (4,444 acres) to each immigrant settler in the colony. Quite a number of new settlers were daily at the government office for their grants. In most instances the parties to whom grants had been made had reached their new homes with a cow or two, one or more horses or mules, always a gun and ammunition, but little or no money.

The colony had been fairly thrifty for the three or four years from its inception. The old settlers had made plenty of corn, and increased their little herds; but few had money, and none could buy sugar or calico. They were surfeited with rich and fine land, but scarce a dollar to a man. There was no one to purchase of them their surplus of first choice, finest lands, and by almost every one a quarter to one-half of his league was offered at absurd prices, generally at six, seven, eight, nine, or ten cents per acre. Vance advised with Childress and Fletcher as to investing his funds. Both had brought money and New Orleans credits to buy lands for themselves and for friends at home. They counseled him to buy, and Childress, who had borrowed, through his guardian, moneys belonging to him, offered and did afterwards advance to him $1,000, which he placed in purchases of lands in Texas, at an average of about eight cents per acre, 10,000 acres of which he sold two years later at one dollar per acre. That was after the Declaration of Independence and the fight with Mexico, when the furor and excitement of multitudinous immigration had set in.

Early in January, 1836, after various buffalo hunts and camping expeditions, the younger Childress, with Vance, arranged to make the trip south through the older colonies and more thoroughly settled part of the country, where were the towns and often large plantation settlements of sugar and cotton producers.

From their arrival at the Falls until they left on this trip they had lived quite well on the fare which had been afforded them, which was mostly buffalo meat (excellent), venison, wild geese and ducks, corn-bread, and sometimes wild honey. The old empressario had plenty of coffee and sugar, and they did not suffer for these at any meal; but it was a rare thing among the colonists, and had to be hauled one hundred and sixty miles from the coast.

In their hunts the numbers of buffalo in herds, easily approached, were amazing, covering the prairies for miles. They were such an immense multitude that they impeded their own efforts at flight, and were easily outrun and reached, especially by their American horses, and as readily killed as cattle in a pen. Vance killed all his with a good pistol, riding up to the side of the hindmost, within a few yards. If any turned on being shot, they were easily avoided by a quick sheer of the horse. A few hunts soon tired and disgusted him with the sport, though the party slaughtered them wantonly by the hundreds, generally leaving them for the buzzards. Sometimes a few of the old settlers would cut out and take the tongues, and always got some of the best slices of the last killed to carry to camp. They would also occasionally encounter droves of wild horses; wild, indeed, were they.

After they had ended these sports, young Childress and Vance turned their faces southward. Before they set out they heard that a rebellion against Mexico for independence was meditated. Already the intention was proclaimed in all the colonies. The few Mexican soldiers at military stations were driven forth. Hurried military organisations were being made by the leading spirits of the movement, and orders for the election of delegates to a convention to meet at the town of Washington, on the west bank of the Brazos River, seventy miles north from the gulf. The empressario, Robertson, and his brother-in-law, G. C. Childress, were to be candidates, as well as others from the colony. While the flame was kindling for this, invitations for volunteers were sent to the United States papers and to active sympathisers in the States.

Young Childress and Vance started on their long ride down the river to the gulf coast, and to the towns and settlements lying on the way—Washington, San Fillipe, Columbia, Brazoria, Velasco, and Matagorda; thence to return by Victoria, Goliad, and Gausley, in the spring. They went south into Austin, the oldest and first of the Texas colonies granted. They found fairly good accommodations until they reached Brazoria, a lively little town, twelve or fifteen miles above the mouth of River Brazos, then the trading point for a large extent of fine sugar and cotton plantations.

At that day Galveston Island had not a human habitation. A group of three trees marked it to the passing observer at sea, otherwise it was not perceptible, being a flat, sandy patch. At that time, also, the whole northern Texas, from ten or fifteen miles above the falls, except a little strip of Red River, was a wilderness, in the possession mostly of ferocious and bloody tribes of Caddo and Comanche Indians. Where, then, was individual ownership of lands? It was all in eleven-league tracts, which had been granted by the Mexican government to officers and officials, who had been serving in Texas. These were then unsalable at ten dollars a league, when now, by reason of numerous railroads, it is the most populous, busy, and valuable part of Texas.

The town of Brazoria, then in easy communication with New Orleans, and the world generally, was altogether fast and lively; with hotels, saloons, open gaming houses, billiard-rooms, and rampant dissipation. It was crowded with adventurers, gamblers, refugees from the States, mixed in which were notable characters then, some of whom became more so with subsequent events. Vance, with Childress, remained there several weeks, and then for the first time witnessed a bloody duel between two gentlemen. The whole town, save the women, was at the scene, near at hand.

At Brazoria he parted with Childress, who returned to serve in the revolutionary convention, to which his brother, George C., and his uncle, Sterling Robertson, had just been elected. Vance alone pushed southwest through big plantations, and as magnificent a country as human eye has ever rested upon, to Matagorda, a thriving town and port on the bay. Some miles west of Matagorda he then purchased, at the head of tide water, on the Trespalacious River, a jewel tract of land for picturesque beauty and unequalled fertility. He has possessed that land from that day to this.

In the mean time, war movements and rumors were exciting the whole population. Santa Anna was said to be marching into the west with an army of veteran troops. This hurried Vance's departure, and he did not halt till he reached Washington, on the Brazos River, early in March. The place was crowded with delegates and others, noted men throughout Texas, many of them with big names in the States—General Sam. Houston, Governor Tavalla, Judge Burnett, the Whartons, Conrad, from Philadelphia; Rusk, Collinsworth, Potter, of North Carolina, ex-congressman, noted as the great Potterizer, a brilliant man, but a refugee. Many others he could name were famous, and became more famous afterwards. He soon found his way to the large, newly boarded, roughly constructed structure, in which the convention of delegates was assembled. Judge Burnett (from Cincinnati) was in the chair, and Hubbard Kemble was secretary. The independence of Texas had been pronounced, and the committee to proclaim the fact to the world were on the floor. They were James Collinsworth, George C. Childress, Tennessee, and Robert Conrad, from Philadelphia. Collinsworth, when called upon, sent his draft to the secretary, whe read it haltingly and imperfectly, but it was applauded. Conrad, when called, did the same with like effect. Childress, when called, arose, apologised in graceful terms, stated his fears that the secretary would not be able to decipher his chirography, and asked to be allowed to read his paper himself. His request was granted without hesitation.

He was an accomplished declaimer; he read with a clear, distinct, and musical voice his production of the Texas declaration of independence. Cheers and applause resounded from every month, spectators and all.

The already cut and dry frame work of a constitution for the new and independent nation was rapidly, without much dissent or debate, section by sec-

tion, read and received, the president signing in his chair. Rapid work proceeded, for the news prevailed that Santa Anna, with his army, was swifty on the road to the place. Scouts were out several miles west to give alarm at the advent of the Mexicans. Many of the ambitious patriots were restless, trembling, and panic-stricken in their seats, and nearly every one of them had his horse, saddled and bridled, hitched to a swinging limb just across on the east side of the river. Vance had a good horse and followed their example.

A week or more before this had occurred the terrible massacre at the Alamo. Those here at this rebellious centre expected a bitter fate if captured, and were nervously impressed accordingly. Legislation proceeded swiftly during the day. Some scouts and reconnoitring parties came in and reported no Mexicans within many hours' distance. The convention hurriedly proceeded. General Sam. Houston, a member, was unanimously elected to take command of all Texas forces, east and south, and directed to go at once. When the clamor ceased, the grand old man arose and drew his Mexican blanket about him. Vance was fresh from Cæsar, Sallust, and his young imagination pictured him a Roman hero, in his senatorial toga, with his sounding voice, his dramatic manner, and magnificent figure; he made, to Vance's youthful appreciation a splendid valedictory, bowed majestically and departed.

The convention, upon further news that the Mexicans were not visible for many miles, adjourned to meet at an early hour on the morrow, and at a quite early hour the delegates were in place, work began. Burnett was elected president of the Republic; Tavalla, vice-president.

It was proposed to appoint and expedite a few ministers to two or three foreign capitals. The most important, because the nearest, and its people composing the largest element of the Texas population and already in their popular voice and material sympathies, evincing aid and active co-operation, was the United States. The president nominated George C. Childress for the duties and position. The appointment was confirmed without a dissenting voice.

For secretary of the legation, he then, from a little memorandum, read the name of William L. Vance, which was quickly confirmed. There was for a moment in that assemblage a youth, amazed, astounded and delighted, till he was near losing breath. The proceedings were evidently drawing to a close. He went for a fresh breath of air, and was witness no further to the acts of the convention, which one hour after dissolved.

The delegates were quickly on the way to their homes, and Vance's end of the embassy, to the United States. After consultation and agreement with Minister Childress to wait and meet him in Nashville, he was early in that afternoon making the best time for Nachitoches and Nashville.

Within two weeks he was enjoying at his old home, and among old friends and sweethearts, felicitations upon his early won honors.

But a few days elapsed until Minister Childress arrived. He had returned by the gulf and New Orleans. The party for Washington city was soon arranged. Travel at that day by boat and stage-coach was comparatively slow. It was about the 12th of April, 1835, that the arrival of the minister from the new republic was announced in the morning papers at Washington.

General Jackson was then president. He had, most of his life, been the ardent friend of his neighbor, John Childress, father of George C., of Mrs. Judge Catron, Mrs. Marshall, and Mrs. Judge Brown, whose husbands were then in distinguished offices by his appointment.

The family of Vance were allied by several marriage ties to that of the Childress, and long and well known at home to General Jackson and the officials near his person.

The legation was warmly welcomed, and the doors opened to every hospitality and entertainment at the White House.

Of course no official recognition was given the independence of Texas; only from all hearty sympathy and genuine good wishes, as Texas had yet done nothing beyond her formal secession from Mexico, and her people, so far as had been heard from, were fugitives before Santa Anna.

Nevertheless, Childress and he were called the Texas Legation; invited to and petted at all great entertainments. They met at these all the famous men of the day—Webster, Clay, W. C. Preston, Mr. Bancroft, Calhoun, Hayne, Van Buren, Eaton, and others.

Two weeks were thus consumed. Childress and Vance left for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, having letters from General Jackson to the leading officials, civil, military, and judicial, and to Judge Kent and Judge Story from Justice Catron, at every city recieving hospitalities, attentions, and felicitations that were to the younger man especially enjoyable, instructive and almost intoxicating.

At Philadelphia, towards the close of April, they were entertained by the mayor; on the 27th invited to the Walnut Street theatre, and presented with a special box. The theatre was filled. The play had proceeded two or three acts, when an excited individual rushed upon the stage, hat in one hand and a paper in the other, and in loud tones announced that he held in his hands a dispatch from Washington, giving the glorious and gratifying news that a great battle had been fought on the banks of San Jacinto, seven days before, by the Texans and Mexicans, under Houston and Santa Anna. That the victory was complete and overwhelming for Houston and the Texans, the Mexican armies captured, and their leader, the heretofore invincible Santa Anna, Houston's prisoner.

At the close of this oration all the audience had risen. Hats by the men and handkerchiefs by the women were waving, and shouts and cheering heard from pit and boxes, which scarcely subsided till a great cry went up for Mr.

Childress, the minister from Texas, which was repeated throughout the house, when Childress rose in his box, delivered for ten minutes a speech of exquisite taste and feeling, expressing his joy at the news, and his thanks for the impressive manifestations and sympathy of the audience, who applauded loud and long. Childress had scarcely subsided in his seat when vehement shouts were made for modest young Vance, who halted, delayed, then rose, made his most graceful bow to each side of the audience, and reseated himself. Soon he went to the hotel, and left Childress to answer the enthusiasts who crowded the box to offer greetings.

The visits they made to New York, Boston, Buffalo, Niagara, and the White Sulphur Springs, brought them on their return to Nashville. Childress went a month later to report in Texas. Vance went soon after, about the first of 1837, to look after his lands. A year passed. He had attained his majority. The moderate estate left him by his father was turned over to him. Settlements with guardians, and the conversion of real estate in Clarksville and South Kentucky occupied him till the succeeding year.

His remaining sister, meantime, had become the wife of Robertson Topp, the legislative representative from Memphis.

Under his advice and representations of the bright promise of Memphis as a future city, and determined by the remembrances left from his former stay there, Vance went, resolved to make that the theatre of his efforts and investments.

At Memphis, his earliest venture was in a purchase, in conjunction with Topp, Brown and Johnson, of one-eighth the original area (2,500 acres) of the site of Memphis, being the western half, or river front of the grant of 5,000 acres by North Carolina to John Rice. The purchase was made of the heirs of one-eighth of said town site, the brothers, William and Ben Winchester, of Louisiana. Not a great while after the interests of Brown and Johnson were bargained for, and the title to the whole purchase was made to Vance, though Topp had the larger interests by agreement with him, and by his larger payments for same.

Soon after Vance bought and traded largely, in conjunction with Topp, for the shares, which were eighty of the South Memphis Company, owning 414 acres south of and adjoining the site of Memphis, now known as South Memphis, being a part of the John Ramsey grant of 5,000 acres, then in dense timber and undergrowth from Union street to the south boundary, south some few hundred feet of what is now Vance street.

All of this property interest cost Vance largely more than the proceeds of his patrimony, but on long credits of one, two, and three years. He at once cast about to secure the means of livelihood, and to gather the funds necessary to meet the coming dues for his property.

His efforts at once promised success. He was given the unlimited agency

and management of the disposal and sale of lots in both North and South Memphis. The mapping, shaping and detailed surveys of the latter became his duty and entirely at his discretion. A liberal commission was allowed him.

At that time had started in the town some movements and signs of activity; new comers and new citizens were appearing. The fine lands of the western district of Tennessee were being occupied and attracting a great multitude of people, and men mostly with capital had crowded the Indian country of North Mississippi, the Chickasaw and Choctaw lands, from which the government was just finishing the removal west of both tribes. The lands had been greedily bought from the Indians.

A general settlement, opening and occupancy of those lands had commenced by a capable, energetic population, all of whose products and trade were necessarily to become tributary to Memphis. The town population was visibly increasing; new parties were setting up new business ventures. Property purchases were being made by the new citizens and often by non-residents. Vance made many sales, at two and three times advance over cost, during 1839 and 1840, until he could plainly see a sufficiency of means to pay all indebtedness on the large property purchase.

The South Memphis land had been mapped and surveyed under his eye, the streets denuded of timber and made visible to purchasers. He looks now upon the fine Main street, Front Row and other great blocks, covering property which he then sold for a few hundred dollars, worth now three or four times as much per foot. He got many thousands from it, which now represents near millions.

Steadily he worked on and prospered, watching with interest the growing proportions of the town and its trades. To promote the interests which he, with Topp, had in surrounding property, in 1840 they inaugurated the scheme of building a large hotel, then named and still styled the Gayoso House. Funds were raised and work begun in 1841. It was largely finished and occupied as the leading hotel of the town in the ensuing year, and so continued up to the close of the late war. It has lately been remodeled and is to-day an ornament to, and the leading hotel of the city. This improvement at the southern extremity, and the commencement of railroad schemes, had greatly augmented the values and sales of their city properties. Sales were multiplied and money accumulated until 1844. In that year Vance was married to an accomplished lady, Miss Letitia Thompson, the daughter of George C. Thompson, a prominent citizen and property owner of the State of Kentucky, a man distinguished for his capacity and enterprise. This proved a most happy union, and her love and devotion has crowned his life for nearly forty-three years, and has ever proved to him a sheet anchor in the hours of despondency, which come to all men. They have a large family of grown up sons and daughters.

Soon after this, all the other stockholders of South Memphis were settled

with and their stock cancelled, Topp and Vance becoming sole owners, and a division was made of the joint interest between them, after they had disposed of large properties at public sale, at remunerative and satisfactory prices. Topp soon after entered into the presidency and management of a railroad towards Louisville, which he successfully accomplished, and which is now a part of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Vance made some plantation investments in Arkansas, on the river near Memphis, where he flourished as a green young planter for a year or two. He was then induced to move to Kentucky, where he purchased a fine farm in the blue-grass region of Woodford county, from old Thomas H. Benton. He assiduously set to work to become a proficient farmer, and met with fine success. During his experience at that life he introduced into Kentucky and America the cultivation of the Chinese hemp. The first thimbleful of seed was sent to him from Paris, by a young French friend, who had spent some time at his house. This plant at once excited the attention of cultivators, after it had been exhibited at the fairs of Lexington and throughout Kentucky, by its double production and strength of fibre. Visitors to his farm came from Missouri, Illinois, and Kentucky to see its growth and verify its wonderful production. He was soon assailed from all points by applications for seed, which he had gathered largely, and readily sold at forty dollars per bushel, when ordinary seed sold for one dollar. It is believed to have entirely superseded the old-fashioned Russian hemp, and added greatly to the volume of the product throughout the hemp-growing States.

For a number of years he lived in Kentucky, devoting his time to the breeding and raising of fine stock, with frequent visits to Memphis, where his large interest remained and required his attention, noting at each visit the visible improvements and steady growth of the city. During his residence in Kentucky, in the year 1856, by the death of Mrs. Vance's father, he became possessed of large landed property and over a hundred negroes. Feeling unequal to the burden of the last named property, he sold some seventy or eighty of these negroes to Charles S. Morehead, then governor of Kentucky, and a planter in Washington county, Miss. He deliberately sold them to Morehead because of his being a humane and just master, at a price twenty thousand dollars less than he could have obtained from Morehead's neighbors, and on terms unusual at that day; that was, giving long time, one, two, and three years in which to pay, with a mortgage on the negroes and his plantation and stock to secure ultimate payment. Vance for a few years longer continued his residence in Kentucky, with occasional long visits to Memphis. In 1860, still living in Kentucky, the portents of a grievous civil war were manifested. He industriously applied himself to gathering up his scattered fortunes, turning quickly all such into cash, until, with apprehension of the perilous and fearful results of what seemed to be the coming great conflict between the sections, and pos-

sible destruction of all fortunes, public and private, he made deposits with the Barings of London of upwards of one hundred thousand dollars.

He was opposed to the policy of secession, and being beyond the age for military service, he refrained from participation on either side; but as the struggle between the sections became excited and bloody, and his brothers, kindred, and companions became engaged in the Southern cause, his sympathies went with them. He was at no time hopeful of the success of the South, but his good wishes were maintained toward them to the last. By a frank avowal of these sentiments to the leading commanders, North and South, and an entire abstinence from any act compromising him to either party, he easily obtained from the commanders of forces on both sides, at any time, passports to any section of the country, and thereby largely penetrated the military lines of both sides in pursuit of his personal interests and business, in which he was never obstructed, from Grant on one side to Bragg on the other.

He was often an inactive spectator of many remarkable events during the war.

As the great struggle progressed, the liberation of the slaves was proclaimed. Both banks of the Mississippi River came into possession of the Federal forces. A civil commission was appointed to go south to confiscate all rebel property. Vance knew that his property in the name of Morehead would be seized and dealt with. He therefore started directly for Washington city to make an effort at its rescue. Arrived there he sought his old and valued friend and neighbor, John J. Crittenden, senator from Kentucky. He related to him the trouble and apprehension he had about the matter. Mr. Crittenden volunteered to immediately go with Vance to see Mr. Lincoln at the White House. Arrived at Mr. Lincoln's ante-room, they found it filled with applicants for admission. Very soon a servant passed through, and the names of both were sent in on one card. They waited but a few minutes till the servant returned to invite them in. Mr. Crittenden presented Vance with kind comment, as his friend and neighbor, who thereupon received a hearty hand-shake from Mr. Lincoln.

Frank and pleasant remarks were made between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Crittenden. All were seated, and the talk between the two became quite animated. At last Mr. Lincoln said that he had remembrance that Mr. Crittenden, at an early day, had probably began his first practice of law in the Hopkinsville and Russelville district of Kentucky. Mr. Crittenden replied that it was so. "Then did you know the father and family of Jeff. Davis at that time?" He did know them; stayed at their tavern, when he was at Hopkinsville. Mr. Lincoln seemed curious, and questioning about the characteristics and condition of the Davis family; when they removed to Mississippi, etc. To all these queries Mr. Crittenden seemed to answer fully and knowingly. The conversation then fell upon Jeff. Davis's subsequent life and acts, which

were freely canvassed. To Vance's surprise no remark, unkind or bitter, was uttered by either, though Mr. Lincoln seemed to be much interested in Mr. Crittenden's familiar knowledge of all Davis's career. This finished, Mr. Crittenden introduced the subject of Mr. Vance's anxiety. Mr. Lincoln asked if he was dealing with a Kentucky rebel, and turned to Vance, who promptly answered that he had done no act hostile to the North or South. That in all the early preparations for the rupture he was in the South, and whenever called upon to express himself he did not hesitate to answer that he thought the whole purpose of his section was unwise and impolitic, although he was the largest slave-holder probably in the State of Kentucky, and at such times was often taunted. He said further that he had the same conviction now as ever; but after the gulf was open between North and South, his friends and kindred nearly all embarked, lives and fortunes, in the great strife, he could not smother his hopes and sympathies for them. Mr. Lincoln replied: "Mr. Vance, if I stood in your boots I think it quite likely that I might feel just your sentiments. I will see that the commissioners do no damage to your property." He and Mr. Crittenden continued their conversation, which, at times, was humorous with both. Mr. Lincoln's jokes were most apt and inimitable. Every sentiment that he expressed at that meeting was humane and kindly to an admirable degree. In the succeeding two years Vance had two other interviews with Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by Judge Hughes of the Court of Claims, a great favorite with the president.

At one of these his requests were accorded, at the other refused; but each occasion was characterised by polite and kindly demonstrations.

On the evening of April 14, 1865, Vance arrived in Washington, at Willard's Hotel, with his friend Quisenberry, of Kentucky, whose contracts with the government to deliver mules brought him to Washington every few weeks to collect quartermaster's orders. At the dinner table Quisenberry proposed to take Vance to a *recherché* and sensational theatre, known to him. Vance acquiesced. They retired to the pavement in front of the hotel for a smoke, and then to the theatre. Scarcely were they seated when Quisenberry was warmly greeted by an old friend, a party in the mule contracts, who demanded Quisenberry's presence for the evening, and he excused himself to Vance, who then sauntered down the avenue to hunt up the theatre. At the corner of Tenth street a bright gaslight fell upon a blazing theatre placard, announcing for that evening, at Ford's Theatre, the play of "Our American Cousin." Vance, having lost his companion, gave up search for the "fancy theatre," turned at once up Tenth street to Ford's, applied for an orchestra seat, went in, and was shown to about the most objectionable seat in the house, on the front row just behind the big fiddle. The house was large, seemed completely filled, much with uniformed officers.

The curtain lifted, the play proceeded and had reached near the close of the

first act, when a slight commotion occurred and many eyes were turned toward the passage above, behind the dress circle.

The president and two others, one a lady, were passing around to their private box, just over Vance's head and a little advanced over the stage. Mr. Lincoln was seated in front. He was tolerably near and fully under Vance's observation. Sothern did not act; Laura Keene was leading actress. All attention was bent on the stage, when the audience was startled by the distinct sound of a shot above. In less than a minute a hatless man had mounted to the parapet of the president's box, a large knife in one hand, and holding back the curtains, draped from above, and in an emphatic and dramatic tone uttered the well remembered phrase; "*Sic Semper Tyrannis.*" He immediately jumped ten or twelve feet down upon the stage, just across the orchestra, behind the big violin. He appeared for an instant a little stunned.

The people for that little time seemed paralysed. The short interval had given Vance time to translate the utterance of the man and to be conscious of the great crime. He mounted the row of chairs, hurried across the parquet from the right to the left side of the house to avoid what he supposed would occur, the firing at the assassin, who, on landing on the stage, was in line with Vance. No firing occurred; no one had stirred. As Vance turned to look from his new position, he saw the man rapidly disappearing behind the scene at the left corner. Now there was a movement. Several parties jumped on the stage in pursuit. In the mean time a speaker from the president's box addressed the audience with the sensational announcement that Mr. Lincoln had been assassinated by a man said to be Wilkes Booth; that he had been shot and stabbed.[1] At this the excitement became furious; men shouted and women shrieked.

Washington then was full of visitors. It suggested itself to Vance that the theatre would directly be enveloped by a mass of people from the streets, and that he had better, quietly, while he could, retire to his hotel, but two or three blocks away. He did not think any one had left the theatre. He was soon in Willard's Hotel and went to the manager at the desk and told him of the sad tragedy, which that gentleman treated as a flat effort at a joke. Vance seriously assured him that it was true. With much excitement he loudly called some names of gentlemen to come. Many gentlemen were sitting in the reading room, some in the barber shop, others on the pavement in front; all came on the run to question. The manager told them briefly what Vance had witnessed, by which time at least fifty frantic men were around him. He was briskly lifted upon the counter and desired to make a statement of the facts. Before he was through fully two hundred were in the large room. The crowd became more and more dense. One wild man mounted a chair and began a vociferous oration; another started his loud speech three or four steps up the stairway; still another from the top of the counter.

[1] This last proved a mistake of the speaker.

The crowd was raging with oaths and bloody denunciations. In the effort to reach his room, Vance had gained a couple of steps on the stairway. Just then several stout men, amid great commotion, were violently pushing and elbowing into the room with shouts that all of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet — Stanton, Seward, etc. — had been murdered in their rooms. Upon this announcement (which was untrue, except as to Mr. Seward, who had been wounded) the scene became a frantic, crazy pandemonium. Vance wedged his way up the stairs, got to his bed and tried to sleep. The clamor, shouting and cursing continued all night in the hotel and streets. Luckily the soldiery — about 30,000, then in Washington — had been shut in barracks just previous to the awful tragedy, and just as fortunately, in the morning after, a heavy and continuous rain was falling, preventing street gatherings and avowals and demonstrations of violence.

The great Civil War was ended by the surrender of Lee. Every one in the South was engaged in the work of gathering such remnants as military devastation had left, and Vance returned to his home in Kentucky for a few days, then to his larger interests at Memphis and in the South. The condition in and around Memphis was left almost one of prosperity. For two years or more it had been the supply depot and distributing point for all Federal activity in the Southwest. The government money and pay had been lavishly expended there. Every one's pocket was well filled. For months after the war this state of things brought about a life and activity which stimulated prices and values largely. Vance had the opportunity and made many large sales of city property most satisfactorily.

A year or so after, in 1867, Vance was complimented by Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, with a commission to the World's Exposition at Paris, France. He went early in April, accompanied by his two daughters, Bettie and Sue. He was flatteringly received. His name was inscribed on the imperial invitation roll for all fêtes, balls and entertainments at the Tuileries. The same was done for him on the roll of the municipality of Paris and for the great military reviews; also for the races at Long Champs. It was a time of unprecedented parade, of pomp and pageantry. The world of royalties and all celebrities of the nations he met and saw at these dazzling festivals and ceremonies. Afterwards to Rome, on the occasion of the anniversary of St. Peter's, with its gorgeous displays of illuminations, glittering fields of fire-works and saint-making in the magnificent cathedral. Then continuing with his daughters to Florence, Naples, Venice, Vienna, Berlin and other capitals, he returned by way of London once more to American soil.

It was not a long while — the next year, 1868 — that on surveying his embarrassing business necessities between a residence in Kentucky and larger interests in Memphis and Mississippi, demanding more and more personal attention and supervision, that he concluded, regretfully, to sell his Kentucky estate

and make his home altogether at Memphis, which proved to be a wise measure with him, until he came to experience the fearful and deadly epidemics of 1878 and 1879. They passed away with all their sorrows, horrors and heart-breaks. There was a short paralysis of business in the town. Values for a couple of years were much depressed. Then the city was vigorously and soon improved with water and sewerage systems, and became the sanitary model of America. Health again prevailed; people, capital, and energy enlivened its streets; railroads, oil factories, blocks of great buildings rapidly changed its aspect; a new and better city government gave confidence; increased business soon doubled its immense cotton receipts; wealth and population multiplied, and to-day Memphis is peerless in the South, in the race for greatness.

Among the older and better men of fifty years ago, who most helped to lift Memphis in its first beginnings, were those fine characters — Marcus Winchester, Robertson Topp, Nat. Anderson, John Claybrook, J. C. McLemore, Charlie McClain and J. T. Trezevant. Of these, J. T. Trezevant and the subject of this memoir are alone left, enjoying the confidence and respect of all who are proud of the present prosperity of our city.

WILLETT, SR., DR. E. MILES, well known as one of the leading physicians in Memphis, was born near Bardstown, Ky., on the 1st of February, 1833. He was graduated in the classical department of St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, in 1851, and two years later he received the degree of Master of Arts, in the same institution. Having decided to adopt the profession of medicine, he repaired to Philadelphia, where he remained more than four years, attending the lectures of the eminent professors of that day, in the colleges and hospitals of that city, then the most famous seat of medical learning in this country. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College in the class of 1855, and had the good fortune to be elected one of the resident physicians of Philadelphia Hospital, where he served a term of one year. This hospital, better known as Blockley Almshouse, had in it 2300 adults and 280 children, besides 1000 beds for the indigent sick, who were afflicted with all the ills that human flesh is heir to. As resident physician, he was not a mere looker on, but it was his duty to treat disease in all its numerous manifestations. In the dead-house, opportunities were offered every day to study the ravages of disease.

His term of office having expired, he decided in the spring of 1857 to make Memphis his future home, not on account of personal friendship, for he did not know any one in that city, but simply because of what he supposed to be the advantages of the location. As he was quite youthful in appearance, he did not jump at once into business; his success was gradual, but permanent. Since 1860 he has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice.

During the four terrible epidemics of yellow fever, which visited this ill-

fated city, he might always have been seen in the front rank of that noble band of physicians, who by day and through the lonely hours of the night, regardless of personal danger, were in constant attendance on the victims of this dreadful scourge. To his praise it may be said that he was equally prompt and conscientious in the discharge of his professional duty to the poor as to the rich.

He had always manifested great devotion to his profession, and with the exception of an extensive tour in Europe, and an occasional visit to the northern cities, he had rarely taken a trip for pleasure, but was either engaged in the active duties of his calling, or was found in his library reading up in connection with his cases, or studying kindred branches of science.

He was one of the original members of the faculty of the Memphis Hospital Medical College, and as such, lectured on the diseases of women and clinical medicine for five years. At the time of his death he was professor of clinical medicine, physical diagnosis, and diseases of the chest. He has always been regarded with great favor by medical students as a fluent and pleasant lecturer, and an impressive teacher. He has always been held in high esteem by his professional brethren, because of his uniform courtesy and great sincerity. He was one of the medical directors of the Southern Life Insurance Company for ten years, the term of its existence, and he had the honor to be elected the first Supreme Medical Examiner of the Catholic Knights of America, which place he held for six years. These offices were not simply positions of empty honor, but there was attached to each of them a large amount of work, and a substantial salary. The C. K. of A is a mutual benevolent society composed of between 400 and 500 branches, and 20,000 members, scattered through the States and Territories of this country. When it is considered that all of the medical examinations made for this order throughout the United States must be supervised by the Supreme Medical Examiner, the nature of the office will be understood; and when it is stated that since the office was created, Dr. Willett has rejected nearly 1,000 applicants, the importance and responsibility of the position will be appreciated, especially when it is remembered that each accepted application represents a liability of $2,000. Dr. Willett died February 6, 1888.

On the 1st of October, 1861, Dr. Willett was married in St. Peter's Church, Memphis, Tenn., to Miss Mary A. Magevney, of whom it was said that she was one of the most gifted and deservedly honored of the daughters of the South. Idolised by her family, she was little less so by the select company that called her friend. Highly accomplished, gifted beyond any ordinary standard, she was greatly prized in our best social circles. A dutiful and loving daughter, she proved herself a devoted wife and mother.

At the commencement exercises of the Clara Conway Institute, which took place June 18, 1887, when Miss Conway presented to his eldest daugh-

ter a diploma, she said: "Nellie Gertrude Willett, I remember well that in my childhood your mother was the object of my wondering admiration. Her brilliant and fluent speech and readiness of repartee gave her great power in social life, and you have the same gifts. Use them well, Nellie, and let me hear of you in the future as a source of gladness to all around you."

Mrs. Willett was also a lover of music, and proficient in the art. She possessed a voice of rare power and beauty, which for many years was devoted to the services of the church. She filled a place in the choir of St. Peter's, and as an amateur, in the early days of her life, contributed of her musical skill for charity.

After nearly ten years of unalloyed happiness in married life, she died on the 5th of August, 1871, leaving three sons and two daughters, the youngest, Bertha, being only twenty months old. The eldest son, Edward Miles Willett, jr., was born July 23, 1862. His collegiate studies were pursued at the Christian Brothers' College, the University of St. Louis, and Georgetown, D. C. After graduating in this country he went to London, where he spent considerable time in the hospitals in search of medical knowledge.

Gerald Howard Willett was born March 13, 1864. After attending four full courses of lectures in pharmacy, chemistry, and materia medica, he graduated with distinguished honor, in March, 1886, in the Baltimore College of Pharmacy, and received the gold medal. He is now engaged in the drug business.

Eugene Willett was born July 13, 1865. After graduating at the Christian Brothers' College in 1884, he at once adopted commercial pursuits as his lifetime work.

Florence Willett was born June 29, 1868, and died after only a few hours' illness December 12, 1869.

ARNOLD, GEORGE. George Arnold, sr., and Eliza McKibben Arnold were residents of Clones, county of Monaghan, Ireland, where their son, George, the subject of this sketch, was born on the 24th of January, 1848.

The family emigrated from Ireland in 1854, and landed in New Orleans in December of that year. From New Orleans they went to St. Louis, Mo., where the childhood of George was passed, and where he received his education at the age of twelve, and during a vacation in his school he became a cash-boy in the house of Ubsdell, Pierson & Co., now William Barr & Co., St. Louis, and in that position he received the first rudiments of his mercantile education.

The outbreak of the Civil War led to changes in the financial circumstances of his parents, which induced them to remove in the summer of 1862 to Memphis, and which threw him in a great measure on his own resources. In July, 1862, his father established in Memphis the firm of George Arnold & Co., and in December of the same year the son also came to Memphis. In July, 1863,

he became a junior partner in the firm of which his father was the head, and he continued in that position till the death of his father in June, 1865, when he became the George Arnold of the firm.

In 1869 he retired from the grocery and cotton business, and engaged in other enterprises. The firm was reorganised in 1882, under the name of George Arnold & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton factors, and it has continued to the present time.

Mr. Arnold has been an extensive operator outside of his mercantile business, and has experienced the vicissitudes which are often encountered by those who engage in large business enterprises.

In 1869 he embarked in the business of building railroads and levees. He soon pushed forward to the front rank, and is, at this writing, known as one of the largest and most successful contractors of public works in the country.

He is a stockholder and director in several of the banks and insurance companies of Memphis, is largely interested in several manufacturing enterprises in the city, and is president of the Eagle Milling Company. He was one of the chief organisers and promoters of the Citizens' Street Railroad Company, in which he has large interests. He was mainly instrumental in the organisation of the Memphis, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company, of which he is the president.

Mr. Arnold is recognised among those who know him as a man of strict integrity; one whose "word is as good as his bond." In his social relations he is generous almost to a fault, and the kindness and benevolence which are parts of his nature prevent him from ever turning a deaf ear to the appeal of charity. His business sagacity and energy have met their reward in the acquisition of large wealth; but by reason of his large endowment of common sense he is not in the least inflated by success. He is the same George Arnold that he was when he commenced his business career.

In his political and religious opinions he is conservative. While he claims for himself the right to freely express his opinions and act in accordance with his convictions, he is always willing to accord to others the same privilege; and he deprecates that intolerance which in some engenders personal animosities.

In June, 1877, he was married to Miss Mattie Groves, of Memphis. Their children are George and Mattie Belle; the former nine and the latter six years of age.

BETHELL, CAPTAIN W. D., was born in St. Mary's Parish, La., on the 2d day of February, 1840, and is the only son of the late Pinckney C. Bethell, who was extensively engaged in sugar planting, and afterwards prominent financier of this city.

In 1860 he married Cynthia S. Pillow, daughter of Jerome B. Pillow, of Maury county, Tenn., and soon afterward joined the Confederate army, serving on the staff of General Gideon Pillow.

For some years after the close of the war he planted sugar in Louisiana; finally in 1873, he moved to the beautiful country near Columbia, Tenn., and engaged in stock raising. In 1883 Captain Bethell came to Memphis to live, and connected himself with the State National Bank, and in a short time became its president. Noticing the growth of the city, its natural and acquired advantages, he was not long in identifying himself with its enterprises, and is to-day considered in the front rank of the successful business men and financiers of Memphis. He is a heavy owner of some of the most valuable real estate in the city, and director in most of the large enterprises, such as the Merchants' Cotton Press and Storage Company, Chickasaw Cooperage Company, City Oil Mills, Bluff City Stove Works, Memphis Water Company, City Fire and General Insurance Company, Security Bank, and many other institutions, and president of the Kansas City, Wyandotte and Northwestern Railroad, now being built by Memphis capital out from Kansas City.

He has five children, the eldest, Bessie, who married Dr. John M. Foster, of New Orleans, La., J. Pillow, Pinckney C., Jennie W., and William D., jr.

BURKE, MICHAEL. Mr. Burke is, as his name indicates, of Irish descent. He was born in Williston, Chittenden county, Vt., March 24, 1834, and received such an education as the schools and academy in his neighborhood afforded. At the age of seventeen he connected himself with the machinery department of the Vermont Central Railroad, and remained in the employ of that company for about three years. In 1854 he went to Chicago, where he worked in the shops of the C., B. and Q. Railroad as a machinist. In 1857 he turned his attention for the first time toward the southern country, and shortly afterward took the position of foreman in the machine shops of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway Company. At the breaking out of the war he helped to raise a company of volunteers, and joined the First Tennessee Regiment (Manney's). Previous to the battle of Fort Donelson he and ten or twelve other members of his company were ordered to report to General Albert Sidney Johnston, at Bowling Green, where he was placed in charge of the machinery and rolling stock of the L. and N. Railroad between Bowling Green and Nashville. He continued on detached service to the close of the war.

In 1865 he was appointed master-mechanic of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which position he held till 1872, when he was elected general superintendent of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad. On the completion of the L., N. O. & T. Railway, and the purchase by R. T. Wilson & Co. of the controlling interest in the stock of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, he was appointed general superintendent of both these railroads, and held the position till May, 1886. On the purchase and reorganisation of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, he resigned that position, and became again superintendent of the M. and T. Railroad, which position he now holds.

N. M. Banks

On the repeal of the city charter in 1878, and the organisation of the present form of city government in Memphis, Major Burke was appointed one of the board of public works, and on the death of Major Guy was appointed on the board of fire and police commissioners, to fill the vacancy thus left. January 5, 1882, after a very warm canvass, in which race issues were brought to bear, and Major Burke's connection with the railroad was used against him, he was re elected a member of the board of fire and police commissioners by a large majority, running ahead of his ticket.

The bearing of Major Burke in this bitter and exciting contest was admirable, and exhibited those traits that so eminently fit him for public life. He has been a real benefactor to the city of Memphis. No one has been more ready than he to put forth every effort for the advancement of its best interests. His name is associated with those of the men who spent their time and money freely in lifting from the shoulders of the tax-paying people of Memphis the burdens that were too heavy to be borne, and in bringing the city to its present prosperous condition. He has always employed his talents for the benefit of the people among whom he has lived. He is one of the most successful of railroad managers. In the exercise of his functions as such he is active and energetic; inflexible when conscious of being right; yet considerate of the feelings of others, conciliating in manners, and temperate in language, with complete self-control and dauntless courage. He has all the qualities requisite for the position he occupies. In the social circle and the private walks of life Mr. Burke exhibits all the elements of a true man. The highest qualities of head and heart are combined in him. He is ardent in his impulses, kind and loving to his friends, just and generous to all.

CLAPP, JEREMIAH WATKINS. The subject of this sketch, Jeremiah Watkins Clapp, was born in Abingdon, Va., on the 24th of September, 1814. He was the son of Dr. E. B. and Mrs. Elizabeth Clapp, the former a physician and surgeon of skill and reputation, and the latter, a lady of marked piety and culture, was the daughter of Captain Robert Craig, of Scotch-Irish nativity, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Southwestern Virginia.

In his boyhood, whilst he was given the benefit of the best local common schools and academic education, he was at the same time trained to habits of strict economy and industry, and acquired a practical knowledge of farming, and of the use of tools and machinery upon the farm, and in the manufacturing establishments owned by his father. In 1834 he entered the junior class at Hampden Sidney College, Va., and was graduated with honor in 1836. In his educational career, whilst he never slighted his duties, he was more conspicuous for his gift in elocution than for habits of close application.

Having been somewhat free in his expenditures during his collegiate course, upon his return to home life his father, as a reminder of this fact as well as a

lesson in self-dependence, suggested that as he did not seem to have a proper appreciation of the value of money, it would do him no harm to try to earn it. This reproof was of infinite value in rousing the pride and ambition of the son, and though he had hoped and expected to commence at once the study of law, he replied to his father that he thought he could take care of himself and relieve him of any further expense on his behalf.

As the most available resource he at once took charge of a school, and followed the pursuit of teaching for a year or more, being at the same time employed as assistant editor of the newspaper published in Abingdon, and devoting what time he could to the study of the legal profession. His success as a teacher met with such approval that he was offered the position of the principal of the Abingdon Academy, with a fixed and liberal salary, but having supplied his immediate pecuniary wants, he gratefully declined the offer, and abandoned the vocation of teacher, still retaining his position and compensation as editor, and applying himself more exclusively to acquiring a knowledge of the profession that he intended as his life pursuit. In 1838 he was admitted to the bar, and soon afterward, by way of encouragement, was handed a retaining fee of $100 by Hon. W. C. Preston, a native of Abingdon, and then a United States senator from South Carolina.

Having been entrusted with the collection of a large indebtedness that involved a protracted trip to some of the Southern States, he thus became aware of the superior inducements offered the legal profession in that quarter, and hence, in 1841, he removed to Holly Springs, Miss., then one of the most prosperous and attractive inland towns in the South, and possessing one of the ablest bars of the southwest. Here he was soon offered and accepted a partnership with a former member of the supreme bench of the State.

On the 11th of May, 1843, he was married to Evalina D., daughter of Colonel P. W. Lucas, of Holly Springs, a young lady whose great personal beauty was supplemented by those qualities that made her a model wife and mother.

Mr. Clapp continued the successful and profitable practice of his profession until the outbreak of the civil war, and when hostilities commenced he announced his readiness to take whatever part in the strife circumstances might require. His services being regarded as more efficient and necessary in the civil than in the military department, he was, in the spring of 1861, commissioned to canvass in aid of what was known as the Confederate Loan, and in the fall of that year was, without opposition, elected a member of the Confederate Congress. At the close of a term of two years he was requested by the secretary of the treasury to take the position then held by Mr. J. D. De Bow, who had charge of the cotton owned by the Confederate government in Mississippi, and portions of Louisiana and Alabama, and which was almost the only available resource of the government from which to realise funds and

supply the requirements of the military service. Upon the advice of the president and the governor of Mississippi he accepted the appointment, and while he claims no credit for simply discharging his trust with fidelity, it deserves mention that during a period of general demoralisation, and with ample inducement and opportunity to act dishonestly, when the Federal authorities, after the surrender, assumed control of the cotton, of all the thousands that had passed through his hands, they not only exonerated him after a most rigid scrutiny, from the misapplication of a single dollar, but desired and urged him to continue his agency with a *carte blanche* as to his compensation, and the selection of his subordinates, which, however, he respectfully declined.

At the commencement of the war he was possessed of an ample income outside of his profession, but at its close these independent resources had vanished, and having a large family to maintain, and his children to educate, he felt the necessity of a change of location from the then impoverished community in which he lived, and in 1866 removed from Holly Springs to Memphis, Tenn., where he followed his profession with zeal and success until within the last few years, during which he has gradually withdrawn from it and sought that quiet and repose which his age and a life of active labor demand.

As a lawyer, strictly, it would no doubt be the judgment of his brethren of the bar, that among his associates there were those of superior attainments, but as a successful practitioner he was perhaps second to none, and as an advocate he had few equals, and, proverbially, never made a failure. One reason of his success, no doubt, was that he would never take a cause where he had reason to believe the party desiring his services was practicing fraud or falsehood, or was seeking merely to gratify a spite or oppress an adversary. He never sought or desired the judicial honors that were within his reach, and never sat as judge except in special cases, and hence that title by which he is so generally known, is regarded rather as a compliment bestowed upon him by his legal brethren and the public, than as one officially belonging to him.

In politics Judge Clapp was a Whig until that party was disorganised, when, as between the Union party of 1850 in Mississippi, and subsequently the Know Nothing party on the one side and the Democratic party on the other, he cast in his lot with the latter, and has adhered to it ever since, never seeking an office, and never shunning a battle for its principles. As a Mississippian, he was the recipient of many tokens of honor and esteem, among which may be mentioned that he was for some fifteen years a member of the board of trustees of the State University; was presidential elector in 1860 on the Breckenridge and Lane ticket; was elected to the Legislature, to the secession convention, and to the Confederate Congress.

After his removal to Memphis it was his purpose, both from desire and necessity, to abstain entirely from politics and public life, and devote himself exclusively to his profession. He was, however, in 1876, without his knowl-

edge, placed on the electoral ticket by the State Democratic Convention, and as the convention had adjourned before he was aware of its action, to avoid confusion he accepted the appointment and made a vigorous canvass for the Tilden and Hendricks ticket.

From the time when Memphis became his adopted home he manifested a lively interest and took an active part in every measure affecting the welfare of the city. As, superadded to his gifts as a speaker, he possessed a well-stored mind and a fund of practical common sense, his services were frequently called into requisition, and he was repeatedly selected to represent the city and the general public at home and abroad in railroad, commercial and other enterprises, and upon special public occasions. When the financial affairs of the city had reached a crisis that threatened hopeless bankruptcy and ruin, no one was more active or influential in devising and suggesting a remedy; and in a paper drafted by him as one of a committee, to which the matter was referred by the Chamber of Commerce and Cotton Exchange, will be found the initial step that lead directly to the repeal of the city charter and the organisation of the present form of municipal government. With a special view to such a change, at the election of members of the General Assembly of 1878, Judge Clapp was, when absent from home, and without his knowledge, elected to the State Senate. Upon his return home, in view of the purpose of his election and the circumstance under which it had occurred, he did not feel at liberty to decline, and when the Legislature convened he and his associates from Shelby county lost no time in introducing and having consummated the legislation that abolished the then existing city government, and organised that under which its present prosperity has been developed.

During the same session of the Legislature he was the acknowledged leader of what was known as the State Credit party, and his "minority report," and speech in the Senate supporting it, became the text-book of that party, and are a matter of State history.

Religiously Judge Clapp was reared under Presbyterian influences, and in 1842 he united himself with that church at Holly Springs, and was subsequently elected a ruling elder, and upon his removal to Memphis was elected to the same office in the Second Presbyterian Church, and still occupies that position. In his Christian deportment and practice he has exhibited a uniform consistency, and while warmly attached to the doctrines and polity of his own church, has always manifested a repugnance to religious intolerance and sectarian exclusiveness.

In his domestic relations he is still blessed with the companionship of the wife of his youth, and as the result of their union they have now eight living children and nineteen grandchildren. Fourth on the list of the children is the Hon. W. L. Clapp, speaker of the House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth General Assembly of Tennessee. Though now in his seventy-fourth year the

judge reads and writes without the aid of glasses, and is in the enjoyment of a fair measure of health and of mental and physical vigor unusual in one of his age, as indicative of which it may be remarked that his address as temporary chairman of the Western Water-ways Convention that assembled in Memphis on the 20th of October, 1887, and his address of welcome to the American Public Health Association that also convened at Memphis on the 8th of November following, were received with unusual marks of favor, and widely complimented upon as models for that class of addresses.

CLAPP, HON. WALKER LUCAS, lawyer of Memphis, was born at Holly Springs, Miss., April 15, 1851, and is the son of J. W. and Evelina (Lucas) Clapp. His father, an extended sketch of whom immediately precedes this, has been for many years one of the leading lawyers of Memphis, but at present is not actively engaged in the practice of his profession. The subject of this sketch removed with his parents to Memphis in 1867, and after one year's instruction under the well-remembered teacher, A. S. Vigus, entered the University of Mississippi, from which he graduated in 1872. He immediately after began the study of law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1874. He began the practice of his profession in the firm of Clapp & Meux, succeeded by the firm of Clapp & Beard, our subject's father being the senior member of both firms. In 1883 the elder Clapp became silent partner and so remained until 1885, when the firm name was changed to Beard & Clapp. A general legal business is conducted by this firm, extending to all the courts of the State. As a lawyer, Mr. Clapp is thorough and painstaking, well grounded in the principles and application of the law, and has already secured a wide and lucrative clientage. Since he has arrived at the age able to form political opinions, he has been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and in every honorable way has striven to advance the ascendency of that organisation. In 1878–9 he was chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic County Committee, and contributed his full share of work in the political campaign of these years.

In 1886, without solicitation or desire upon his part, he was nominated by his party and elected a member of the State Legislature. At the opening of the following legislative session, his selection as speaker of the House was urged with such unanimity by his party friends and by many of contrary political affiliations, that when the final ballot was taken for the selection of a presiding officer, out of ninety-nine votes cast he received all but two, an incident without parallel in the political history of the State, a recognition of his conceded fitness for the place and showing the utmost confidence in his honesty and integrity. During the session that followed, many intricate parliamentary questions were decided by Speaker Clapp, but so evidently fair were his rulings that his position was invariably conceded to be just and right, even by polit-

ical opponents. One of the most important rulings made by him was in relation to the interpretation of the constitution relative to a state of facts as follows: A majority of the House is necessary to pass a bill by constitutional requirement, but no quorum present, by reason of minority refusing to vote. The question being whether, under such a condition of facts, a measure voted upon by only a majority of the House, would be considered legally passed. Former presiding officers in the Tennessee Legislature had decided, in similar cases, in the affirmative. But Speaker Clapp, against precedent in his State, against the judgment of several of his party leaders, decided in the negative. His position was strongly fortified by the opinions of the ablest parliamentarians of the country, and although at the time his party friends were disappointed, after more mature investigation, they were convinced his decision was in accordance with a strict interpretation of the constitution.

At the close of the session, as a mark of approval of his course, and of warm personal regard, Speaker Clapp was presented, by the Democratic members of the House with a gold mounted, ivory gavel, while the Republican members, in appreciation of his just treatment of the minority, presented him with a gold headed cane. Perhaps the best estimate of his qualities as a presiding officer and as a fearless, conscientious legislator, was expressed upon this occasion by a fellow member of the legislature, Hon. C. J. Moody, of Bedford county, who, in making a presentation speech in behalf of his associates, said:

"The man that is controlled by a conscientious conviction of duty may sometimes be mistaken in his judgment, but cannot be otherwise than true to himself, and in being true to himself is true to his country and to his God. And I want to say, and believe that I express the sentiment of every member of this body, that although some of us may have differed with him in some of his decisions, there is no doubt in the mind of any member, or rather every member will agree that from first to last, in every particular, and upon every proposition, the speaker of the House of the Forty-fifth General Assembly has been guided alone by the honorable and unbiased dictates of his conscience and his judgment; and has filled the position in which we placed him with credit to himself and honor to the State. You have won for yourself, sir, an enviable place in the history of Tennessee, a place well worthy of the ambition of any Tennesseean."

Such a tribute at the close of his first experience in the speaker's chair, during a session conspicuous for the volume and importance of the work accomplished, attests his skill as a parliamentarian, and the conscientiousness which characterised his acts.

Mr. Clapp was married in November, 1874, to Miss Lamira M. Parker of this city. They have had four children, Jere, Lucas, Robert Parker and Aubrey Beard. Mr. Clapp for many years was an officer of the Chickasaw Guards, and still takes a warm interest in the independent militia. For two years he

has been president of the Tennessee Club. The strongest elements in Mr. Clapp's character is strength of purpose, and the tenacity with which he adheres to a line of conduct his conscience approves. His mind is penetrating, analytical and clear, and even amid confusion, and at times of unusual excitement, he is able to form well defined opinions — qualities almost indispensable in a lawyer, and which were in part the secret of his success as presiding officer of the Legislature. Social and affable in manner, he readily makes warm friends, while his independence of character, conscientious devotion to every trust, and the high order of his legal ability, have placed him deservedly high among the younger members of the Memphis bar.

COCHRAN, JOHN W., was born in Washington county, Va., May 24, 1835, and is a son of Conley and Nancy (Cassidy) Cochran. Both of his parents were of Scotch-Irish descent, and were born and married in Ireland. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of thirteen children. His parents upon coming to the United States first located in Virginia, but removed to Shelby county, Tenn., in 1844, where his father carried on farming for about two years, when he and his wife died leaving a large family of children. John W. Cochran, then but eleven years old, with an independence of nature which has ever characterised him, started out to carve his own fortune in the world. For several years he worked at various occupations during the summer and attended school a portion of the winter, and thus not only managed to support himself, but gained a fair common school education. At the age of nineteen he came to Memphis and became a clerk for his brother, M. E. Cochran, then engaged in the lumber business. He remained in this position until 1859, when he became a partner under the firm name of M. E. Cochran & Brother. This relationship continued until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted as a private in Company L, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Tennessee Senior Regiment. At the reorganisation of the regiment after its first year's service, Mr. Cochran was made second lieutenant of Company L. Three years after, when the regiment re-enlisted for the period of the war, he was made captain of the company. After three months' service as captain he was detailed to court-martial duty under Major-General Jas. Wheeler, but was soon after appointed an officer in the inspector's department on General Wheeler's staff, in which position he remained until the close of the war.

In May, 1865, Mr. Cochran returned to Memphis and with his brother established the lumber firm of M. E. & J. W. Cochran, which was continued until the death of M. E. Cochran in May, 1875. For two years following Mr. Cochran continued the business alone, after which he sold his interest to his brother's widow and her son. Although a fair degree of success had followed Mr. Cochran's connection with the lumber interest, it is more especially in the work accomplished in the development of the cotton seed oil interest, with

which he has been connected since 1869, that he has shown great business generalship. He became secretary and treasurer of the Memphis Oil Company upon his retirement from the lumber business, which was followed soon after by his becoming extensively interested in oil plants at Little Rock, Fort Smith, Helena, Texarkana and Newport, Ark., the success of these several enterprises being largely due to his efforts. At the consolidation of these manufactures into the American Cotton Oil Trust Company, in 1883, Mr. Cochran was elected one of the trustees of the company. In June, 1885, he was chosen president of the Penola Oil Company, and a year later president of the Hanauer Oil Company, and continued in such capacity until June, 1887, and in the following October refused a trusteeship in the American Cotton Oil Company, since which date he has held no official positions in their management, but is still a large stock-holder in the three corporations named. In June, 1886, he was elected president of the German Bank, to which institution his business energies are now principally devoted. He is also a stock-holder and director of the Mammoth Springs Improvement Company, established in the summer of 1887, and is also interested in several other minor business corporations in Memphis.

Mr. Cochran was married December 20, 1866, to Ida C. Williams, of Memphis. They have had five children, only two of whom are now living.

In the commercial activity of Memphis Mr. Cochran has for many years been an important factor. Aggressive, enterprising and public spirited, he has advanced the public good in many ways. As a business man he is regarded as safe and conservative, his counsel often being sought and justly esteemed, while in the attributes which distinguish an exemplary citizen, his life, both public and private, has been beyond reproach.

COLEMAN, J. M. Mr. Coleman was born on the 14th day of September, 1830, in Opelousas, La. His father, Dr. Daniel Coleman, who had amassed a large fortune by the practice of his profession, came to Memphis in 1836, and placed his son, then six years of age, in the State Academy. At the age of seventeen the latter became a merchant's clerk, and in 1848 he was appointed deputy register of Shelby county, and performed all the labor in the office until 1850, when he went to California to seek the reparation of his impaired health. He worked most of the time during a year in the mines of that country, then by invitation of the captain took passage in a coasting vessel for Valparaiso, Chili. On the voyage, which lasted eight months, he visited all the towns and cities along the coast between San Francisco and Panama.

His health was fully restored, and he had become tired of foreign travel; he therefore returned to Tennessee. Soon after his return he married Miss Susan E. Bayless, and about the same time embarked in mercantile business at Raleigh, where he soon established a large and profitable trade, and at the

outbreak of the war he had a surplus capital. He took no active part in the war, but he was in sympathy with the Confederacy.

After the close of the war he engaged in the cotton and commission business in Memphis, and built up a fine trade. He relinquished it, however, to engage in building the Raleigh Railroad. The crisis of 1873 caused a suspension of all public works, and his enterprise failed. He then took up the dry goods business, which was successful.

In 1874 he was, by a large majority over a very popular opponent, elected a justice of the peace, and he has been three times re-elected without opposition. In 1886 he was chosen coroner. Since he became a member of the County Court he has been active in his advocacy of every measure which he believed would tend to advance the interests of the city of Memphis and Shelby county. He was instrumental in destroying the turnpike and toll bridges, owned and controlled by corporations whose charges were excessive and burdensome to the people.

He was elected one of the poor-house commissioners for eight years, during seven of which he was chairman of the board; and during his administration the reforms which he introduced saved the county $114,000. He was instrumental in having erected, at a cost of $35,000, a house for the insane and poor. This is at the same time a blessing to the unfortunate, and a credit and ornament to the county. After these sanitary reforms were effected he retired from the board, but he still feels a lively interest in the welfare of the inmates of the alms-house.

His attention was called to the great expense which the maintenance of wooden bridges necessitated, and he threw his whole influence in favor of replacing them with iron structures. The result is that three excellent iron bridges have already been built, and a few years will see all the streams in the county spanned by such.

He was appointed by the governor coal oil inspector for Shelby county, though five worthy and active men were his competitors. He was an active old-time Whig prior to the war, and was opposed to secession; but after his State cast its lot with the rest of the South, his sympathies were with those who were struggling to maintain a separate government.

CRAFT, HENRY, one of the oldest and ablest members of the Memphis bar, was born at Milledgeville, Ga., April 8, 1823, and on the paternal side is of remote Welsh descent, his ancestors being among the earliest settlers of Maryland, upon the eastern shore of which State his father, Hugh Craft, was born in 1799. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary E. Pitts, was born in the same year as her husband, in the State of North Carolina. They were married near Milledgeville, Ga., in 1819, where, at the time, the husband was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1833 the family moved to Macon, Ga.,

where they continued to reside until 1839, when they came to Holly Springs, Miss. There Mr. Craft's father was employed as a land agent until his death in 1867. The elder Craft's first wife died in 1826, having borne her husband five children, two sons and three daughters, of whom Henry was the third in order of birth. After the death of his first wife Hugh Craft married Martha Cheney, who died soon after, when he married Elizabeth R. Collier, who became the mother of three sons and five daughters. This lady's death occurred in 1877.

The boyhood of Henry Craft was passed at Macon, Ga., where his preparatory education was received. He then entered Oglethorpe University, Milledgeville, Ga., but left that institution in his senior year, because of the removal of his parents to Holly Springs, Miss. At the latter place he followed various occupations until 1847, when he began the study of law with Hon. J. W. C. Watson. After a course in the law school at Princeton, N. J., he was admitted to the bar in 1848. For ten years thereafter he practiced his profession at Holly Springs as a member of the firm of Watson & Craft. The success he attained during this period made him desire a more extended field of labor, and in 1858 he came to Memphis, at that time a rapidly growing and flourishing city. The reputation he had acquired in Mississippi, and his general worth as a lawyer, soon secured for him a wide clientage, and at the time of the beginning of hostilities between the States he had already gained a prominent position in his profession. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate service, and was a member of General Chalmer's staff for about nine months, when, his health failing, he resigned his commission and returned to Memphis, where he has since devoted himself exclusively to his profession, practicing part of the time alone, and then as a member of the firm of Kortecht & Craft, and of its successor, Kortecht, Craft & Scale until 1875. In 1878 he formed a law partnership with Major L. P. Cooper, which was dissolved in September, 1887, and was succeeded by the present firm of Craft & Craft, Mr. Craft's son, Henry Craft, jr., being the junior member.

Of late years Mr. Craft's practice has mainly been confined to the Chancery Court at Memphis and the Supreme Courts of Tennessee and Mississippi. Perhaps his greatest legal successes were won in the numerous cases of great magnitude, novel and complicated, which arose after the war. As a prominent contestant in the legal warfare then waged, Mr. Craft had an appropriate field for the development and display of those varied accomplishments essential to the highest degree of success in the judicial arena. His participation in important litigation of this period attests the great depth and breadth of his legal abilities, while the efforts of later years have only strengthened the steady increase of his power and reputation.

Prior to the war Mr. Craft belonged to the Whig party, but since that party has ceased to exist he has affiliated with the Democratic party. The engross-

ing demands of an extensive practice have prevented his seeking political preferment, even if he had had the desire to make the sacrifice necessary for such honors. His rare legal attainments, which admirably fit him for judicial positions, have frequently caused the suggestion of his name for high judicial offices, but he has uniformly refused to become a candidate. The only office ever held by Mr. Craft was in the line of his profession. He was a member of the Commission of Arbitration in aid of the Supreme Court, to which he was appointed by the governor of the State in 1877, and served one year.

Mr. Craft was married in 1856 to Ella D. Boddie, a daughter of Elijah Boddie, of Sumner county, Tenn. They have had six children—Alfred D., born in 1858, died in 1884; Mary F., born in 1861, died in 1885; Henry, born in 1866; Charles K., born in 1868, died in 1873; Paul, born in 1870; and Hugh, born in 1874.

In no one could there be more of harmony between mental and moral forces of character than in Mr. Craft. His private life is beyond reproach. In all the elements that constitute the worthy citizen he excels. He is a man of strong convictions, of great sincerity and high sense of duty. He follows his convictions, often to his own hurt, but always leaves the impression upon the community and upon his friends that he is sincere and honest and upright, and that he can be relied upon under all circumstances. No man has ever doubted the integrity of Mr. Craft. What he says is believed; what he does is never questioned.

There is a very strong religious sentiment in his character. He shows it in his conversation, and more than all else he exhibits it in his life; and while he is unbending in his religious faith, he is nothing of the Pharisee, and none of the Puritan. His kindness invites confidence, and his readiness to do personal favors makes the old and young come to him for aid. As a scholar and a man of critical learning Mr. Craft has but few equals in the community. His advice and assistance are more often sought than any member of the Memphis bar, and no one more readily gives them. If the question were asked any or all the lawyers in Memphis whom they considered the finest scholar and the most learned member of the bar, the answer would most unquestionably be, Mr. Craft. He brings to the profession not only a high order of talent, but extensive and varied learning. Nothing comes from him, whether in oral discussion or after written preparation, that is not thoroughly refined and accurately expressed. As a lawyer he stands very high. When he came from Mississippi to Memphis, although a young man, he brought with him a reputation for ability, and for thirty years he has not only maintained that reputation, but has greatly increased it, until to-day, in a bar noted for its excellence, he stands among the foremost. In the popular acceptance of the term Mr. Craft is not considered a great advocate. He has not many of the graces of the orator—lacking somewhat in voice and manner; but there

are times when he has impressed court, jury, and audience with his power as an advocate. He is always a pleasing speaker, and in the high courts is regarded as able and impressive. His style is accurate and his discrimination clear and pointed. While he can be ornate, and is frequently so, until he rises sometimes into the region of poetry, usually he is noted for his clear and simple language, so impressive as to be not only understood, but enjoyed by all who hear him. It is a noted fact that the argument made by Mr. Craft before the Supreme Court at Nashville a few years ago, in what is known as "the 100–3 case," has been pronounced by members of the bar of Tennessee who heard it as a very able speech. The argument was made without referring to brief or note, yet it was profound in its learning, and eloquent in its diction. That speech would stamp him as a great orator. As counsellor Mr. Craft excels. His mind is judicial. He is not partisan, but looks to the facts of the case and the principles applicable to them. He perhaps does more consulting practice than any member of the Memphis bar. His brother lawyers often advise with him and have faith in his conclusions. It is unfortunate for the profession that Mr. Craft would never take judicial office. On the bench he would have made a great reputation. His mind is admirably fitted for judicial position, and his sterling, moral qualities would befit the character of such a place.

COLLIER, WILLIAM ARMISTEAD, was born in Haywood county, Tenn., February 12, 1846, and is one of the thirteen children of Thomas Barksdale and Catharine Page (Nelson) Collier. His father was of English descent, and for many years prior to the war a large planter in Haywood county. On the maternal side Mr. Collier represents one of the oldest and most distinguished families of the earliest settlers of Virginia. His mother was a granddaughter of Colonel William Nelson, who was a grandson of Thomas Nelson, of Yorktown, York county, Va., the latter being the progenitor of the Nelson family in that State, having emigrated from England to the colony of Virginia about 1700. The latter's son, Thomas Nelson, great grandfather of Mr. Collier's mother, was secretary of the colonial council of Virginia and was known as Secretary Nelson. He married, about 1745, Lucy Armistead. The name Armistead is said to have originated in Virginia with William Armistead or D'Armstadt, who emigrated from Hesse Darmstadt to Virginia in 1636. Secretary Nelson had three sons, all of whom were heroes in the Revolution and became officers in the American army under Washington. The ancestors and descendants of Secretary Nelson are numerous in Virginia and have made the name illustrious in the military, political and social history of the South.

W. A. Collier gained his early education at Mountain School in Clifton county, near Covington, Tenn.; but at the age of fifteen left the halls of learning and for four years with all a boy's ardent nature followed the fortunes

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of war. He enlisted in the Confederate service as a private in the fall of 1861. His company formed a part of the battalion of the army of West Tennessee under the command of General Clay King, afterwards assigned to General Joseph Wheeler. He participated in the severe campaign under General Wheeler through Middle Tennessee and Kentucky. In the spring of 1863 he was discharged on account of ill health. His return home, under disguise as a woman through a section in the hands of the Federals, was a tedious and dangerous journey and replete with thrilling adventures, about a month being consumed in the trip, most of which was made on foot. He remained at home five months, a portion of the time being held by the Federals as prisoner of war. His health being restored in the fall of 1863, he re enlisted in Company B, of the famous Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, a regiment conspicuous for the high character of its men, and which under the command of that brave, intrepid, unsurpassed cavalry leader, General Forrest, made a memorable record in the military history of the war. From the time of his enlistment until the surrender at Gainesville, Ala., in May, 1865, Mr. Collier took part in all the battles of his regiment, in a campaign where no command suffered more of hardships or gained more of glory for daring, bravery and discipline in action.

After the close of the war Mr. Collier returned home and with a brave spirit began the struggle to retrieve the ruin and devastation war had wrought upon the family homestead. His father died in 1854, and his mother in October, 1863, leaving several younger children, whose support Mr. Collier rightly considered duty made recumbent on him. Although but a youth in years and unfitted by experience for such employment, he commenced farming upon the family estate and successfully continued the work until the fall of 1867, when, upon the return home of a younger brother, who took his place upon the farm, he began, in the spring of 1868, the study of law in the office of Hon. Thomas J. Freeman, at Brownsville, Tenn. In the following fall he entered the law school of the Cumberland University, where he remained one year, but was prevented from graduating by being compelled to return home to settle up his father's estate and to attend to private business matters. In the fall of 1869 he was admitted to the bar, and at the same time was offered a partnership in the legal practice of Judge Freeman, which he declined. In January, 1870, he came to Memphis and for two years continued the practice of his profession alone. He then formed a partnership with John P. Huston, which was dissolved at the end of a year, when he joined Judge William M. Smith as partner, under the firm name of Smith & Collier, which has since been continued.

As a lawyer Mr. Collier excels in the thoroughness and careful manner in which he prepares cases for trial, quick judgment in arriving at the real points necessary to be established, and the readiness to detect weak places in an opponent's position. These qualities have made him a valued factor in the business of his firm. As a counsellor he is recognised as a safe adviser, a man of

good judgment and strong practical sense, united to a wide and general knowledge of the law. The firm of Smith & Collier has been represented in some of the most important litigation which has occurred in the State, being notably prominent in the celebrated "100–3 case," in which Judge Smith made a most able argument in behalf of the constitutionality of the legislative redemption act of 1878.

Mr. Collier is a Democrat in political faith and takes an active interest in political affairs. In 1876 he was nominated by his party as its candidate for the Legislature and elected by a large majority. During the session of the Legislature that followed he introduced the first measure for the repeal of the charter of Memphis, and although it failed to pass the House, it awakened a sentiment which resulted in the establishment of the present city government. The bill adopted two years later, repealing the charter, was similar in its provisions to the one introduced by Mr. Collier. The settlement of the State debt was an important issue before the Legislature of 1876–77, and Mr. Collier took an active interest in the question, advocating that the entire debt of the State be paid, less the accumulated war debt, fraudulent bonds and war interest, a settlement of this vexed political question he still maintains would have been just and proper. The position of his party on this question, as declared in its platform in 1879, he strongly opposed and was one of the leaders of the "sky blue" movement against the proposed readjustment of the State debt, being a member of the State central committee, and chairman of the congressional and county committee. While a member of the Legislature Mr. Collier was chairman of the committe on corporations, and member of the finance, penitentiary and judiciary committees. As a legislator his course was marked by faithful, conscientious service, and an honest disposition to advance the best interests of his State. This is the only political office ever held by Mr. Collier, but he still remains active in the party management and is frequently selected as delegate to the various conventions.

He was married November 13, 1872, to Miss Alice Trezevant, daughter of Nathaniel Trezevant, of Memphis. They have had three children: William Armistead, jr., Alice Catherine, and Thomas Barksdale.

In the important changes made in the municipal government of Memphis during late years Mr. Collier has taken an active part, and has ever been a staunch supporter of the measures which have brought to the city such an era of prosperity, and which promise much of good in the future. In April, 1887, Mr. Collier and four other citizens purchased Colonel M. C. Galloway's interest in the Memphis *Appeal*, at which time the company was reorganised and Mr. Collier was made president, a position he still retains. He is a Knight Templar and a member of the independent order of Odd Fellows. Public-spirited and progressive and liberal in his ideas, his aid and support is cheerfully extended to all deserving enterprises. Socially he is much esteemed,

while his genuine worth as a citizen, high position in his profession, his honorable, manly course both public and private command and receive respect.

DUNSCOMB, SAMUEL HENRY. Mr. Dunscomb is a son of Samuel D. and Ann W. (Rayburn) Dunscomb. The father was born in New York city, and the mother in Montgomery county, Va. At an early day they removed to Simpson county, Ky., where they were married. In their family were four children—two sons and two daughters—of whom only one is now living. The father was a farmer by occupation. During the War of 1812 he went on the campaign to Canada, under Shelby. He died when Samuel H. was only one year old. The latter was born December 18, 1822, in Simpson county, Ky. His childhood was watched over by his mother. She died in Logan county, Ky., in 1834, leaving him an orphan at the age of twelve years. He was educated in the common schools of the region, Logan and Simpson counties, where he was reared, and at the age of eighteen he became a clerk in a store in Franklin, Ky., where he acquired some knowledge of mercantile business, and lived in Bowling Green, Ky., in 1844 and 1845. In 1846 he first came to Memphis, and for a year was engaged in the grocery and commission business. In 1847 he went to New Orleans as a clerk in a wholesale dry goods house, and in 1848 he became a merchant on his own account at Careyville, Washita River, Ark. In June, 1851, he returned to Memphis and became one of the firm of Stratton, McDavitt & Co., wholesale grocers and commission merchants, in which he continued until the Federal occupation of Memphis in 1862. In 1865 he again engaged in the wholesale grocery and commission business as one of the firm of Stratton, Goyer & Co., but on account of ill-health he retired from this firm in 1867. In 1868 he was elected president of the Hernando Insurance Company, which position he has ever since held. In 1869 he was made vice-president of the De Soto Bank, and held that office until the consolidation of that institution with the Bank of Commerce. In 1880 he became president of the latter bank, and he still holds that position. These have been his principal business enterprises, but he has been interested in others in which he took a less active part.

He became a member of the M. E. Church in 1847. He is a member of the Memphis and Shelby county Bible Society, and during many years he has been a trustee of the Leath Orphan Asylum. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

In 1854 he was married to Miss Marietta C. Elder. They have five sons, two of whom, James E., and S. H., jr., are commission merchants in Memphis, and another, John S., is secretary of the Hernando Insurance Company.

Mr. Dunscomb is noted in the city of Memphis as a man of high personal character, and as a Christian gentleman above reproach. As a financier, he stands among the business men of the city in the front rank. He has accom-

plished a great deal in making the Bank of Commerce and the Hernando Insurance Company institutions that have contributed largely in building up the commercial character of the city of Memphis.

It is the private life and Christian character of S. H. Dunscomb that the entire community points to with pride and commendation. He is always ready to lend a helping hand to the poor and needy, and he covers with a Christian charity the faults of the feeble.

DUNAVANT, WILLIAM PEMBERTON, was born in Buckingham county, Va., August 28, 1827, and is the son of William Henry and Elisabeth (Warrinel) Dunavant. His father is a farmer and is still living at an advanced age in Buckingham county. The boyhood of young Dunavant was passed upon a farm. He received an academic education at Bellview, Va., and at the age of nineteen became superintendent of contracting work on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. At the end of two years at such employment he secured a contract to construct a portion of a railroad in Western North Carolina, and has since followed the business of a railroad contractor, having been extensively engaged in the building of roads in North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

He is at present president of the Northwestern Construction Company, now building a railroad from Kansas City to Bismarck, Dakota. He is largely interested in commercial affairs in Memphis, being a member of the firm of P. McCadden & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton factors; director in the Mercantile Bank, Arlington Insurance Company, Citizens' Insurance Company and several other business enterprises. He was married in 1860 to Elisabeth Anderson. They have five living children. Since 1870 Mr. Dunavant and family have lived in Memphis, having previously resided in various localities in North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Mr. Dunavant, in the construction of railroads, has had a most varied and extensive experience, and his efforts have been rewarded with a large degree of success. He has become thoroughly identified with the city of Memphis, is interested in its welfare, and is regarded not only as a sagacious business man, but as an honorable and upright citizen.

ELDER, JAMES. One of the most successful bankers and capitalists in Memphis is James Elder. He was born in Dinwiddie county, Va., October 8, 1809. In 1815 his family removed to Rutherford county, Tenn., where Mr. Elder resided till 1835. He received a fair education, chiefly at Bradley Academy, Tenn. He prepared himself for the dry goods trade, but he did not follow that business. In 1835 he went to what is now Marshall county, in northern Mississippi. At that time the Indians had not removed from that region, and the county of Marshall was not organised. He engaged in mercantile busi-

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ness at Holly Springs till 1850, when he removed to Memphis. In this place he was a commission merchant till 1852; then president of the Memphis branch of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee till 1855, when he resigned and engaged again in the commission business, which he continued till the breaking out of the civil war.

In 1864 he, with his two sons-in-law, Samuel H. Dunscomb and John B. Leech, the latter now of New York city, and Major W. H. Wood, of Memphis, established the De Soto Bank, of which he was the president till his retirement from active business in 1874.

In 1832 he was married to Elizabeth H. Niles, of Murfreesboro. They had five daughters who are still living, and one that died in infancy. The eldest daughter married S. H. Dunscomb, of Memphis; the next was the wife of General W. Y. C. Humes (now deceased), of the Confederate army; the third is Mrs. William L. Scott, now of Warrenton, Va.; the fourth is Mrs. John B. Leech, of New York; and the fifth married John L. Norton, of Memphis. Mr. Elder's grandchildren are twenty-nine in number. Mr. Elder and his wife celebrated their golden wedding at Blue Ridge Springs, Va., in 1882. Mrs. Elder died December 29, 1882.

EDWARDS, JAMES M. The successful management of a great line of railway in this advanced age of steam transportation not only requires the highest order of executive ability, but an intimate acquaintance with complicated and varied details, such as only many years of close study usually give. Certain it is there are few, if any instances, in the railway history of the United States, where the greatest success has been more rapidly gained, solely as the reward of ability, zeal, integrity and financial generalship, than that recorded of James M. Edwards, a sketch of whose career very properly belongs to any history of the men whose force and genius have and are still contributing to the material prosperity of Memphis.

He was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., November 25, 1849, and is the third, in order of birth, of the eleven children of Mordecai and Martha J. (Fulton) Edwards. On the paternal side he is of Welsh descent, his ancestors being among the earliest settlers of Virginia.

Mordecai Edwards was born May 4, 1809, in Oglethorpe county, near the same plantation upon which he now resides, his parents having removed from Virginia in 1790. He was reared a planter and from early life until his retirement from active work, about twenty years ago, conducted one of the largest plantations in his section of the country. At the breaking out of the war he was in a most prosperous condition, but his fortune was almost entirely swept away in the four years of ruin and devastation that followed. He has ever been a man of the most conscientious honesty, deep piety, and whose purity of life and sterling nobility of character have made him beloved, trusted and hon-

ored. From early boyhood he has been a member, and for more than half a century an officer in the Baptist Church of his native place. He was three times married, his last wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1825, and is a daughter of James Fulton, for many years a prominent teacher at Athens. She is a woman of strong character, and of devout nature.

Amid the surroundings of this Christian home, where by precept and example he received such wholesome lessons, the youth of James M. Edwards was passed. His early education was received at the private school near his home, where he was prepared for college at the age of sixteen. He then entered the University of Georgia, in February, 1866, and graduated with the degree of A. B., in July, 1869. He then determined to become a civil engineer, and with that end in view, began a course of instruction in the engineering department of the university, maintaining throughout his course the highest possible average in his studies, especially excelling in mathematics. He was so proficient and advanced in his studies that in June, 1870, two months before graduation, having received the position of rodman on the South and North Alabama Railroad, then in course of construction, he was granted permission to leave the university, and at the time of the graduation of his class received his diploma as civil engineer. At the end of three months' service as rodman, he was appointed assistant engineer, and had charge of the construction of six miles of the line, in which he was employed about eight months. He then became office engineer of the company at Montgomery, Ala., under John T. Millner, chief engineer. In 1871 the Louisville and Nashville Company purchased the incompleted South and North Alabama Road, and Mr. Edwards entered the employ of the new projectors as resident engineer north of Birmingham. After the portion of the work of which he had charge was completed, in July, 1872, he became resident engineer of the Georgia Western Railroad (now Georgia Pacific), and had charge of the construction of the first fifteen miles out of the city of Atlanta, and also of the bridge piers at the Chattahoochee River, near that city. He continued on this work until the financial crisis of 1873 caused the failure of the company and all work was suspended. He was then employed by the Georgia Railroad Company to do special engineering in re-surveying and clearly defining its rights of way and other landed possessions. This was a responsible and difficult work, as many encroachments had been made on the company's property in the large and rapidly growing cities of Augusta and Atlanta, as well as in many of the smaller towns on the line of the road. He was employed in this work for several months, and the zeal and strict attention to business on his part soon brought him prominently to the notice of the manager, and at the completion of this special work in August, 1884, he was appointed road master of the Macon and Augusta Railroad, a property the Georgia company had recently acquired. He served in this capacity until December, 1875, when he was appointed general freight agent of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad

at Macon, remaining until November, 1876, when he resigned the position to accept the superintendency of the Northeastern Railroad of Georgia, with headquarters at Athens, Ga. He remained in this position until May, 1880, when R. T. Wilson & Co., having purchased from the State of Georgia the Macon and Brunswick road, invited him to become general manager. This road had been built by aid from the State of Georgia, and not having been able to pay the interest on its bonds, the mortgage was foreclosed, and it had been operated by the State for several years without satisfactory results. R. T. Wilson purchased the road for $1,125,000, and its condition had so far improved, and its business so much increased under Mr. Edwards's management, that several lines bid for it, and when it was sold in April, 1882, to the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, it is said the owners received an amount very considerably greater than the original cost. After its sale Mr. Edwards continued in charge of the road as division superintendent until the following May, when R. T. Wilson & Co. determined to build their great road from New Orleans to Memphis, now known as the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad. They at once invited Mr. Edwards to become the vice-president, general manager and treasurer, and as superintendent to take charge of its construction. He assumed these responsible trusts in May, 1882. His previous training and service in the various departments of railroading made him peculiarly fitted for the arduous duties that were to devolve upon him. Being a skilled civil engineer, and having had charge of the roadway department, and afterwards having served as general freight agent, and finally having with great success controlled as superintendent and general manager, two rail lines, Mr. Edwards was splendidly equipped for the great enterprise to which he was called.

The first grading was commenced in the summer of 1882, and in September, 1884, the whole line of 456 miles was completed, and at the time not only the longest continuous line of railway ever built east of the Mississippi but one of the best as well as the most rapidly constructed roads in the United States. The work performed by Mr. Edwards during the period was prodigious. He had charge of 3,000 and 4,000 men, and a very large proportion of the money expended upon the work, amounting to several millions, passed through his hands. To his executive ability, able management and tireless energy, the remarkable results accomplished, notwithstanding the many seemingly insurmountable obstacles and difficulties, were mainly due. Since the completion of the road, which has been such a tributary to the prosperity of Memphis, Mr. Edwards has continued to be its vice-president and general manager, and under his control it has become one of the most prosperous lines of railway in the country, and has been of inestimable source of benefit in the development and prosperity of the South. During the construction of the road Mr. Edwards resided at Vicksburg, but since November, 1884, has been a permanent resident of Memphis, where the principal offices of the company are located.

But a feeble idea of the personal characteristics, strength of mind and moral worth of Mr. Edwards can be gained from a mere recital of barren facts of promotion and advancement. It leaves the reader unacquainted with the personality of our subject. One of the most prominent traits in his character, conspicuous throughout his business career, has been rigid and unflinching honesty which never yields to any stress of circumstances, and is never mislead by any plausible consideration of policy. Entrusted with the most important business plans, he has ever turned aside with manly detestation from the devious paths into which for personal aggrandizement, the managers of great business enterprises are so often tempted. He has managed the affairs of others entrusted to his care with the same conscientious thoroughness as though they had been his private interests. He possesess great executive ability and genius for organisation and administration, which fit him for the gravest responsibilities. He is a man of remarkably clear and well poised judgment; is cool in the midst of excitement and rarely loses his equanimity. He has thorough control of his temper, and in the most perplexing and annoying position is always able to act considerately. Thoroughly systematic in his methods of working, with unusual power of mental and physical endurance, never spasmodic, but steady and persistently he pursues his plans with that fixed determination which cannot understand defeat. He possesses none of the irascibility of temper so often exhibited by the managers of great business interests, but is approachable, respectful and considerate at all times, to even the humblest person who may have business with him, and is utterly lacking in the arrogance of assumed importance. Although he exacts faithful and strict obedience from those under him, it is accompanied by a kindliness of manner toward them and genuine sympathy with them, which wins their good will and secures their hearty co-operation in his work. He has ever been a man of the most exemplary habits, and his life from early youth has been guided by deeply grounded and the clearest religious convictions. At the age of sixteen he united with the Baptist Church at Athens, Ga., and was connected with that denomination until 1883, when he became a member of the Presbyterian Church of Vicksburg, and since his residence in Memphis has been a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, with which he is officially connected as elder, and takes an active part in its Sabbath-school and in all church work. He is modest, retiring and unassuming in his disposition, while false pride is foreign to his nature. Thoroughly domestic in his tastes, he enjoys home life and in the family circle finds his chief happiness. He was married in November, 1871, to Miss Lizzie E. Scudder, daughter of Alexander M. and Susan A. Scudder, of Athens, Ga., Mr. Scudder was a native of Princeton, N. J., and having graduated from the university of that place with eminent distinction, settled in Athens where for over thirty years he was one of the leading educators of young men.

Four children have been the issue of this marriage: Lizzie E., Allen F., James A., and Marian.

Jas. M. Edwards

Mr. Edwards's married life has been ideal in its congeniality and happiness. To his wife's devotion and good judgment he ascribes much of the credit for the success in life he has attained. Before he has reached the prime of life Mr. Edwards has gained a position of power and influence, and is a recognised force in the railway world. There has been nothing sensational or speculative in his career. Every step has been thoughtfully and deliberately made, and every advance has been at the cost of hard and self-denying labor.

ERSKINE, DR. ALEXANDER, was born in Huntsville, Ala., September 26, 1832. He was the fourth son of Dr. Alexander and Mrs. Susan Catharine Erskine, who intermarried in Alabama. They were both born, the one in Western and the other in Eastern Virginia; the father in Monroe county near Union, the mother in Loudon, near Leesburg. His paternal grandparents were Michael and Margaret Erskine. Michael Erskine was descended from the branch of Ralph Erskine, the great Scotch divine, and one of the founders of the Free Church of Scotland.

Margaret Erskine, *née* Hanly, a Pennsylvanian by birth, was by her first marriage Mrs. John Paulee. Her history, as it is recorded in "Hardesty's Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia," p. 371, is one of the most remarkable and eventful of any of the early pioneers of the west. While *en route* to Kentucky, in 1779, with a party of settlers, they were ambushed by a band of Shawnees. Mr. Paulee was killed, her child's brains dashed out against a tree before her eyes, and she, with others, was captured and taken to Ohio upon the Miami, where she was held a prisoner for four years, and adopted into the family of the old chief, Whitebark, as his daughter. At his death she was ransomed and returned to her friends in Monroe. Her hardships were incredible. She afterwards married Michael Erskine, and died at the advanced age of ninety, leaving four sons and a daughter, one of whom was Dr. Alexander Erskine, of Huntsville. His maternal grandparents were Albert Russel and Nancy Hooe, of Loudon county, who moved to Alabama about 1812, and of whom Mrs. Susan C. Erskine was born. Albert Russel was a lieutenant-colonel in the Revolutionary army under Washington. Miss Hooe was from one of the oldest families in Virginia, whose residence in America dates back two hundred years. Mrs. Erskine still survives, at the age of eighty-three, the last of her family, one of those lingering links of a past generation, of which so few remain, binding the honored past to the busy present; a matron of the grand old type of Southern womanhood. She is a woman of great dignity; is of the highest Christian character, refined, elegant, of soundest judgment and strictest integrity.

Dr. Erskine, of Huntsville, was one of the most eminent physicians in Alabama. He was a man of sound judgment, of accurate and extensive professional knowledge, of the closest observation, careful, prudent, discreet,

patient, untiring at the bedside, upright and conscientious in all his acts. His integrity was unblemished, his character spotless and pure. He was the peace-maker of Huntsville. Three of his sons entered the profession — Dr. Albert R. Erskine, of Huntsville, the late Dr. John H. Erskine, and Alexander. Dr. Erskine passed his boyhood in Huntsville, up to the age of eighteen, under the tutelage of James M. Davidson, a brilliant Irishman, who taught in Green Academy for eight years.

Mr. Davidson came to Huntsville in 1842, with the reputation of the most accomplished scholarship, which he justly deserved. He had been splendidly educated at Londonderry; was a fine linguist, being a thorough master of Latin and Greek, and an eloquent rhetorician. His mind was rigidly disciplined. He was accurate in all he taught; was stern even to cruel tyranny. He was a master in elocution; was a superb reader, having a remarkable voice. His declamation was faultless, his intonation and diction perfect. His fluency as a speaker afterwards earned for him in Middle Tennessee the title of "the wild Irish orator." He was ultimately murdered. It was to this brilliant man that Dr. Erskine owes almost all his early training, and under whom he studied up to the age of eighteen.

He then entered the University of Virginia, where he remained four years as a collegian; withdrew from the institution on account of greatly impaired health, induced by over study.

In 1855 he began the study of medicine in his father's office, and continued there two years. Here he was laboriously assisted by the wise counsel of his father, and of a judicious friend in the person of Dr. Lawrence B. Sheffey, his partner, who never wearied in his kind endeavors to instruct. Dr. Sheffey was the brother of James and Hugh Sheffey, of Abingdon, Va., both eminent men. He was a superior practitioner, of fine character and fine sense. At the expiration of two years Dr. Erskine and his brother, John, returned to the Virginia University and entered the medical department under Cabell, Davis, and Howard; attended through the course of 1856–57; went thence to the University of the City of New York, where they graduated in March, 1858; settled in Memphis in October, 1858, and practiced together until the death of Dr. John H. Erskine, in 1878. In a year after he located, he was offered the chair of obstetrics in the Memphis Medical College, in connection with Dr. D. D. Saunders, Drs. Lunsford P. Yandell, sr. and jr., late of Louisville, Ky., and others. This he accepted and filled creditably and successfully for one so young. The school was prospering and enlarging until the outbreak of the war.

In 1868 he again, with the co-operation of Drs. R. B. Maury, D. D. Saunders and others, reorganised the institution and acted in the capacity of dean of the faculty until 1872 and 1873, when the epidemic of yellow fever destroyed its prospects, and it was never reopened. He has been lecturing

during the past three years in the Memphis Hospital Medical College, an institution which is now flourishing, and which has been in operation for several years. He is a successful and popular teacher; is a fluent speaker. In 1861 he intermarried with Mrs. Augusta L. White *née* Miss Law, with whom he lived very happily until her death, in 1868. By this marriage he has two sons —Alexander and John Henry—both in business in Memphis.

In 1872 he intermarried with Miss Margaret Louisa Gordon, of Columbia, Tenn., a very superior woman, the daughter of Washington Gordon, brother of Rev. Zachary Gordon, the father of General John Gordon, of Georgia, her present governor, whose memorable career during the late war, and whose high standing have rendered his name and that of his family illustrious. By this marriage there are six children—three sons and three daughters.

In 1862 he joined the Confederate army at Corinth, under Beauregard. After six months' service in Overton Hotel Hospital, Memphis, he was assigned to the Fifteenth Tennessee Regiment, Colonel Tyler commanding, with whom he remained until the army moved to Chattanooga. After a short furlough he rejoined the army under Bragg, at Bardstown, Ky.; was on the staff of General Dan Adams, of Louisiana, and was in the battle of Perryville, where he was captured and placed in charge of the wounded at Harrodsburg for some weeks. He was then returned to the Confederate lines at Vicksburg. Again in Tennessee he was assigned to the Second Tennessee Regiment, and made brigade-surgeon of Polk's Brigade, Cleborne's Division, Hardee's Corps, with which he was at the battle of Murfreesboro; wintered at Tallahoma and continued with the command to Chattanooga Owing to a severe attack of typhoid fever, he was assigned to hospital service in Law Hospital, with which he surrendered and was paroled. After the surrender he returned to Memphis, and has pursued his profession steadily since; with what success let his present standing in the profession and in the community show.

He has passed through all the epidemics of yellow fever since 1867, and their horrors are fresh in his memory. That of 1867 was but little more than a noisome exhalation, and was gone. That of 1873 an awful storm, sweeping in angry fury over the northern area of Memphis, destroying about two thousand lives. That of 1878 and 1879 a deadly sirocco, whose hot and withering blasts caused death and desolation over miles of homes, sweeping thousands into their graves, leaving mourning, sorrow and woe in its angry path. These sad ravages are felt to this bright moment. That of 1878 was mournful beyond expression to the subject of this sketch, because it took from his side his younger but more manly and abler brother, Dr. John H. Erskine, whose name will be ever remembered by the citizens of Memphis as one of the noblest of sacrifices on humanity's alter. He was the health officer of the city, and died from exhaustion and overwork. Dr. John H. Erskine was no ordinary man. Of magnificent physique, finely formed, strikingly handsome, over six

feet in height, straight as an Indian, he commanded universal respect, and was loved by many with a love passing that of woman.

He was a man of tremendous energy, possessed of fine executive ability and sound judgment; was of excellent attainments and high character for integrity and chivalry. He had borne all the hardships and privations of the war, had been in the front of many of its bloody battles, had risen by the great force of his character from the position of assistant-surgeon to that of acting medical director of the army of Tennessee under Joseph E. Johnston, had won his way to honorable prominence in civil practice, yet went down before the deadly breath of pestilence as powerless as a little babe, at the early age of forty-four, when hopes were highest and life most dear. His death was an irreparable public loss, a private, inconsolable sorrow.

Dr. Alexander Erskine has practiced medicine in Memphis for thirty years, and has always enjoyed a lucrative business. His measure of success has been the result of steady industry, energy, and fidelity in the discharge of all the obligations he has had imposed. He has always been a close student. With him the "genius of toil" has been the genius of success. He has been guided through life by the highest motive which could control human conduct—that of a Christian physician, who feels his responsibility to God greater than that to man.

He has been a church communicant since the age of eighteen; was reared by pious parents; has been a ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian Church since 1867, and has always endeavored to live up to the standard of rectitude which its stern principles teach. His ancestry is Presbyterian. He is imbued with its tenets and doctrines, and trains his children to revere their purity and truth. His boast is not alone in pride of birth and honorable ancestry, but that he was born of parents of the highest principle and the loftiest integrity, and that he can hand to his children a record of unsullied purity. This is a heritage prouder than that of birth.

ENSLEY, ENOCH, was born November 8, 1834, on the "Haywood Place," seven miles from Nashville, in Davidson county, Tenn.

His father, Enoch Ensley, when five years old, came with his widowed mother and a sister younger than himself, from Edgcomb county, North Carolina, to the neighborhood of Nashville. He died at his residence, four miles from Nashville, April 14, 1866, aged seventy-four years. He was a man of strong will, great energy and large brain. With no early advantages of money or education he became well informed in the practical knowledge of things and men. His observation and experience brought him that wisdom which is better than learning, and that influence and weight of character in the community which only the wise can acquire. He was a successful planter, and accumulated a large estate.

Mr. Ensley's mother was Mary Rains, a daughter of John Rains. She died when he was five years old. She was notably a good woman, and her adult life was distinguishd by deeds of charity and kindness to others. Her father came when an infant with his father, Captain John Rains, from Virginia to Tennessee. The farm of Captain Rains is now part of South Nashville. He and the Ridgleys and Robertsons were the first settlers of Davidson county, and of Nashville.

Mr. Ensley is the only child of these parents now living. He was somewhat willful and wayward as a boy, not fond of books, and impatient of school restraint. He was educated at Hardeman's Academy (commonly known as "Crocker's School") in Williamson county, Tenn., and at Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tenn. At this university he also attended the law school and obtained a diploma, and license to practice law. His father's excellent good sense comprehended his character when a boy, and tempered control so judiciously with indulgence as to develop early the traits of reflection and self-reliance. His filial affection and respect led him to emulate his father's example, and exert himself to prove worthy of his name and heritage.

He came to Shelby county, Tennessee, in 1859. His father placed him in possession of a fine plantation situated on the Mississippi River, about twelve miles below Memphis, and amply supplied with labor and needful outfit. Unlike most young men who inherit fortunes, he was, from the beginning, a prudent and sagacious man of affairs. He has enlarged that plantation more than fourfold, and it is now probably equal in extent and value to any plantation in the South.

On October 10, 1860, Mr. Ensley was married to Miss Laura Martin, a daughter of Judge Abram Martin, of Montgomery county, Tennessee. Shortly after their marriage they came to reside in Memphis, which has been the family home ever since. Mrs. Ensley was a woman of rare culture and accomplishments. She has many, and devoted friends, and was prominent in the Episcopal Church to which she belonged. With her son and daughter she went to Europe in the summer of 1886 and fell sick in Paris in the autumn of that year. Her husband joined her in January, 1887, and remained with her through her gradual decline. She was brought back to this country in August, 1887, and taken to Asheville, N. C., where she died September 12, 1887.

Of this marriage five children were born. Two of them died in infancy. Laura, a young lady, was thrown from the carriage while driving in Nashville in 1882, and killed. She was a lovely girl, known by the pet name of "Lady," and her tragic death cast a gloom upon the large social circle to which she was so much endeared. The two surviving children are Martin and Hattie.

Mr. Ensley was president of the Memphis Gas Light Company from 1874 to 1886, and has been a director of the Union and Planters' Bank from its organisation. He personally supervised the work of his plantation until 1883.

From his boyhood Mr. Ensley was one of those who need to study men rather than books, and who gather knowledge from what they see and think rather than from the teaching of others. Of this kind of education Mr. Ensley is a conspicuous product. It has fitted him for success in the world by enabling him to know his own relative position and capacity. It has made him observant and thoughtful, self-reliant, and self-poised. While he has not made attainments in literature or science, he has thoroughly learned the departments of human activity with which his life has brought him into contact, and become conversant with current history, and with the underlying principles of politics and political economy. His mind is of the order which demands a reason for believing, and his inquisitive and analytic habit of thought is a search for principles rather than a theorizing from results. Taxation was to him a matter of large personal concern, and, in his study of its nature he reached the conviction that it should be raised from immovable property and not from money, or other things that can "hide or run." He wrote, many years ago, a pamphlet elaborating this view, which attracted the attention and excited the admiration of distinguished political economists. It was the view which, several years later, Mr. Henry George promulgated, and to which Mayor Hewitt, of New York, has recently given his public adhesion. When Mr. Ensley formulated his reasoning upon this subject, his own estate was composed almost wholly of realty or immovables; but self-interest did not swerve him from the integrity of his intellectual processes. His convictions, when thus attained, are of course fixed and strong, and he is somewhat dogmatic in asserting them, and not very tolerant of opinions that oppose them. He has written also upon other public questions such as government, the currency, and like topics. He read a paper on "The Philosophy Money," advocating the "Fiat Money" theory before the "Social Science Convention" at Saratoga, in 1877, and published an open letter to the governor of the State on the "State debt," which was widely read and discussed.

His style is strong and rugged, but not ungraceful. It disdains rules and ornament, and is characteristic in terseness and point. He does not mingle business and sentiment. He pays and he exacts the letter of contract liability; but in matters of feeling his kindness and liberality are free when he deems the objects worthy. He abhors shams and cant and affectation, and his discernment of character is quiet and intuitive. Where he confides his confidence is unreserved, and when he distrusts he distrusts wholly. In the full assurance that he can take care of himself, he does not, in his dealings, shrink from encounter with any type of skill or shrewdness. Tact and self-possession, persistence and good humor, clear, quiet intellect and integrity of motive and conduct make up a good equipment for the commerce of life.

He is large and robust in head and frame. He is deliberate in thought, speech, and movement—not excitable or impulsive. He is simple in tastes

and habits, affable in intercourse, sincere and loyal in friendship, just in judgment, considerate in conduct, and abounding in human sympathy. While he has devoted himself to business and achieved great success, he has not become sordid. He enjoys large enterprises, and seems to feel no burden in their magnitude, and no perplexity in their complication. He is ambitious to accomplish what he undertakes, but his capacity and enjoyment are not limited to plans for acquisition. His intellectual resources lift him above dependence upon business for occupation, and afford him pleasure more valued than can come from money-making.

He is social, but is not lonely when alone. He engages in nothing that is petty, either in the way of business or amusement. He is not at all morose, but he does not know how to be frivolous. He values what is useful more than what is beautiful, and admires an iron furnace or a rolling-mill more than he does a landscape or a painting. He looked more at the industries of Europe than at its cathedrals or art galleries, and feels more interest in the science and statesmanship that seek to better the condition of men than he does in the abstractions of philosophy or the triumphs of party politics. He seeks to know what humanity is now, and what, under good government, it may become, rather than what it has been in the past. The present, with its bearing upon the future, he deems of more concern than the relics of antiquity, in monument, or in history; and the character and influence of the working man of to-day, in the high or the low departments of life, as more important than what was done or said among the humble or the great in by-gone days. It follows that he does not worship heroes, living or dead, and measures men and things by the utilitarian standard.

In 1881 Mr. Ensley's attention was attracted to the coal and iron industry in the South. He recognised the possibilities, and was able to forecast the wonderful impetus in that direction which has since been developed. At the price of one million of dollars he bought, in connection with other prominent citizens of Memphis, the Pratt Mines, near Birmingham, Ala., and he was president of the company. He devoted his time almost exclusively to his duties as the head of that enterprise, until the property was bought by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, of which he was also made president. This last position he resigned when he was called to Europe by his wife's illness, but he retains large interests there. His operations in Alabama have more than realised his expectations. They have identified him with the mineral history of the State, and served to illustrate the breadth of his conception, the accuracy of his judgment, and his executive ability. They placed him among the pioneers and most distinguished promoters of the growth of the South, and established his reputation as a thinker, worker and leader. With confidence in himself and unflagging energy, he has pursued and accomplished his plans until now he might well say "*jamque opus exegi.*" But he does not rest upon what

has been done. In the full vigor of mature manhood he still looks and presses forward.

Mr. Ensley cherishes a revering faith in the Supreme Being, whom he worships as the God of nature and providence, the Creator and Preserver, the universal Father and Friend. He does not profess religion, and is not much a believer in creeds. He studies the divine revelation made in the visible universe, and thinks out its teachings for himself. May the time not be long before he shall come to see that greater glory of the divine love which was revealed in the Nazarine.

ELLETT, HENRY THOMAS. Mr. Ellett was born in Salem county, N. J., March 8, 1812. He was licensed as an attorney-at-law by the Supreme Court of New Jersey at its May term, 1833, and as counselor-at-law at the May term, 1836. He settled at Bridgeton, Cumberland county, N. J., where he practiced his profession with success until the fall of 1837, when he removed to Mississippi, and located at Port Gibson, in Claiborne county. He resided at Port Gibson till January, 1868, when he removed to Memphis.

In 1846 he was elected by the State at large a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Jefferson Davis. He subsequently declined a re-election. In 1853 he was elected a member of the State Senate of Mississippi for the counties of Claiborne and Jefferson, and was re-elected in 1857, and again in 1861, serving continuously for a period of twelve years. While a member of the State Senate he served as presidential elector for his district on the Buchanan Democratic ticket in 1856, and was nominated as elector for the State at large on the Breckenridge ticket in 1860.

On the election of Lincoln he was chosen to represent the county of Claiborne in the secession convention, and was a member of the committee that framed and reported the ordinance of secession of the State of Mississippi.

At the election held in November, 1865, after the war, and at the close of his third term in the State Senate, he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, which office he resigned on his removal to Tennessee.

He had been tendered by President Buchanan the appointment of minister to the Argentine Republic, which he declined, and in January, 1861, he was nominated by President Davis as the first postmaster-general of the Confederate States, and was confirmed by the Congress at Montgomery; but imperative circumstances compelled him to decline the appointment.

After his removal to Memphis he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession until August, 1886, when, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, he was elected chancellor of the twelfth division of the State.

Judge Ellett was twice married. His first wife was the daughter of Governor E. P. Seely, of New Jersey; and after her death he married a daughter of John B. Coleman, esq., a prominent lawyer of Mississippi.

Judge Ellett had passed his three score years and ten when he was chosen by his fellow-citizens to deliver the address of welcome to the president of the United States on his visit to Memphis, October 14, 1887.

Such a choice indicated that his intellectual vigor was in the opinion of others unabated, and that his physical strength was equal to any emergency. It was only in the latter that his friends mistook the man. His address was appropriate, ornate, patriotic. But as he uttered the closing sentence he fell dead in the presence of the great multitude he had but a moment before electrified by his eloquence. So he died as he had lived, at the post of duty.

Learned without pedantry, wise without ostentation, genial without frivolity, liberal minded and large hearted, but always conservative, Judge Ellett evoked the affections and commanded the respect of all men. Whether at the hustings, in the halls of Congress, or on the bench, he acquitted himself with distinguished honor and executed every trust with eminent usefulness. As a lawyer he had few equals His lucidity of statement, felicity of expression, earnest, clear presentation and forceful advocacy, left little to be said on any question on which he spoke; while his suavity of manner, and exalted character impressed all who listened and endeared him to his professional brethren to an extraordinary degree. With them he had but few peers. They not only respected and honored—they loved him.

He was an excellent judge. His preceptions of right were so clear, his legal investigation so thorough, his grasp of facts so masterful, and his reasoning so simple, yet powerful, that his conclusions seemed inevitable. His opinions were marked with elegance of diction, terseness and perspicuity, and therefore whether as a chancellor or supreme judge, as in all things and always, he acquitted himself admirably.

Judge Ellett is one of those few men, though dead, yet speaketh. His genial smile, his cordial greeting still linger—happy memories, the beautiful simplicity and well poised symmetry of his character. His exalted worth and distinguished services will remain an imperishable monument in the affections of good men, while his brothers of the bar engrave upon their every heart his epitaph: *Conscientia recti est praemium virtutis dulcissimum.*

ESTES, BEDFORD M., was born near Brownsville, in Haywood county, Tenn., October 10, 1832. His father, Captain Joel Estes, removed to West Tennessee from Bedford county, Va., and died in 1833. He was a planter at that time, possessed of a considerable estate in land and negroes. He was a man of high position and great influence, distinguished by his energy, force of character and unbending integrity. He made an unsuccessful canvass for Congress against Davy Crockett, in which, though he failed of election, he lost none of his prestige with the people.

Mrs. Mary L. Estes, whose maiden name was Lee, was the mother of B. M.

Estes. She was a native of Maryland, and a woman of high personal character, gentle and kind, yet firm and decided. She impressed her influence upon all her associates, but most of all upon her young son, commended by the death of his father to her sole training. She died in 1871, when she was seventy-two years old, and when she had seen her son the head of a family, and successful in all the walks of life.

B. M. Estes was educated at the University of Nashville. He began the study of law in Brownsville at the age of seventeen, and attended the law school in Louisville, Ky., when Loughborough, Pirtle and Bullock constituted the faculty of that institution. He located in Lawrence county, Ark., when nineteen years old, and was there admitted to the bar after a thorough examination by a committee of eminent lawyers. After a few months, however, he returned to Brownsville, and remained there until he came to Memphis, in 1854. Identifying himself with the young city, which was then a fine field for young men of capacity and preparation, he has grown with its growth, and like the city, has realised the promise of those earlier days.

On the 4th of May, 1854, Mr. Estes was married to Miss Sarah J. Johnston, of Madison county, Tenn. Beautiful and accomplished, possessed of unusual force of character and mental culture, she exercised great influence in the church and in the community. She was a pure and noble woman in all the relations of womanhood, and was to her husband a helpmeet indeed. She died in June, 1867, leaving five children.

In 1856 Mr. Estes formed a law partnership with Colonel E. W. Munford, who now resides in McMinnville, Tenn. The firm of Munford & Estes had a large practice, and the health of Mr. Estes became greatly impaired by the labors of his profession, before the war. In the fall of 1861 he was induced to become a candidate for a seat in the Lower House of the Legislature, and was elected. Party nominations were not made in those days, and the candidate went before the people depending upon his personal effort, strength and popularity. Before the Legislature adjourned President Davis appointed him Confederate States district attorney for the western district of Tennessee, and he received his commission. Very shortly thereafter, however, the Federal army occupied West Tennessee, and he did not enter upon the active duties of his office. Owing to ill health, and the young family dependent upon him, he did not undertake military service, but remained, during most of the war, at his home near Memphis, outside the line of the Federal pickets, not engaging in any professional business. His convictions and his feelings were with the Confederate cause, and he declined to take the oath of allegiance to the United States while the war continued.

In July, 1865, Mr. Estes resumed the practice of law in Memphis, with Howell E. Jackson as a partner, under the firm name of Estes & Jackson. This firm was among the ablest and best in Memphis, and had a large and lu-

crative practice. In 1873 Judge Henry T. Ellett was added to the firm, and Estes, Jackson & Ellett continued their large business. In 1874 Mr. Jackson removed to Jackson, Tenn. He has since been in the United States Senate, and is now the Federal circuit judge of this circuit. The business was then carried on by Estes & Ellett until 1884.

In 1878 Mr. Estes was appointed by the governor one of the commissioners of arbitration for the district of West Tennessee, in aid of the Supreme Court under the great accumulation of its business. His colleagues were Colonel L. D. McKisick and Mr. Henry Craft, of Memphis.

On July 7, 1868, Mr. Estes was married to his present wife, Miss Lizzie Guion, daughter of the late Mr. H. L. Guion, of Memphis. There are five living children of this marriage. She is a woman of commanding presence, and is the centre of a large circle, in which her recognised intelligence and sterling worth win for her an admiring affection and a great influence.

Soon after his first marriage Mr. Estes joined the Second Presbyterian Church of Memphis, of which he was not long afterwards ordained a ruling elder. In 1875, impelled by a sense of duty, he left this church and united with a feeble organisation known as the Union Street Church, then struggling for existence in the eastern suburbs. In face of much discouragement, and under the lead of Mr. Estes, this church made steady progress, and, under the name of the Lauderdale Presbyterian Church, it is now located at the corner of Beal and Lauderdale streets, where it owns an eligible lot and a commodious building. The position of Mr. Estes in the church has always been prominent. He has been a conspicuous member of its general assembly, and in 1875 he was one of the representatives of the Southern Presbyterian Church in the celebrated Baltimore conference between commissioners of the Northern and Southern churches on the subject of fraternal relations between those two bodies of American Presbyterianism.

In politics Mr. Estes has been and is a Democrat. Since the war he has never sought nor desired political office, but has taken a lively interest in politics, presiding at political meetings and conventions, and exerting his influence for the success of his party.

By taste and habit as well as by profession, Mr. Estes is essentially a lawyer, and it is as a lawyer that he is most widely known. In the Memphis bar he has always been a man of mark, and with increasing age has come to him a steady increase of power and reputation. He has no partner now, but is vigorously engaged in practice, backed by a clientage as good as the city can furnish. He is in fine physical health and in full maturity of ability, sustained by the ample learning which years of thoughtful study and experience have brought, and impelled, as in his younger days, by genuine enthusiasm and lofty ambition. He was the second president of the bar association of the State, and is one of its most zealous members.

In person Mr. Estes is tall and erect, symmetrical in form and handsome in feature. In manner he is stately and dignified, austere, perhaps, to the casual observer, but to those who know him, affable and social, and full of genial companionship and sympathetic friendship. His strength of conviction and self-reliant judgment, his hot temper and his decided aggressiveness of character beget obstinacy of purpose and prejudice, persistency in action, and sometimes a spirit and demeanor that are dictatorial; but we know that muscle of body or mind is always manifested in some such ridgy ruggedness. In his modes of thought and life he is eminently practical, abounding in domestic affection and loyal to the core as regards principle and friends. He has little of imagination or sentiment. His reading has probably taken small range outside of religion and law, and his taste is utilitarian rather than æsthetic. As a man of affairs he has been successful, liberal in the judicious expenditure of his money for home and family, in aid of his church, in the exercise of benevolence, and for public enterprises. He has wisely had a care to the building of his fortune. Unlike most lawyers, therefore, while still in middle age, he is able to live in tasteful elegance and luxury, and to gather his large and gifted family around him with environments that befit their high culture and refined susceptibilities. This is the practical wisdom that is the pearl of great price in social economy. It makes for its possessor a large reward in what it does for the objects of his love, and in the large margin which it makes for a generous hospitality and enlarged philanthropy. Under another name we know it as common sense, and regard it as the only foundation upon which any structure of enduring usefulness and permanent success can rest. Mr. Estes has shown how large an element it is in a solid lawyer's life,—a life which is not meteoric nor sensational, but which grows larger and more luminous while it lasts. His distinguishing professional traits have been careful and thorough investigation of the law and fact of his cases, and the methodical and accurate preparation of them for trial. He is not a brillant speaker, nor is he an orator, except as clearness of thought, concise perspicuity of expression and intense earnestness make the orator. It was the jest of a brother lawyer that "Estes's briefs and speeches seem to be made under oath." In argument he is forcible and impressive, having more weight in the courts where wit and rhetoric are held in least esteem. He is judicial in the order of his thought and his mental structure, hence he is admirably fitted for judicial functions. His patient, painstaking industry, his capacity for labor, his power of incisive analysis, his intimate acquaintance with the business and the motives of men, and his large knowledge of the principles and the precedents of the law never show for all that they are worth except in the sphere of a judge.

For the development of such a character and such a career as is thus presented, Memphis has been a most appropriate arena. There were giants here in the profession before the war, and the aspiring young man who sought to

make his way among them had every incentive to his best endeavor. After the war an avalanche of litigation was precipitated upon the courts. Numerous cases of great magnitude, abstruse, novel and complicated arose. The harvest attracted many lawyers of great experience and reputation from other States; and a host of young men at home and from abroad, who had learned to strive and to endure in the campaigns of the civil struggle, were emulous of the older contestants in the legal warfare. The Memphis bar soon took, and has ever since maintained, the highest rank in the local and appellate courts, and there can be little doubt that the man who has been able to hold his place here need not shrink from any other competition. Beginning as a leader among the younger members of that *ante bellum* bar, Mr. Estes has continued among the leaders ever since, and moves now as a peer among the best. Others may have made more display; fitful, gleaming, disappearing soon, may have dazzled more. He has been sought as an adviser because of the confidence in his judgment which he has been able to inspire. He has been intrusted with the largest interests because of his ability and fidelity. Going forward, thus faithful and safe, he stands now among the favored few who are implicitly trusted.

The high qualities of this eminent lawyer appear to striking advantage in the actual trial of causes. His tall and commanding person arrests attention. He possesses a certain dignity of manner that imparts itself to the question which he has under consideration, in a way that magnifies its importance. What, in others, would seem trivial and unimportant, when touched by him in debate, expands into consequence. He does not seem to stoop to small things, but rather lifts them up to his level, and for the time gives them a value which they do not in themselves possess. In all trials he plays a principal part. He does not sink into a secondary or nominal place, but always appears, without seeming effort, in the first rank. He impresses the beholder with his readiness and power, and appears the very embodiment of keen-eyed vigilance, "watching and waiting" to pounce upon the weak point of his adversary, or sustain the weakness of his own side. He is especially well equipped by nature and training for the keen encounters which are constantly arising in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses. He now supports and encourages his own witness by giving to him relief when hard pressed; or, on the other hand, attacks with cork-screw process of cross-examination, the opposing witness who is in danger of being fatally compromised by the vigor and ingenuity with which he is assailed. He is alive with objections to questions of doubtful relevancy when pressed by his adversary, or subtle and dangerous when himself championing such questions. In the running debates which so often spring up in this branch of *nisi prius* trials, he exhibits a sharp and ready logic. Indeed, his greatest excellence lies in his power of debate, which is, perhaps, the highest quality of the successful lawyer. His judgment is rarely at fault. By in-

tuition he seizes the strongest point for his side, and discovers and assails the weak points of the other side. He is always listened to, because, whether he has real merit on his side or something worthy of attention or not, he possesses the rare gift of making it so appear. He has both self-reliance and boldness in a remarkable degree. In the preparation of his cases his judgment is rarely at fault. He seldom, if ever, fails to select the very strongest position for his side of the controversy. He seems to deprecate anything like a disregard for the strict rule of practice, but when occasion calls for it he seizes a weak, hesitating or unwilling witness and leads him with such promptness and celerity that the work is done and the matter delivered to the court and jury before his adversary can object. Nothing seems to escape him, from the minute details to the great essentials of a controversy. He possesses great skill in the preparation of instructions for the trial judge in jury trials. His side is apt to appear in the judge's charge in the strongest and best possible light. He instructs and enlightens in debate without episodes. A brother lawyer of eminence, when Mr. Estes had concluded an argument in the Supreme Court of the State, said of him: "What an admirable debater! Such speeches are a real aid to the court; they instruct and inform and lead the way to a correct judgment." Great praise, but not more than merited.

Such is his strength, his readiness, his learning, his power in debate, that he appears to great advantage in all the fields of litigation. In the law courts, Courts of Chancery, in the United States, and in the courts of last resort, it is not too much to say that he is a shining light.

Mr. Estes has been recently appointed chancellor of the Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tenn., made vacant by the sudden and tragic death of Chancellor H. T. Ellett.

Mr. Cleveland, president of the United States, was on a visit to Memphis. A grand demonstration was given in his honor. The public reception was given Mr. Cleveland in Court Square. The ceremonies were upon a platform in the centre of the square. Upon this platform were assembled Mr. Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland and party, and distinguished citizens, many ladies among the number. The square was filled to overflowing, while thousands upon thousands filled the streets and squares. Judge Ellett had just made the reception speech to Mr. Cleveland—a most elegant and eloquent address, and was standing listening to the reply of Mr. Cleveland. Suddenly Judge Ellett sank back upon the floor, dead, of heart disease.

The position of judge of this court, from the volume and value of its business, is regarded as scarcely inferior in dignity and importance to a judgeship on the Supreme Bench of the State.

The bar, recognising this importance and the necessity of having it filled by the best talent in the State, at once united in a demand upon Mr. Estes to take the place. To do so was a great sacrifice pecuniarily to him, but the

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unanimity of the call by his professional brethren, and the argument of duty was pressed upon him so earnestly, that he finally yielded and was appointed at once. He is giving great satisfaction.

FALLS, GILBRETH. Among those who have left a clearly defined impress of their labors upon the commercial history of Memphis, few are entitled to more of honor than Gilbreth Falls. For more than a quarter of a century he was a valued factor in the prosperity of the city, and no less respected for great business sagacity than for those personal and private virtues which are the attribute of the highest type of good citizenship. He was born in Athens, Ala., April 24, 1812, and was the only child of James and Nancy (Fisher) Falls, both of German descent. James Falls died during the infancy of his son Gilbreth, who afterwards became a member of the family of his uncle, George W. Fisher, then living at Athens, Ala. Here his boyhood days were passed until 1835, when the family removed to Somerville, Tenn. That the limited educational privileges of this period were thoroughly improved by Gilbreth Falls is evinced from the fact that while yet in his teens he taught school in Somerville and Fayette county, Tenn. His first business venture occurred in 1842, when he removed to Macon, Tenn., and established the dry goods house of Falls, Manees & Co., a business which was successfully conducted until 1846 when he settled in Memphis and became a member of the dry goods and grocery firm of Brown & McDavid.

In 1854 he embarked in the cotton brokerage business under the firm name of Falls & Cash. This relationship was continued with marked success until the commencement of the war, when Mr. Falls was appointed cotton appraiser, a position he held until 1864, when the firm of G. Falls & Co., cotton brokers, was formed, consisting of Gilbreth Falls and J. C. Johnson. In 1866 his son, J. N. Falls, was added to the firm, and in 1871 Mr. Johnson retired, and during the same year J. W. Falls became a partner. The firm as constituted in 1876 remained unchanged until the death of Gilbreth Falls, December 19, 1876, since which date it has been composed of his sons, J. N. and J. W. Falls, although the original firm name of G. Falls & Co. has been since retained.

The cotton brokerage business comprised but a limited share of the enterprises toward which the active energies of Gilbreth Falls were directed. In 1872, with Col. H. A. Montgomery and others, he organised the Mammoth Compress Company, which was afterwards merged into the Merchants' Cotton Press and Storage Company, now the largest corporation in the city. In the origin and development of the compress business of Memphis, which has been such an important element in the city's prosperity, Mr. Falls contributed valuable aid and will ever be regarded as one of its founders and most active promoters. He was the first president of the Mammoth Compress Company, and financially interested in its successor at the time of his death.

Mr. Falls was always foremost in religious and charitable work. He united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church soon after coming to Memphis, and for many years held the office of deacon, while in the Sunday-school connected with the church he was especially active and took deep interest. He was quiet and retiring in nature, had no disposition toward publicity and shrank from anything that would lead him into the public view. He excelled in those virtues which give symmetry and strength to character, and his life has left the impression of plain, unassuming, practical manhood. He was successful in business, where success means the public good and the advancement of all legitimate avenues of trade. Such men are public benefactors, and to them the city of Memphis owes a debt of gratitude, and in no way can it be better paid than in honoring their names and memories.

Mr. Falls was twice married; his first wife was Frances Manees, to whom he was married in 1840. She died August 12, 1855, having borne him four sons, J. N., member of the firm of G. Falls & Co.; Geo. A., a Confederate soldier, wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, 1862, and died from the effects of his wounds, January 11, 1863; J. W., member of the firm of G. Falls & Co., and F. G., drowned at the overflow of Mississippi in 1880. Mr. Falls was again married in February, 1859, to Lavonia McKinney. They had two sons, Walter, who died July 30, 1876, and Jesse G., at present engaged in the banking and brokerage business at Birmingham, Ala.

FARGASON, JOHN T. Mr. Fargason has been a wholesale grocer and cotton factor in Memphis since 1859. He commenced trade at 328 and 330 Front street, and in 1872 erected the large building in which he has since conducted business—369 Front, extending to Clinton. His trade has had a steady increase from the beginning. He is a business man. He has never been a politician, has never been an aspirant for office, and has never held any official position. He has been a director and president of the Bank of Commerce, in which he is now a stockholder. He is the owner of plantations in Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee. Clover Hill, in Mississippi, seventy miles south from Memphis is one of these. It is a cotton plantation, containing three thousand two hundred acres, and Mr. Fargason feels a laudable pride in the perfection to which he has brought all the arrangements of the place.

He is also the proprietor of the Eylun stock farm, consisting of two thousand seven hundred acres, devoted exclusively to the breeding and rearing of blooded stock. This farm is in Lauderdale county, Tenn., fifty-eight miles north from Memphis, near the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Railroad. Mr. Fargason is a pioneer in the introduction there of modern improvements, and he is making this a model stock farm.

He was born in Chambers county, Ala., January 29, 1835, and was edu-

cated in the common schools of his native place. All his ancestors were planters, and he was reared on a plantation till the age of eighteen, since which time he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits.

In 1859 he was married to Sarah A. Marsh, of New York city. Their children are William, Mary, Edward, and John T.

FARRINGTON, WILLIAM M. Mr. Farrington is a native of the town of Franklin in Williamson county, Tenn. In 1833, when he was quite young, his father and family removed to Brownsville, Haywood county, Tenn. In November, 1841, he came with his brother-in-law, the late Martin Gridley, to Memphis, and he has ever since resided in this city.

He was first, and during several years, engaged in the business of sampling, weighing, and shipping cotton. In 1846 he entered the dry goods establishment of Barnett Graham, where he made the acquaintance of the best people from West Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, who traded in Memphis, many of whom were his customers after he established business on his own account. He was fortunate in securing and retaining the confidence of Mr. Graham to the end of that gentleman's life. It was not a small matter for a young man to possess the esteem and confidence of such a man.

About the year 1852 Mr. F. embarked in the grocery and commission business, and soon afterward associated with him the late Henry B. Howell, under the firm name of Farrington & Howell. This firm continued during twenty years, and was extensively known as a strong and reliable house.

After the close of the Civil War, when business came to be conducted under a methodical and regular basis, the Chamber of Commerce (which had been suspended for several years) was reorganised. Mr. Farrington was its first president, and he bestowed on it all the attention and time which he could spare from his other engagements.

The Memphis City Railroad was projected and built about 1865. Mr. F. was its first president, and continued in that position till 1872. He was one of the active promoters of the Union and Planters' Bank, and it was mainly by his efforts and sagacity that its charter was obtained prior to the adoption of the present constitution, with the favorable exemptions from taxation that add greatly to the value of the stock of the corporation.

The courts have been appealed to set aside the provision of the charter which exempts the bank from taxation beyond one-half per. cent. on each share of stock, and although the effort was successful in the State courts, the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the State of Tennessee, *et al.*, vs. William M. Farrington, held the exemptions to be legal and constitutional, and the bank entitled to enjoy them for the entire period of ninety-nine years. Mr. F. was the first president of that bank, aud he continued in that position till January, 1874.

After the purchase of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad by the Louisville and Nashville Road, West Tennessee was entitled to one director in the Louisville and Nashville board, and Mr. Farrington was such director for a number of years.

He was one of the promoters of the People's Insurance Company, in 1867, and has been connected with that company continuously to the present time.

That his services in behalf of the company have been valuable is best shown by the following extract taken from a recent number of the Memphis *Appeal:*

"The career of the People's Insurance Company is worthy of the special attention of the business public, indeed, of the general public. That much of its success was due to our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Wm. M. Farrington, goes without saying. He is one of the most accomplished financiers that Memphis has ever had, and one of the most sagacious and withal an enterprising citizen, who has never wavered in his allegiance to Memphis through good or evil report. We congratulate him and his co-laborers upon so convincing an evidence of success as the strong financial condition of the People's implies."

During the war the government of the United States imposed a very heavy and oppressive tax upon raw cotton which amounted to many millions of dollars. The injustice of this tax was so manifest that the thinking and fair minded men of the country were outspoken against it and finally the law imposing the tax was repealed. But this did not make restitution to the people upon whom this burden had been imposed.

About 1867 Messrs. Robertson Topp, Sam. Tate, Wm. M. Farrington, Thos. A. Nelson and W. J. Wicks, instituted suit in the United States District Court of West Tennessee against the collector to test the legality of this tax. The case was in the name of Wm. M. Farrington, was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, and argued for the plaintiff by the following array of legal talent, viz.: Judge Curtis, ex-supreme justice, Hon. John A. Campbell, also former supreme justice, Senator W. M. Evarts, the late Judge Sharkey, Hon. Philip Phillips, Colonel Robertson Topp and others.

When the case came up for decision Chief Justice Chase was in failing health and did not participate in the decision. This left the court with eight justices, and as the court was equally divided there is where the case failed. It had been decided by the district judge in favor of the government, and the appeal was to reverse the court below, and as it required a majority of the justices to do this, the case of course was lost. This reference to the celebrated cotton tax is made only to show that the subject of this memoir was no cipher in the community, but an active and useful man.

He was prominent in the reconstruction and reopening of the Gayoso Hotel after it had been many years closed. It is, perhaps, due more to his efforts than to those of any other one that this famous hostelry (which is the pride of all the people here) has been thrown open for the convenience of the citizens of Memphis and the travelling public.

Mr. Farrington may be styled, emphatically, a Memphis man. His entire manhood has been passed on this bluff, his interests are all here, he has been loyal to the city under all circumstances and has never despaired of its ultimate prosperity and greatness, even in its darkest hours. At the time when the bankruptcy of the city appeared inevitable, and many of her wisest and most prominent citizens were unwilling to settle her municipal debt at more than twenty-five per cent., Mr. F., with a few other brave and resolute men, regarded such a proposition unwise as well as dishonorable, and contended for a basis similar to that on which more than two millions of the debt had been settled, under what was known as the Flippin compromise—fifty per. cent. The year 1883 found the general condition of Memphis much improved, and public opinion had materially changed in regard to the old municipal debt. It was decided to send four commissioners north and east to confer with the creditors upon a basis of settlement, and Mr. Farrington, in connection with the late Judge H. T. Ellett, Hon. D. P. Hadden and Mr. Wm. M. Sneed were selected to conduct the negotiation. The only proposition made by the commissioners was the fifty per cent. basis. This was satisfactory to the creditors, was within the ability of the city to pay, and it was finally carried out. The wisdom of this course has been demonstrated and it is regarded by all as fair, honorable and just.

Mr. Farrington may be called a conservative man in every relation of life, fixed and settled in his views, but not ultra nor intolerant.

In August, 1867, he was married to Miss Florence Topp, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the late Colonel Robertson Topp.

GALLAWAY, COLONEL M. C. When a man, by great force of character, or by the possession of great talents, places himself in the front ranks of his countrymen, and maintains that place for a long number of years, he must, of necessity, have done many things and said many more, which will make instructive and interesting reading in a biography of his life. To all men who knew him and know of him, and his actions and writings, it will be patent that such a man is he whose name heads this sketch, for he has been a marked and prominent figure throughout his State, and in fact in all the Southern States for many years.

On the 5th day of March, in the year 1820, in the town of Huntsville, North Alabama, M. C. Gallaway was born. Four years later, in 1824, his father removed to Lawrence county, in the same State. In that county he was reared and passed the most of his young years. At the age of sixteen he had acquired such rudimentary instruction as the "old field" school at that day could impart, and it was at that age on the 4th day of November, 1836, he commenced that career which moulded all his future life and laid the foundations of that work which made him one of the greatest editors of his section

and placed him in the enviable position of a great political writer and thinker, with but few equals and no superiors. Nature frequently designates and points out unerringly, the line of life that some men should pursue. She seems to say to one man, "You are peculiarly fitted to become a great military leader," to another, "You are designed for a great lawyer," to yet another, "You may become a great physician, a profound philosopher, a great financier; in this especial field your talents will find that development best suited to your powers." It is probable that she never more plainly indicated to any man the vocation for which she had eminently fitted him, and which was in time to lead him to fame and fortune, than she did in pointing out the peculiar endowments of M. C. Gallaway for an editorial life and career. In obedience to his native instincts he commenced his editorial life under the most favorable circumstances. It is true he had received no collegiate education, because it was impossible to have done so at the early time of his life in Alabama, yet his surroundings were very fortunate. He sprung from a family of great prominence in the State of his nativity. His father, Wiley Gallaway, was probate judge of his county, and was a man of great natural ability and mental power. His brother, William M. Gallaway, was a profound lawyer of eminent learning, and at an early age was judge of the Circuit Court, and filled the position to the entire satisfaction of the people; and his cousin, Amos P. Gallaway, was sheriff of the same county. These offices were conferred upon these three men at the same time, and surely is an indication of the esteem and confidence in which the family was held by the people who knew them.

Colonel Gallaway's first step in life was to roll off and print the tickets for the election between Hugh L. White and Martin Van Buren for the presidency in 1836, in the office of the *Advertiser*, the local county paper, and such was the aptitude and fondness for newspaper life indicated by him, that his father, who read the "signs of nature," purchased that paper and made him editor and proprietor in his seventeenth year, and for fifty years from that date he followed the career of editor and publisher, always advocating the cause of the Democratic party from principle and not for the sake of office. He was during these years a Democrat, "without variableness of change, or shadow of turning." He was always consistent and true. In his own language, expressed in his recent valedictory he "never knew any other political allegiance than that of the Democratic party. He followed its triumphs with enthusiasm, and its defeat only intensified his devotion." In another part of the same paper he says, "If I had served my God with half the zeal I have the Democratic party, my hopes of the hereafter would be secured."

And assuredly this was true, for the writer of this brief sketch, who has known him well and long, both as an editor and in his social relations, knows that it was impossible for him to feel otherwise. Colonel Gallaway does nothing by halves; he was and is a man of extremes. His editorial career illustrates the truth:

Yours Truly

A. B. Gallup

"That the brave are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring."

for no man ever lived who could so rapidly make the transit from fierce and bitter invective to loving and tender words. His conversations and his writings demonstrate the fact that it is only the ardent and enthusiastic temperament that is capable of strong friendships, for the intense feeling that provokes bitter hatred is sure to inspire warm attachments. His is a marvelous talent for pulling down his enemies, and a most wonderful power in building up his friends. And in all places, and at all times he was every ready to crush an enemy or elevate those whom he loved. With him, the former could do no right, the latter could do no wrong; hence it is that he himself inspired the deepest, most devoted friendships and the most intense enmity. In the year 1842, in the town of Decatur, Ala., to which place he had shortly before removed, Colonel Gallaway was married to Fanny B. Barker, a most accomplished lady and of rare attainments. This event proved the greatest blessing his life has ever known. Through all his long and checkered career, through weal and through woe she has ever been by his side, rejoicing with him in his hours of triumph, and when fortune frowned ever ready, with the devotion of woman's loving nature, to soothe and comfort. Almost immediately after this he purchased the *Gazette*, a paper published at Florence, Ala., and for thirteen years under his control it was the leading political guide of that whole section. But the field was too small for his aspiring genius, and he disposed of his interests in the Florence *Gazette*, and for two years lived at Aberdeen, in the State of Mississippi. He was still restless and dissatisfied, and in 1857 he came to Memphis, and making it his home, he established, in the same year, the then and now celebrated paper, the *Avalanche*. From the very commencement it was a success, and for years it was filled with the wonderful productions of his brain and pen, and under his management at once took a front rank, and wielded a most powerful influence in shaping the political destinies of his own State, Alabama, North Mississippi and Arkansas. While he was editing the *Avalanche*, in the year 1860, he was appointed postmaster of the city of Memphis; having made no application for the place, the receipt of his commission was the first notice to him of his appointment. This act was a tribute of respect and friendship conferred on him by the influence of the great and gifted Lamar, now at the head of the interior department. Gallaway did not allow this appointment to interfere with his editorial duties. His soul was in his paper, and not one in the whole South exerted such a widespread influence as it did, and it soon became the leading paper in discussing the great political doctrine of secession as it emanated from its illustrious founders, Calhoun and Hayne, and was afterwards expounded by Yancey and Toombs. His articles were filled with such vigor and force that thousands of men embraced his political ideas. It is possible that Colonel Gallaway, with many other distinguished men, believed that a peaceable solution of this great question would re-

sult from the strong and manly attitude assumed by the Southern people. But this was not to be. A long and bloody war between the sections resulted, and Colonel Gallaway, having the courage of his convictions, went into the army as ready in war to fight for, as he had been in peace to write for, what he deemed the political rights of his people. He took the field as aid to general N. B. Forrest, and was with that great commander through all his perils and victories. When the war ended, when ruin and devastation were all around him, like his great leader he laid down his arms, with the resolution that he would do all that mortal man could do to build up and reinstate the fallen fortunes of the people and the country he loved so well. At once he re-established the *Avalanche*. When the war broke out that paper was worth $50,000; now his fortune was wrecked, he was oppressed with debt, but with energies unimpaired, he went to work with the spirit that animated him in his younger years. He continued his connection with the *Avalanche* till the year 1870, when a political disagreement occurring with his partner, he retired from that paper and formed a connection with the *Appeal;* from that time to the present he actively engaged on the editorial staff of that paper. By reason of his past history, as well as by his daily editorials, he soon became one of the most prominent men in the State, and it is certain that if personal ambition had been the guiding star of his life, he might have filled many official positions. But steadily he adhered to the resolution made in early life that he would consecrate all of his best abilities to the service of the Democratic party, and through that party to the people. No inducement could make him swerve from that resolution, for he knew he was in his proper element, and in that position which best enabled him to help build up the fallen fortunes of a down trodden country. The jackals of the Federal army, following in the wake of the lions, had seized upon the government of almost every county, city and town in the South. The elective franchise was taken from her sons. Carpet-baggers, corrupt and insatiable, filled every office and plundered the people under the guise of legal enactments, and no man seemed to know what to do. Then it was that Colonel Gallaway sent forth to the world those terrible and wonderful editorials that aroused the people to a sense of their great wrongs and helped to sweep the rascals out and reinstate a reign of order and good government. When this was accomplished it was noticed that a remarkable change occurred in the tone of his writings. The meteor-like flashes that illuminated the columns of the *Avalanche* in his earlier years, passed away and a steadier glow shone upon all he wrote. He had now arrived at the meridian of his powers, and day after day, and year after year, appeared in the columns of the *Appeal*, those deeply thoughtful and profound editorials that placed him at the head of his profession, and in 1880 there seemed to be a desire on the part of his friends to nominate him for governor, and many leading papers announced their determination to support him for that elevated

station. But this man, who lived not for himself, still declined to allow his name to go before the convention. The writer hereof cannot forego the pleasure of giving in Gallaway's own words, the object and purpose of his life, for so declining, as set forth in extracts from his letter to Dr. D. Barry, editor of the Purdy *Sun*. After expressing some concern at the prominence given to his name, he says: "So long as it seemed permissible to regard the use of my name as merely complimentary, I was inclined to let the matter pass, *sub silentio*, but since you have placed my name at the head of your columns, announcing your determination to support me, I think it expedient to say that, under no circumstances, can I be a candidate. My purpose is fixed, and without qualification or mental reservation, I wish it fully understood that I shall continue in my old avocation, that of helping to make officials, but never to become one." Again he says in the same letter: "My life has been an active one, sometimes tempestuous, but its day-dream throughout has been for quiet serenity in the evening of life. In my younger days, when the future was painted in the colors of hope I had no aspiration, and now when I approach the evening of life and the shadows are lengthening, I cannot be induced under any circumstances to become a candidate." But enough has been said to show that though he was an ambitious man, that ambition was never used for self or selfish purposes. Intellectually and socially Colonel Gallaway has always occupied a lofty plane. His associates and friends in his earlier years were such men as the late E. M. Yerger, John F. Sale, W. T. Avery, Sam P. Walker and General William H. Carroll, all men of lofty character and eminent for their ability, and his friends to-day are men of the same characteristics. But as time passes away, age and a desire of repose presses upon the human frame, and in obedience to the common law of human nature, that day dream so long indulged, the wish for "quiet serenity in the evening of life," is now accomplished. On the 13th day of April, 1887, with a mind unimpaired, and in body still strong, Colonel Gallaway voluntarily retired from the elevated position he occupied in the public mind, to a life of retirement. But no matter whether he lives the life of the busy and almost omnipotent editor of a great daily journal, or that of a quiet and reflective observer, he will ever be a prominent figure in the history of Memphis, and her people will always retain for him a profound admiration and respect, and those who know best will love him most.

GODWIN, JOHN R. This eminent merchant, financier and business man, whose career has been so successful, so honorable and so praiseworthy, well deserves a place in this volume as an example for the guidance of the youth of the State. He was born in Cumberland county, N. C., November 19, 1830, and nine years later moved, with his father, to Middle Tennessee, and settled near Lewisburg. There he lived eight years on a farm, attending school meantime at Cedar Springs and Rock Creek Camp-ground near Farm-

ington. In 1847 the family moved to West Tennessee, and settled one mile from Raleigh, then the county seat of Shelby county. Here he worked on a farm and attended school—never attending college, but received a fair English education at the Raleigh Academy, finishing in 1851. That fall he took charge of a country school, three miles north of Raleigh, and taught one session of five months.

In 1852 he started for California with the rush of emigrants for the gold fields, leaving home February 2, in company with five friends—W. B. Reeves, now of Coahoma county, Miss., James Allen, Elam Pharr, Edward Parsons, and James Wickham — all young men, about his own age, and from the same neighborhood. Proceeding to New Orleans, they took a steamer for Aspinwall, where they arrived about the middle of February, crossed the Isthmus, twenty-seven miles, on foot, and took passage on a sailing vessel at Panama for San Francisco. After being at sea for eighty days, they put into the port of San Blas, on the coast of Mexico, having undergone great hardships on account of the scarcity of provisions and water, and losing thirty of the crew and passengers by death. The vessel had been chartered at Panama, but the captain declined to go further, not having money to re-provision his vessel for the voyage, and most of the passengers were compelled to remain at San Blas for three months. Some of them, among whom were all of Mr. Godwin's friends, except Mr. Wickham, took passage on an American bark bound for San Francisco, and they parted company with him, never to meet again. Mr. Godwin remained behind with his friend, Mr. Wickham, who had been taken sick. Finally they took passage on another American bark, together with about two hundred of the three hundred passengers who had first left Panama, and arrived at San Francisco September 11, after a long, hard voyage, during which they again suffered greatly for provisions and water, having been forty days out from San Blas, and eight months on the trip from home.

At San Francisco Messrs. Godwin and Wickham met Colonel William Gift, uncle of Mr. Wickham, and an old friend of Mr. Godwin's father, who told them that their friends at home had given them up for lost, and he had also come to the same conclusion. After remaining in San Francisco a few days, Mr. Godwin parted with his friend, Mr. Wickham, whom he has never seen since, and went up the Sacramento River to Tehama, where his brother, Allen Godwin, and two friends, Thomas and Moody C. King, who had gone to California two years before, were living. Arriving there he found them the owners of a hay ranch, and running teams to Shasta City, sixty miles away in the mining regions, hauling supplies for the miners. Without a moment's delay he sought employment. A brief greeting, an account of his trip, a square meal eaten on a log, and he was ready for work. In two hours after his arrival he was assisting Mr. Moody King in baling hay. After a short time he engaged in teaming, which was then considered the most profitable and most

honorable business that the country afforded. Mr. Godwin's experiences during his residence in California include many interesting incidents. The population on his arrival consisted entirely of eager, bold, adventurous men, there being not a woman or child in all the distance of sixty miles between Tehama and Shasta City. The first woman who went into that region was a Mrs. Read, whose husband is still living, near Red Bluff. On one occasion Mr. Godwin and his brother camped on the site of the present town of Red Bluff, at the head of navigation on the Sacramento River, the very night, in fact, that the town was laid off, there being then no sign of a house there. During the night their commissary department was raided by prairie wolves, who left them without supplies for breakfast. In July, 1883, Mr. Godwin revisited the spot, and found one of the most flourishing towns in North California. Upon inquiry he received the sad intelligence that many of the companions of his early days, most of whom had been young men of education and high standing before leaving the East, had turned out badly. Some of them had met violent deaths, while many had contracted evil habits. Those who were still living were scattered over the State. The failure of these friends of his early manhood was, no doubt, due to the absence of moral and religious influence, and the lack of refined female society.

After he had been with his brother and the Messrs. King about three years, they all sold out and returned to Tennessee together. During the three years and nine days that Mr. Godwin was in California, he was not out of employment more than nine days. Though an inexperienced boy when he went out, he had been successful and had accumulated about seven thousand dollars. During all his stay, though away from civilisation, and where rough living was prevalent, he had not taken a drink of spirits or played a card, an example which all young men would do well to follow.

On September 20, 1855, he and his companions took passage at San Francisco, on a steamer, for Panama, crossed the Isthmus on the new railroad, which was the first railway that he had seen, and embarked for New York, where they landed October 16, 1855. They then visited Philadelphia, and had their savings, which were in gold dust, exchanged for coin at the mint, and proceeded direct to Memphis.

He then went to visit his father at the old homestead, and for the next two years was not engaged in any regular business. In the fall of 1857 he went into merchandising, in partnership with Mr. J. W. A. Jones, at Batesville, Panola county, Miss., a new town on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, where he helped to build the second house that was erected in that town. At Batesville he remained until the spring of 1860. Having married in the mean time, and desiring to get into a more healthy locality with his family, he closed out his business, which was in a prosperous condition, moved to Drew county, Ark., and bought a plantation near Monticello, and there engaged in planting. After

the war began he moved to Ashley county, Ark., and bought a plantation on Bayou Bartholomew. He had invested his money in slaves, mules and farming supplies, all of which were swept away by the war. His father having died in 1857, he became the guardian of seven half-sisters and two small half-brothers: these, with the step-mother, had removed and settled in the same neighborhood with him, Drew county, Arkansas, in 1860. The care of this large and helpless family, in a new and strange country, together with his own young wife and two small children, prevented him from going into the war during the first two years.

In the early part of 1863, he entered the First Arkansas Regiment of Cavalry as a private in Company D, commanded by Captain J. A. Jackson. He was connected with the army of General Price in the division of Fagan and brigade of Slemmons, and served in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. He was with Price in 1864, on his famous raid through North Arkansas, Missouri and into Kansas, returning by way of Fort Scott and crossing the Arkansas River about sixty miles west of Fort Smith. He took part in all the many battles of this raid. After the surrender of most of the other Southern troops, his command disbanded on Red River, above Shreveport, and he returned to his home May 5, 1865. Though he had it in his power to obtain promotion, his only ambition was to make a good private soldier, and after the war his commander, General Slemmons, said that he had no superior, as such, in his command.

Reaching home he found his family in very bad health, and as soon as they were able to travel he removed them to his father-in-law's, in Shelby county Tenn., while he continued planting in Arkansas. He also engaged in merchandising, taking the first stock of goods to Ashley county that was carried there after the war. In the spring of 1866 he gave up merchandising, and in the fall of 1867 sold out his planting interests in Arkansas, and settled on a farm which he had bought in Shelby county, Tenn., in 1866. In September, 1869, he went into business at Memphis, as a cotton factor and commission merchant, at first alone, but after five or six months he associated with him Mr. Robert Spillman, and formed the firm of Godwin & Spillman, which was dissolved after one year on account of the ill health of Mr. Spillman. After this Mr. Godwin continued alone for five years, under the firm name of J. R. Godwin & Co., and then took as partners his brother-in-law, L. D. Mullins, jr., and Mr. S. M. McCallum, and continued under the same firm name till 1882, when Mr. McCallum left the business, which was conducted by Mr. Godwin and Mr. Mullins till June, 1885, when Mr. Mullins retired, since which Mr. Godwin has conducted the business alone, under the old firm name; and by careful, judicious management the volume of his business has reached the large sum of over a million dollars a year, while his position among the business men of Memphis is one of the first.

He has been prominently connected with most of the financial and commer-

cial enterprises of Memphis, and has been identified with various schemes for her material advancement. He has also been the author of numerous articles in the papers of the city, looking to her general welfare. He was one of the founders of the Mercantile Bank of Memphis, and has been its president from its organisation. This bank has the remarkable history of having paid a cash dividend of five per cent. during the first half year of its existence, and has continued to pay five per cent. each six months since, besides has accumulated a surplus of $35,000, while its stock on the market is worth 1.50. He was president of the Gayoso oil works for two years after their organisation, and stockholder for two succeeding years, but is now disconnected with that enterprise. He has also been a director in the Planters' and other prominent insurance companies in this city. His career as a business man has been one of almost uninterrupted success. Not avaricious, but possessing capacity for accumulating property, he is in possession of a handsome estate, and his fidelity in the positions of trust in the business relations above referred to gives him a reputation second to none among the leading men of the city of Memphis.

Mr. Godwin was married November 15, 1859, in Shelby county, Tenn., to Miss Mary F. Mullins. Her father, Rev. Lorenzo Dow Mullins, a Methodist minister, was born in Bedford county, Tenn., April 6, 1809, and died July 12, 1880. Her mother, Miss Martha Ann McGehee, was born in Louisa county, Va., January 28, 1811, and removed to Lawrence county, Ala., with her parents, in childhood. She was married May 20, 1835, and died April 26, 1876. Mrs. Godwin, who was their third child, was born at La Grange, Ala., July 4, 1839. To this union have been born four children, three of whom are now living: (1). Annie May Godwin, born in Shelby county, Tenn., August 27, 1860, now married to Mr. J. J. Polk, son of Colonel Jack Polk, of Bolivar, Tenn. (2). Lorenzo Russell Godwin, born in Drew county, Ark., August 4, 1864; now connected with J. R. Godwin & Co. (3). Robert Allen Godwin, born in Memphis, Tenn., April 11, 1876. Their eldest son, John Thomas Godwin, who was born in Drew county, Ark., March 4, 1862, died January 19, 1875.

Mrs. Godwin was educated under Dr. Joseph Douglass, at Marshall Institute, in Marshall county, Mississippi, graduating there in 1858. She is a lady of remarkable piety, has been a consistent member of the Methodist Church since her childhood, and now occupies a prominent position among the ladies of her church. Mr. Godwin joined the Methodist Church at Monticello, Arkansas, in 1861, and has been an official member from a short time after joining up to the present time. He has represented his church in a number of annual conferences and was a delegate to the general conference which met at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1878.

Mr. Godwin's father, Handy Godwin, who died in 1857, was of English descent, and born in North Carolina. His grandfather, Seth Godwin, was a farmer in North Carolina. His mother, who died in 1832, was Miss Mary Mc-

Queen, daughter of Hugh and Effie McQueen, natives of Scotland. They came to Cumberland county, North Carolina, after they were married and he there engaged in farming. Two of Mr. Godwin's uncles, Norman and John McQueen went to Wetumpka, Alabama during early Indian times and became prominent and successful merchants.

Mr. Godwin was raised an old line Whig, but since the war has been a Democrat. While taking a lively interest in political affairs, he has never consented to become a candidate for office, preferring to devote his time and energy to his business.

His principles have been to act with the strictest integrity in all dealings with all men, and to work with untiring energy upon whatever he had to do, believing that honest, hard work is the shortest road to success. A man is never successful by chance. He has always been very careful about sustaining his credit and pays his debts dollar for dollar, with interest. He is temperate in his habits, having, in this respect, kept up through life the plan which he pursued while in California. He endeavors to be courteous to all men, and as a result has never wanted for true friends in any emergency of his life. Integrity, industry and perseverance form the basis of his success. In founding the new government of Memphis, and rescuing the city from the hopeless bankruptcy and ruin which seemed to stare her in the face, Mr. Godwin played an active part. The following account of his connection with these affairs, is from Colonel George Gantt, of Memphis, who was an active co-worker in the events narrated :

"The subject of this sketch became prominent in the revolution that overturned the long established form of government in Memphis, and substituted for it the taxing district method of governing. Prior to that he was chiefly known as a quiet, good citizen, and prominent as a commercial man, in the specialty of handling cotton among the brainy cotton kings of 'Front Row.' In the dark days of 1878, and near the close of the year, the commanding figure of John R. Godwin was seen in all the meetings on the absorbing topic of abolishing the city government. He was on special and select committees. No man was better equipped for the work. He studied the question with keen interest, and mastered it. He fixed in his mind that all local government was a mere ruling agency ; that it had no element of contract in it ; that it was created to serve and promote the welfare of the local territory over which it was set to rule ; that when it ceased to do this it was a useless expense ; that when, as in the case of the city government of Memphis, it had not only outlived its usefulness, but had become an instrument to oppress and plunder the people for whose welfare it was established, it ought to be cut up by the roots ; that the Legislature which made, could destroy, and relief was to be sought and found only in the speedy and complete extinction of the local government by the unconditional repeal of its charter. Few of the masses of the community

then understood that the cumbrous machinery, called the city government, was a mere ruling agency, that could be cut up root and branch by a simple abrogation of its charter. To give up its charter and its name was a startling proposition for a city of thirty or forty thousand souls. But the affairs of the community were desperate. The city government was bankrupt, and without credit to buy supplies, even for the hospital. By mismanagement and mal-administration, it had created millions of debt. Whilst it existed, it served no purpose except to enable its hordes of greedy creditors to wring, in the way of taxes, money from a desperate and despairing people, to meet this great debt. In the face of this appalling condition of things, and when just fairly emerged from the great scourge of 1878, which cut down five thousand of the population, and drove thousands away perhaps never to return, the community located on the 'Chickasaw bluffs,' needed leaders and wise counselors. In that exigency, John R. Godwin first appeared as one of the leaders. From the first he was connected with those who led the movement for disenthrallment and redemption. The remedy proposed was so new as to be startling—it was revolution. The first step was the total abolition of all local government. The timid, the selfish, the creditors, those who had prospered in evil times, and many who acted from honorable convictions, formed a powerful opposition to the new ideas; but Godwin and others cast these ideas as 'seed thoughts' among the people. They took root; everywhere the question was debated, the public mind was profoundly agitated; it was the sole topic discussed. In all of this Mr. Godwin bore a conspicuous part. Those who doubted, he sought to convince; the timid he endeavored to inspire with courage; those who opposed, he boldly met. He was well qualified by nature for the work. Strong and forbearing, courteous and sagacious, well informed and firm as a rock, and enlisted soul and body, he exerted a powerful influence. His purse was open; he gave his time, either in Memphis or at the capital of the State, as duty or necessity required. Wherever there was hard, earnest work to be done, there he was sure to be found. Withal, he was modest and unobtrusive. When the old government disappeared, he was active in the installment of its successor. What is this taxing district? was asked on all hands. Will it stand the ordeal of the courts? Will it work? Who are to fill its offices? He was with the foremost in answering all these questions, and in putting the best men into the offices. He declined all place and preferment himself. He was unselfish and wise, in the important part he bore in filling the official stations with material fit to rule. It was a bold experiment. There were good sense and rare good fortune in the choice of the head of the new government. Wisdom and sagacity, uniting with an unselfish desire to govern well and wisely, filled all the places of official trust with first-class men. The men who first held office under the experiment in government, all deserve the lasting gratitude of the community. In all the struggles in the courts, and in all the elections since the new government be-

gan, Mr. Godwin gave valuable aid. His time and his money were freely bestowed. At every session of the General Assembly, since the establishment of the taxing district, there has been more or less important work to do. In all this work Mr. Godwin has borne a prominent part. He resisted with great force and efficiency, all efforts to impose the debt of the old government upon the new. He faced the persistent effort to do so, and fought it at every step. Powerful interests urged a settlement of the old debt at what he conceived to be a ruinous sum. The Legislature was again and again appealed to on the subject. Many earnest debates arose before the committees appointed by the Legislature to consider the subject. In these debates Mr. Godwin took part. He was encountered by able and earnest men. In these contests he displayed that strong common sense with which he is endowed by nature, and his compact array of facts and figures was hard to resist. Without practice in debate, without eloquence or wit or humor, he was nevertheless very persuasive and forcible. He was strong and logical. Every word stood for an idea; and his ideas were couched in simple and clear terms that went right to the heart of the matter.

"In the final steps which resulted in the settlement of the debt question of the old city government, Mr. Godwin was a conspicuous factor. When the time had arrived for settlement and terms were offered which, in his judgment, the people could bear, he urged their acceptance with all the earnestness and power of his nature. His candor, his well known devotion to the public welfare, his unselfishness and soundness of judgment, gave him great influence in the final and fortunate disposition of this grave and important question to the 'Bluff City.'

"He has at all times refused office. He has been earnestly urged to serve as an officer of the local government, as a member of the Legislature, and favorably spoken of for a seat in Congress. But he has declined all these tempting solicitations. In reference to the conspicuous part he bore in the important local affairs of the great and flourishing community in which he lives, he is far from self-asserting, and points with pride and unstinted commendation to others who were his worthy co-laborers in the good work, as far more deserving than himself. Merit and modesty are often companions. They go well together. Both adorn the character of Mr. Godwin.

"Memphis was visited by a second great epidemic of yellow fever in 1879. It caused profound depression. Great and costly sanitary measures were necessary to save the city. Many thought there was no hope. It was indeed a dark hour. How could a community so stricken and so unfortunate as this was meet the demands necessary for so great and costly a work? No account which omits the part which Mr. Godwin bore in this important affair would be complete. On the 16th of October, 1879, he addressed to the public through the Memphis *Appeal*, a letter on this vital question. That letter embodied his

own views and those of other leading spirits, whose opinions were in accord with his. It went a long way in shaping and directing public sentiment. The following synopsis will show the scope and spirit of the letter: 'As quite a number of gentlemen have discussed the sanitary needs of Memphis through your paper in connection with what they term the merchants' meeting in St. Louis, and as none of them have given the reasons for the action taken by the Memphis citizens in that meeting, I will endeavor, in the plainest and simplest manner to do so. This question has been discussed in doors and on the streets almost constantly since I came to St. Louis on the 1st of September. One could scarcely talk five minutes to a Memphis man or woman without hearing this expression: "What is to be done with Memphis? Can it be reclaimed? Is there no way of remedying the cause of sickness and making it habitable? If not, then we must look for other quarters, as we are heartily tired of being driven from home and business in this way every year." This feeling of uncertainty and dread as to the future of Memphis gave rise to much consultation, among those of us here, before the meeting, as to the best method of raising funds for the accomplishment of this work. It was agreed that nothing but a complete sewerage system would give a feeling of security for the future. A stock company was first suggested. It was thought that sufficient capital could be raised in this way, to build main sewers and force property owners to connect with them at a fixed price. This plan was objected to on the ground (1) that it would be a monopoly, and would in some way manage to be oppressive; and (2) that no legal enactment could compel the lot owners to connect with a corporate sewer any more than he could be compelled to take water or gas from a corporation. This would, of course, defeat the object of sanitation, which to be perfect and effective, must have connection with every lot within reach of a main. The second method—the one adopted in the meeting—was to have the governor call the Legislature and ask them to levy a tax for the purpose of sewering the city and doing such other work as would be needed to put it into first-class condition.

"'The reason for preferring this latter mode of raising the money are (1), free sewers, and every one can be forced to connect with them; and (2), it is the quickest and surest way of getting the means. There are quite a number of large estates which could be reached in no other way, besides a vast amount of corporate property, banks, railroads and insurance companies whose officers have no authority to contribute to this work, but will pay the tax cheerfully. The design of this plan is to reach those who are able to pay on an equitable basis. All this talk about selling out the poor man with his little home is mere moonshine. This is a work for those that are able to do it, but we must have unity of action; it is a matter of life and death with us; of half a loaf or no loaf; whether we will live in a pest-house or a clean, beautiful city. The execution of the work we can safely trust to the efficient officers of the taxing district.

We hear much said about the government doing the work for us; that the State Legislature would loan us money or donate certain State taxes. These are mere diversions. The expense of our citizens in running away this summer would do the work. Our loss in trade for this and the last month would more than do it over again. We must make up our minds to assist ourselves, or sell our birthright for a mess of pottage to some more resolute people. I learn Governor Marks declines for the present to call the Legislature together. If nothing can be done earlier, I would suggest that as soon as we return home we come together and agree on what is best to be done; get our representatives in the Legislature to agree with us, and the governor will grant our request. Eight years ago the taxable values in our corporate limits were forty-eight millions, to-day they are sixteen millions, and if the fever remains a few years, they may be sunk much lower. We only ask the State to incur the insignificant amount required to assemble the Legislature. If we take our old place as tax payers, it would be repaid tenfold in a few years.' This letter became a kind of focus around which public sentiment was rallied. Frost came and drove out the yellow plague. The people returned to their homes. The great question of improving the sanitary condition was never absent from their minds. Around their fire-sides, at their places of business, everywhere, it was the theme of themes. On the 15th of November, 1879, a great mass meeting was held on the 'bluffs' in front of the city. After many earnest speeches had been delivered, Mr. Godwin offered the following for adoption: 'Resolved by the people in mass meeting assembled, that we respectfully but earnestly appeal to his excellency to call together at the earliest practical moment the Legislature of the State for the purpose of enacting such laws as will enable us to carry into practical operation those measures of sanitary reform which may be practicable and most conducive to the health of our city; and be it resolved further that we do not regard such legislation as local in its character, but as in the largest sense affecting the property, happiness and lives of all the citizens of the commonwealth; and we therefore appeal to them by every tie of kinship, sentiment of humanity, and feeling of common interest, to join with us in invoking a call of the General Assembly in special session for the purposes aforesaid.' Mr. Godwin spoke briefly in advocacy of the resolution. He spoke with earnestness, with power and force. He spoke to eager ears—to a resolute, sorely tried, but strong audience, ready to meet the exigency, without regard to the sacrifice it involved. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. A committee of fifteen was appointed to carry out the objects contemplated, which they did by preparing suitable measures to be acted on by the Legislature. Governor Marks (always the staunch friend of Memphis) convened the Legislature in extra session on the 16th of December, 1879. The necessary legislation was speedily enacted, imposing a tax of two per cent. on all the taxable property of the local territory for the sole purpose of construct-

J. M. Goodbar

ing an adequate underground system of drainage. The tax-payers responded cheerfully and promptly to this additional burden. The result was the practical realisation of what Mr. Godwin urged with so much force and earnestness in his letter of October 16, 1879—the Memphis system of sewerage—the best ever constructed down to that date, and which has probably added more to the present prosperity of Memphis than anything that was ever done in her history."

These patriotic public acts are mere episodes in the life of the subject of this sketch. When the public exigencies no longer required his services he quietly disappeared, sinking himself again into the pursuit of his own private affairs. But it must not be supposed that he has become indifferent to the general welfare of the community in which he resides. It is impossible for such a character to be idle or indifferent, nor would his neighbors allow him to be idle or indifferent if he felt so inclined. They know his value, and hence he is in demand always when something arises that calls for sound judgment, energy and courageous work.

GOODBAR, J. M. Among the wholesale boot and shoe dealers of Memphis James Monroe Goodbar stands prominent. He was born in Overton county, Tenn., May 29, 1839, and when ten years of age removed with his parents to Sparta, Tenn., where he received a common school education. His father William P. Goodbar, was a successful merchant and farmer, and the son acquired in his store business habits—a taste for mercantile life. In 1857, when eighteen years of age he obtained a situation in the wholesale dry goods house of Bransford, McWhiter & Co., of Nashville, Tenn. In 1860 Colonel Thomas L. Bransford, his son, John S. Bransford, and the subject of this sketch came to Memphis and opened a wholesale boot and shoe business, the first *exclusively wholesale* boot and shoe house in this city. As soon after the beginning of the Civil War as their business could be wound up, Mr. Goodbar joined the Confederate army. He served as a lieutenant in a company of cavalry until he was made regimental quartermaster.

After the close of the war he returned to Memphis, and in February, 1867, began again the wholesale boot and shoe business with J. R. S Gilliland, under the firm name of Goodbar & Gilliland. In 1877 the firm was changed to Goodbar & Co., and so it still remains, he being the senior member and head of the firm. His success in business has been remarkable. Starting after the war with but little capital, but full of energy and a determination to succeed, he has built up a business that is to-day second to none in his line south of the Ohio River.

Mr. Goodbar is a stockholder in several insurance companies, a director in the Planters' Insurance Company, and vice-president of the Mercantile Bank.

He took an active part in the formation of the present city government,

was one of the committee of seven that was appointed at a citizens' meeting to devise ways and means for getting rid of the old city charter and inaugurating a new form of government, and served during two years as one of the city council, during the administration of Mr. Porter as president of the taxing district.

Mr. Goodbar married Miss Mary Morgan of Hernando, Miss., in 1867, and they have two sons and a daughter. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a life-long Democrat, but has never sought office.

HILL, NAPOLEON. For more than thirty years no man has been more intimately connected with the commercial life of Memphis than Napoleon Hill, whose career has been synonymous with enterprise, solidity and uprightness, and the omission of whose name would render any commercial history of the city incomplete. He was born in Murray county, Tenn., October 25, 1830, and is the son of Dr. Duncan Hill, a native of North Carolina, but at an early age removed to Middle Tennessee. His wife, whose maiden name was Miss Olivia L. Bills, was a native of Murray county, Tenn. Soon after the birth of the subject of this sketch the family removed to Marshall county, Miss., where the father was a successful practitioner of medicine and a planter until his death in 1844, but the mother lived to an advanced age and died in St. Louis, Mo., in 1883.

The childhood and youth of Napoleon Hill were passed in Marshall county. The early death of his father rendered it necessary for him to take charge of the family, and in consequence his school facilities were limited, but by the right use of his opportunities he obtained a good practical education. His business career began at the age of sixteen as a clerk in the dry goods store of his uncle, Major J. H. Bills, of Bolivar, Tenn., with whom he remained about three years. The discovery of gold in California and the immense tide of emigration which followed to that State, naturally attracted the ambitious young men of that period, and in the spring of 1850 Mr. Hill went to California. He remained there nearly seven years engaged in mining and trading, and as the result of his labors accumulated several thousand dollars. In the latter part of 1856 he returned to Bolivar, Tenn., where two years later he married Miss Mary M. Wood, eldest daughter of the late Colonel W. H. Wood, of Memphis. They have had two sons and two daughters.

In 1857 Mr. Hill came to Memphis and opened a wholesale grocery and cotton commission house, under the firm name of Hill & Dorison. This firm continued in business with marked success until the breaking out of the war when Mr. Hill retired to his Sabine farm near Bolivar. At the close of the war he engaged again in business here, the firm being Williamson, Hill & Co., which, since the death of S. B. Williamson has been continued as Hill, Fontaine & Co. This firm is probably one of the best known and wealthiest in all the South-

Western States. In 1878 a branch house was established and has since been successfully conducted in St. Louis, exclusively devoted to their cotton business, while the Memphis house is both a wholesale grocery establishment and a cotton house. The general direction of the gigantic mercantile operations of this firm, for years doing the largest cotton business of any house in the United States, falls upon Mr. Hill, the senior member, and that his supervision has been wise and marked by the exercise of rare judgment and great business ability, is beyond question in the light of the splendid success attained. So well established is the high character of this firm, and so closely and extensively allied to the cotton trade, that its reports of the growing condition and annual estimate of the cotton crop are looked for by all dealers in the staple, and for years have been recognised as authority in the cotton world.

Mr. Hill's connection with this firm has by no means absorbed all his time or his active business energies. He has been president of the Chamber of Commerce, Cotton Exchange, and of the latter is still one of the directors. Besides being president of the Union and Planters' Bank, Memphis Cotton Press and Storage Company, Memphis City Fire and General Insurance Company, Citizens' Street Railway Company, Chickasaw Land Company, he is vice-president of the Pioneer Cotton Mill, the Bluff City Stove Works, director of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and the Pratt Coal Mine Company, and connected as a stockholder with several other important and successful enterprises.

Having finished this outline recital of facts, it is a pleasure to add something in description of the personality of the man whose commercial success has so largely contributed to the prosperity of the city of Memphis. He possesses an unusual amount of strong practical sense; is positive, not stubborn, in his convictions; never hesitates to express his views, plainly and without evasion; speaks what he honestly thinks, his words and actions being governed solely by his standard of right, never by policy or fear of others. He has been the architect of his own fortune, and a splendid success he has made of it, and although to-day one of the wealthiest men in Tennessee, he has lost none of the simplicity of heart and the genuinely democratic cordiality of manner which distinguished him when he was a private in the commercial ranks. He is one of those men whom success has not made arrogant, neither has his varied contact with the world robbed him of his natural cheerfulness and buoyancy of nature or caused him to lose faith in human nature. Warm hearted and generous, he gives liberally to charity and to every deserving public object, while his private benefactions are more extensive than even his close associates know, for they are equally unostentatious. Political honors have often been within his reach, and he has frequently been importuned to become a candidate for high official positions; but his tastes and inclinations do not lie in that direction, while he prefers to devote his energies to his business enterprises. At all times he has had

unbounded faith in the future of Memphis and in the almost boundless possibilities of the revivified South. During the days of doubt and disaster through which Memphis has happily passed, he was one around whom the people naturally gathered for council and encouragement, and he became a prompt and enthusiastic leader in every project to restore confidence among the people, and to place the city on a high and honorable plane where she could command the respect of the outside world. A few years ago he took an active part in arousing public sentiment on the subject of better water supply, and he conducted the campaign vigorously, although he was fighting his personal friend, Judge Latham. Mr. Hill possesses a strong, vigorous constitution, which time has but gently touched. Hale, hearty and well preserved, the cares and anxieties of commercial life are still lightly borne and he is as full of energy as when he was in the flower of his manhood. In private life he is one of the most companionable of men, and has contributed no little to the social life of Memphis. His home is the abode of refinement, plain elegance and of true Southern hospitality. Frank, open-hearted and generous in nature, warm and loyal in his attachments, with a business and private career without a stain, he is emphatically one of the best representatives of the Southern character, and an honor to the State and city of his adoption.

JORDAN, RICHARD D. Rix Jordan, the father of Richard D., was born and reared near Richmond, Va., where he was a successful merchant and a prominent citizen. His wife was Sarah Banks, a daughter of Major G. D. Banks, a distinguished lawyer of Yorktown, Va. Mr. Jordan removed from Richmond to Essex county, Va., and soon afterward to Hampton, near Fort Monroe, Va., where he and his wife died, and where their remains lie entombed in the cemetery of St. John's (Episcopal) Church, the oldest church except one in Virginia. They were devoted members of the Episcopal Church, as had been their ancestors. In politics Mr. Jordan was an old-line Whig, and his attachment to the Federal government was very strong.

Richard D. Jordan, one of their four children, was born in Essex county, Va., October 7, 1844, but was reared in Hampton, to which place his parents removed when he was quite young. He was educated in Hampton Military Institute, where he was placed at an early age.

At the time of the secession movement Mr. Jordan was only seventeen years of age, but his strong feeling of loyalty to the government, the result perhaps in part of the father's teaching, impelled him to oppose this movement till the last moment. When Virginia seceded, however, he promptly enrolled himself as a volunteer in Company G, of the First Virginia Infantry, of Richmond, Va., a regiment that had then been years in existence. This regiment was assigned to General Longstreet's brigade, which was the nucleus of Pickett's division, and with the intrepid soldiers of this division he served through the war.

Sincerely
R. W. Taylor

He received, at the battle of Seven Pines, in May, 1862, a severe wound, which disabled him during six months. He was wounded at Gettysburg, and at Five Forks was wounded and taken prisoner.

On his release he returned to Hampton, but found few of his former comrades, while his old home had been utterly destroyed. He therefore turned his face westward, and came to Shelby county, where he spent two years as principal teacher in the Raleigh Academy, utilising all his leisure in the study of law.

In 1867 he came to Memphis and became a student in the law office of Pike & Adams (Albert Pike and Charles W. Adams). With these, and with Beecher and Belcher, all able men in the profession, he pursued his studies till June, 1869, when he was admitted as a practitioner. He soon afterward became one of the law firm of Randolph, Hamond & Jordan (W. M. Randolph and E. D. Hamond, the latter at present United States district judge). This firm continued during eight years, since the expiration of which Mr. Jordan has practiced alone with marked success, having a lucrative practice.

On the 1st of January, 1883, he was elected to the responsible position of county attorney for Shelby county, and has been re-elected each year since. As such attorney Mr. Jordan notably distinguished himself by the skill and ability with which he managed the case of Exstein Norton in the Supreme Court of the United States. He was there opposed by eminent New York counsel, but was successful throughout, and saved the county of Shelby very near one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

In 1879 he was elected one of the board of education for the city of Memphis, and has ever since been a member of that board, and since 1884 its president. He has always been an ardent supporter of the public school system, and devoted much of his time and thought to the improvemeut of their condition in point of educational training and appointment. His continuance in these positions is an evidence of his good standing and ability as a lawyer, and of the esteem in which he is held as a citizen.

On the 3d of September, 1872, he was married to Bettie Crawford, the second daughter of Erasmus S. and Elvira A. Crawford, formerly of Vicksburg, Miss., but for many years of Memphis. To the devotion and sound judgment of his wife Mr. Jordan justly ascribes much of his success in life. They are both members of the Episcopal Church. They have three daughters and a son—Louisa, Laura, Elvin, and Richard D.

As a lawyer Mr. Jordan has achieved notable and well deserved success. He has been a diligent student and his present high professional standing has been the result of patient and well directed application. Possessing excellent judgment he is especially esteemed as a counsellor and is considered a safe and careful adviser. In the several positions of trust, to which he has been elevated by the suffrage of the people, he has ever evinced a painstaking desire to dis-

charge his duties with a faithfulness and fearlessness such as has met with general approbation. In the school board his services have been especially valuable, and have greatly contributed to the success and efficiency of the public schools of the city. Memphis has no more sincere friend than he, nor one more warmly devoted to the furtherance of every project which tends to her prosperity and advancement. Quiet, modest and retiring in disposition, he is not self-assertive, but possesses those genial qualities and plain sincerity of manner which, without effort, win confidence and respect; while against his honesty and integrity, his public and private character, there is neither spot nor blemish.

LANGSTAFF, ALFRED DENISON. Mr. Langstaff was born April 16, 1845, at Richmond Hill, fourteen miles from Toronto, Canada. His father, Miles Langstaff, was born at the same place on the 20th of February, 1809, and he is now (1887) living. Charity Langstaff, the mother of A. D., was born August 26, 1821, at Rahway, N. J., and died at Richmond Hill, March 20, 1848. The grandfather of A. D. Langstaff went from Rahway to Canada, and died at Richmond Hill at the age of ninety-two years, in the full enjoyment of his mental and physical faculties till within a few days of his death. The great-grandfather of A. D. was an officer in the Revolutionary Army, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne.

When A. D. was ten years of age his father removed to near Chatham, Canada, leaving him at a boarding school. He became anxious to see his father and resolved to visit him at his house. He therefore borrowed some money, took stage to the nearest railroad station, seven miles distant, went by railroad to Toronto, crossed the city to the steamboat landing, went by steamboat to Hamilton, then by rail to Chatham, and thence, there being no conveyance, twelve miles on foot to his father's house. This was at the age of ten, and he had never before seen a train of cars or steamboat, and knew nothing of travelling. The accomplishment of a journey of near three hundred miles alone, under such circumstances, gave evidence of that determination to succeed that he has many times since exhibited.

In 1857 he went to Stamford, Conn., performing this journey alone, and crossing the city of New York by street cars. He attended a high school at Stamford till 1861, then went to the city of New York and entered the hardware store of Bliven, Mead & Co., then the largest house in that line in the city. He remained with this firm, the discipline and method of the business of which was of the most approved order, four years; in which time he rose to the position of manager of order clerks.

He became satisfied that the South offered superior inducements for young men who desired to embark into business, and asked his employers to release him. They did so, and gave him a recommend, in which they stated that he

was "a young man of untiring energy and good ability." He had already been offered a situation with McCombs & Co., hardware merchants of Memphis, which he accepted, and in October, 1865, he came to this city which has ever since been his residence.

In 1870 McCombs & Co. left Memphis, and were succeeded in business by A. D. Langstaff, in connection with others who furnished the capital. Memphis had then barely recovered from the depression caused by the yellow fever epidemic of 1867, and that of 1873 brought on another. It was only by the exercise of untiring industry and energy that one could in those years realise more than the expenses of business. Slowly, however, but steadily his capital and business increased, and with prosperity came confidence in ultimate success. In 1886 he erected for use of his business, at a cost of $30,000, the Langstaff building, on the same site where stood the store in which twenty-one years before when he was a penniless boy, he performed his first day's labor in Memphis.

On coming to this city he become an attendant at the services at Calvary Church, and was soon made librarian of the Sunday-school there; and subsequently he became secretary and treasurer of the church, which position he occupied until he resigned.

In 1867 he was one of the young men who organised the Howard Association, the work of which, in the epidemics of 1867, 1873, 1878 and 1879, is well known. He had the yellow fever in 1867 and 1878. During the last three epidemics he was president of the association. He adopted in the administration of the affairs of the association as far as practicable the same order and system which has governed him in his commercial business. When, during the epidemic of 1878, the disease spread to neighboring towns, he organised on the railroads what were termed relief trains, which left the city each morning, carrying physicians, nurses, medicines, etc. After that epidemic he was presented by the citizens of Memphis with a government bond as a testimonial of their appreciation of his services.

In 1871 he married Miss Sallie McCall, daughter of J. R. McCall, a prominent citizen of Tipton county, Tenn.

The success which Mr. Langstaff has achieved may be regarded by young men as an example of what continued energy and attention to business may accomplish.

LUEHRMANN, HENRY. Industry, frugality, sterling honesty, and a respect for law and order seem to be natural elements of the German character often recognised and acknowledged, and it is a conceded fact that no race has exerted a more potent influence for good in the advancement of the material prosperity of America. Among the residents of Memphis, who may be termed one of the best representatives of its German population, is the subject

of this sketch, Henry Luehrmann. He was born August 27, 1841, in Melle, in the then kingdom of Hanover now a province of Prussia. He was educated in the private and public schools of his native town, and at the age of fifteen emigrated to the United States. He first settled in St. Louis, where he secured employment as a clerk. For some time after his arrival in St. Louis he attended a night school, and thus acquired a good business education. He served in the capacity of a clerk until the breaking out of the war when he enlisted in August, 1861, in Company E, Fourth Missouri Cavalry Regiment, which formed a part of Colonel George E. Waring's brigade. He participated with his regiment in all of its engagements and services in Missouri, Arkansas, and Tennessee, the most important battle in which it took part being that of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. He remained with his regiment until it was mustered out at the expiration of its period of service, at St. Louis, in August, 1864. He then returned to Memphis and became a clerk for the sutler of the Second New Jersey Cavalry Regiment, then stationed in this city, remaining in such capacity until the close of the war, after which he returned to St. Louis. In the spring of 1866 he made a visit to his old home in Germany, remaining until the following fall when he returned to St. Louis and soon after came to Memphis where he had formed many acquaintances during the period of his military service. His first employment was as book-keeper for Zweisfel, Hergan & Co., brewers, with whom he remained two years. He then took charge of V. Dreisigackers's saloon at No. 35 Monroe street, and continued in such employ until the fall of 1883, when he built on an extended scale, a saloon and restaurant on the corner of Main and Union streets, known as "Terrace Garden." In 1887 he erected on the same corner his present five-story brick building, which is used as a saloon, restaurant and hotel, and is known as Hotel Luehrmann. This is one of the best equipped buildings for the purposes used in the city. Ever since Mr. Luehrmann has engaged in his present line of business, he has conducted the best public resort of its kind in the city, and has spared no expense in meeting the wants of his patrons. In the restaurant department he especially excels and enjoys a wide reputation as a public caterer, while he has ever been one of the most enterprising in his line of trade in the city. In 1874 he built the first cold storage house in the South, for the purpose of keeping beer, using it with great success until 1878, when he sold it to the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company. In 1877 he built the Memphis brewery, and was president of the Memphis Brewing Company until he sold his interest in 1878. He was one of the original stockholders in the Pioneer Cotton Mills, and at present is a director in the First National Bank, Home Insurance Company, Building and Loan Association, and is interested in several other minor business corporations. He was married in 1870 to Louise Correl, of Memphis. They have six living children. Mr. Luehrmann has achieved remarkable success as a business man, and by his own exertions and well directed efforts has accumulated a comfortable fortune.

Memphis has been enriched in many ways by his success. He has added to the architectural appearance of the city by the erection of several fine buildings, and is financially interested in enterprises such as have contributed to the general prosperity. As a business man he is recognised as careful, shrewd and sagacious, honorable and honest in every way, and one who can be thoroughly trusted and relied upon. Thoroughly identified with the city by business interest and many years' residence, he is public spirited in his views and interested in and willing to contribute to the city's prosperity. Socially he is popular and wields a wide influence among his friends, and is considered as one of the substantial citizens of Memphis, and one whose success has been the reward of good business management and hard work.

LOAGUE, JOHN, was born on the 1st day of April, 1829, in the maiden city of Londonderry, Ireland, and was educated in the same city, at Gwynne's institution, on Creghan Hill. This institution was founded by a bequest from a Protestant gentleman, Mr. John Gwynne, but its doors were open alike to Catholics and Protestants. During Mr. Loague's school-boy days, Catholic priests were welcomed at the school, and they have ever since continued to be visitors.

After leaving school he learned the art of coach painting with James McClure & Co., and was the first Roman Catholic since the days of William and Mary who was permitted to learn any branch of coach-making in Londonderry.

Mr. Loague arrived in New York September 29, 1848. Since then he has resided in several States of the Union, but has been continuously a resident of Memphis from the 10th day of September, 1860. He was married in Bridgeport, Conn., on August 15, 1850, to Miss Anne Fisher, a native of Castletown, County Donegal, Ireland. From this union has come a large family of children, of whom five sons and two daughters survive.

Mr. Loague has always been ambitious to secure and retain the good will of his fellow-citizens, and his career in Memphis evinces the wonderful success that has attended his efforts in that direction. We hazard nothing, we believe, in stating that he has been complimented by election to more offices of honor and trust than any other citizen of Shelby county. He was twice elected a member of the school board, three times chosen tax collector of privileges, and was a member and secretary of the West Tennessee delegation in the constitutional convention of 1865.

In June, 1865, he was appointed by President Andrew Johnson to the important and responsible office of surveyor of customs for the port of Memphis, and the ability and integrity with which he administered the duties of the position, at the close of the civil war, are evidenced by letters in his possession from the highest officials in the government.

In March, 1866, he was elected to the office of county court clerk, of Shelby county, for a term of four years. He was elected January 1, 1874, mayor of the city of Memphis for a term of two years, which office he filled with distinguished credit, and to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. We cannot forbear, in this connection, quoting a few remarks from Mr. Loague's inaugural message to the general council, as showing the spirit in which he entered upon the duties of this high office, and which characterised his entire administration:

"Let us bear in mind that we should use our best efforts to greater simplicity in our municipal government, greater economy in its administration, the cutting off of all useless expenditures in all directions, a stop to all projects involving an increase to our permanent indebtedness, with little or no public benefit; no money to be paid without a fair equivalent received; no salaries without services rendered; no presents or gifts of any kind, under any pretense, to be received by any official of the city; a thorough accountability for every cent of revenue belonging to the city, and scrupulous care taken that it reaches the city treasury.

"As one of the general issues now before us, I fully recognise the duty of proclaiming no more bonds, no further increase of the city's permanant indebtedness. Let us stop and pay. The people require rest—breathing time—to recover from the exhaustion resulting from our past mode of doing business. You may rely upon my earnest co-operation with your honorable body in all measures which shall prevent the further increase of debt, and yet still do all that may be necessary for the full, but gradual development of our fair city, and thus lay the foundation for the accomplishment of what we all desire—the growth, prosperity, and happiness of our city and its people."

In November, 1878, Mr. Loague was elected a member of the General Assembly of Tennessee; and in January, 1887, he was elected by the County Court, for the third time, to the office of public administrator of Shelby county for a term of four years. While a member of the General Assembly, Mr. Loague took an important and prominent part in obtaining for Memphis its present form of taking district government. At the end of the epidemic in 1878, his fellow citizens presented him with a costly cane, bearing in letters of gold the following inscription: "Presented by Irish friends to Hon. John Loague, in testimony of his heroic and unselfish labor during the epidemic of 1878."

In November, 1878, Mr. Loague was enrolled as a member of the bar, and has achieved measurable success in his chosen profession of law. Fortified in the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, Mr. Loague moves calmly through life, watching with pride and pleasure the progress and development of the city, whose citizens have conferred so many honors upon him, and which he loves so well.

MENKEN, J. S. For a quarter of a century no citizen has exerted a more beneficial influence in the commercial affairs of Memphis than Jacob Stanwood Menken. Progressive, indefatigable, aggressive and of unlimited resource, his varied lines of effort have touched almost every material and social interest of the city. Such a career naturally furnishes much of interest and abounds in striking incident. He was born in Cincinnati, O., in 1840, and is of Jewish parentage. His father, Solomon Menken, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, and came to America in 1826. His mother, whose maiden name was Galathe Morange, was born in Bordeaux, France, her father being a prominent adherent of the French government under the first Napoleon, representing that emperor as ambassador at the court of Spain. J. S. Menken was the youngest of three brothers, Jules A. being the eldest and Nathan D. the second in order of birth. Their father, soon after his arrival in America, came to Cincinnati and embarked in the dry goods business, and when his sons reached the age to join him, he had already established a large and profitable business. J. S. Menken was educated at St. Xavier's College, but at an early age showed a predisposition to a business career, and while his brothers were pursuing the higher branches of learning he was acquiring habits of industry and business methods behind his father's counter. This early application to business, however, did not prevent him from storing his mind with useful knowledge, and becoming an accomplished man of the world. At the age of eighteen he secured a partnership in his father's business, his older brothers having already become similarly interested. The firm of S. Menken & Sons became well known throughout a wide section of country, established a large business, and for many years was considered one of the most substantial firms in Cincinnati, but the unsettled condition of the country preceding the war so impaired their business that the firm failed in 1861, but made satisfactory settlement with their creditors by the payment of half the amount of their liabilities. Four years after, when the Menken brothers became established in business, they paid every dollar of the indebtedness of the old firm in full, with its accumulated interest, a debt in no way legally binding upon them, but which they felt morally responsible for. In appreciation of their action in the matter, they were each presented with a costly and elegant silver service by their creditors.

At the breaking out of the Civil War J. S. Menken, like his brother Nathan, volunteered in the service of the national government and served under Lyon and Siegel in their Missouri campaigns. He remained in service until June, 1862, when nearly succumbing to a violent malarial attack, he resigned his commission and returned to Cincinnati. As soon as his health became sufficiently restored he came to Memphis, and in a comparatively humble way established a dry goods store on the corner of Main and Court streets. With limited means, but tireless, enthusiastic and ambitious, he resolved to succeed.

Denying himself every comfort, day and night he applied himself to his work with an energy that knew no relaxation, and no such word as fail. Success came because it was earned and deserved, and in an incredibly short time he established a prosperous business, in which he was joined in partnership by his brother, Jules A., and six months later his brother Nathan D. became a partner under the firm name of Menken Brothers. From a merely retail trade the business rapidly grew into favor and soon occupied the highest plane among the retail and wholesale dry goods houses of Memphis, with the highest reputation not only at home, but in the eastern market. Such an accomplishment attests better than any words can, the high order of business talent of its founder. But with all his business sagacity and capacity to accummulate money, he was in the earlier days of his business career as now, liberal, generous and charitable. Never grasping, he believes in using money rather than hoarding it, and if from the first great success has followed him, no man has been more pleased at the benefit others have received as the fruits of his own prosperity. Selfishness and greed have no lodgment in his nature.

No change occurred in the firm until 1878, when Nathan D. became a victim of the wide spread yellow fever epidemic of that year. He was a member of the Howard Association, and while rendering aid to those stricken with this dread disease, he succumbed to its deadly attack. Broad, liberal minded and noble hearted, he heroically faced death and became a martyr to his love for his fellow men. His name will ever be deeply enshrined in grateful remembrance among the citizens of Memphis in whose service he sacrificed his life. After the death of Nathan D. Menken, William Horgan and J. S. Andrews became partners in the business. In 1883 the business of the firm had outgrown the old quarters and the building corner of Main and Gayoso streets was purchased. This large building was almost entirely rebuilt and remodeled for their use, and at present is one of the most complete and best adapted for the purposes required in the State. It is five stories high, 120 by 150 feet in dimensions, every available space being utilised in the transaction of their extensive business, which is divided into twenty-eight different departments, in which employment is furnished to over 200 assistants. The annual amount of the business transactions of the firm exceeds $1,500,000. In January, 1886, Jules Menken retired from the firm, at which date the present firm name of Menken & Co. was adopted, the members being J. S. Menken, William Horgan and J. S. Andrews.

In the creation, management and development of this well known and extensive house, Mr. Menken has been the main spirit. Its existence is a monument to his business generalship, great force, sterling honesty and executive ability. His career furnishes us an example of a class of men of which the present generation has produced a few, and former generations almost none, because they embody the genius of the nineteenth century, who seem to have

Sincerely Yours,

J. D. Trautman.

begun life where their parents left it, to have taken to themselves the direct benefit of the experiments and the failures of former generations, and hence at middle life attain a degree of success that twice a lifetime would scarcely have made possible in earlier years. His accumulations of wealth and influence have come to him by legitimate means, differing from purely speculative methods as far as industry and sagacity are different from blind trust in chance.

There is a constant and striking parallelism between the qualities required in business and those in military life. There are the Custars of business, the men of speculation, always ready for a headlong charge with ruin as the price of failure; there are the McClellans, always organising, never advancing, fighting defensively for a lifetime and barely escaping defeat; there are some — the Napoleons, Marlboroughs, Moltkes and Grants, who combine bravery with caution, and foresight with activity, to whom the oversight and direction of many armies, in widely separated fields, is a task lightly carried, who foresee all difficulties, and so provide for all emergencies, that they may look confidently for their Blenheim, their Appomattox, or their Sedan. To the latter class Mr. Menken belongs by virtue of constant and distinguished success won in fair fields and by sheer force of business genius.

He scarcely had a boyhood. Before he was twenty he carried upon his shoulders responsibilities fit to test the power of a mature man. This training has made a mere business automaton of many a youth and has stranded him at middle life as a fossil. It did not so affect Mr. Menken. His appearance belies his years; the vigor and ripeness of his prime are the best testimony to his timber. He has always lavished his energy upon the work of his life, but he has kept his heart in his body and the natural kindliness of his disposition remains unimpaired. He possesses none of the petty irascibility and impatience often exhibited by smaller men, whose time is of infinitely less value. Every comer is certain of a respectful hearing, and if need be will receive a respectful refusal of his request. The hard features of commercial life are left behind when he emerges from business, and all that makes a man welcome wherever he goes take their place. Of a cheerful, happy, hopeful and impulsive disposition, gloom and melancholy vanish at his approach. Ever thoughtful of the comfort of those in his employ, he takes a kindly interest in their welfare, and is not only popular with them, but they feel a genuine interest in his success, and cheerfully contribute their share to the accomplishment of work which would be impossible were his lieutenants less *en rapport* with their chief. He has traveled extensively in Europe and America, and his wide association with men has broadened his views and sympathies, robbed him of all prejudice and made more enthusiastic his faith in finding some good in every one. Liberal without bigotry in his religious views, he has respect for the honest views of others, and the utmost veneration for all agencies which tend to make men live better and purer lives. A man of generous impulses, his pity is easily

excited and never appealed to without response. His well known liberality has made his name well known throughout the city; his charity is not restricted to creed or sect, but is extended to the alleviation of suffering and distress wherever found, with an open-handed heartiness that shows the native goodness of his heart. The late organisation on a permanent basis of the Childrens' Christmas Club, of which he is president, was mainly due to his exertions. It already has over 1,800 members, and the charity work accomplished by this organisation during the holiday season of 1887–8 was warmly endorsed by the press and citizens of Memphis.

One of Mr. Menken's strongest characteristics is the consideration for the feelings of others, and the readiness and frankness he acknowledges and seeks to repair every error in judgment or action, a quality few but the really great possess. Such, in brief, are a few of the striking personalities of this public spirited citizen, successful merchant, generous hearted, cultivated gentleman whom to many is only known as the active, ever on the move, always ready, never tired business man. In the prosperity of Memphis he has been an invaluable factor. His talents were never hoarded in a napkin or put out at usury, but have flowed in unceasing stream through the pocket of his fellows, leaving golden grains behind. The reward of such a life reaped at middle age is not only financial success, but is something far more and higher, the deserved respect and esteem of every man with whom his years of active life have placed him in contact.

He was married in 1866 to Miss Ray Hart, whose father was for many years a prominent merchant of New York.

MONTGOMERY, H. A. During many years Memphis had no more consistent, steadfast and hopeful friend than H. A. Montgomery. His fortunes ran parallel with those of the Bluff City, and despite the dark days of war and pestilence, he never ceased to emphasise his belief in Memphis.

Mr. Montgomery was born February 10, 1827, in County Fermanagh, Ireland, and when a lad of fifteen was made an apprentice in the house of Thos. Karnahan & Sons, city of Sligo, dealers in timber, slate and iron. He was in their employ during the fearful famine of 1847 and 1848. It may not be amiss to note *en passant*, that Mr. Montgomery's father was a brilliant conversationalist, and in an after dinner speech had no superiors in his part of the country.

Mr. Montgomery came to America in 1849, and made Memphis his home early in 1850. He soon afterward embarked in the telegraph business, which he rightly judged was destined to assume great importance. He participated actively in its development in and around Memphis until the close of the war. The first cable across the Mississippi, connecting Memphis with the region west, was laid by him. It was maliciously severed before the Federal occu-

pation of Memphis in 1862. At the close of the war, being unable to get from the military telegraph department possession of the lines west of the Mississippi, he sold out to the Southwestern Telegraph Company, which was soon afterward merged in the Western Union. He then embarked in many enterprises, some of which proved profitable and others disadvantageous, and finally adopted the cotton compress business in 1867. At that time not more than 30,000 bales of cotton were annually compressed in Memphis, the city being then a mere feeder to New Orleans. From 1867 until his death he gave almost his undivided attention to the compressing and warehousing of cotton; and it can be said, without fear of contradiction, that he contributed the most valuable aid in placing Memphis in the position which she now holds as one of the first markets, both for the purchase and sale of cotton, in the United States; a market where the product is handled more cheaply and better cared for than in any other in the country.

In January, 1884, Mr. Montgomery was elected a fire and police commissioner without opposition. In this office he gave additional evidence of his warm interest in the prosperity of Memphis, and his ready mastery of details made him a valuable member of the government.

The successful establishment of a jockey club in Memphis was largely due to his keen relish for legitimate sport, his liberality, and his untiring activity. Although he loved and was most loyal to the institutions of his adopted country, a touch of the original Irish returned to him at the prospect of the steeple chase, or when he heard the sound of the tally-ho.

He was a widower during the latter years of his life, his wife having died in 1870, leaving him with five children, four daughters and a son. The latter, who is the youngest, was born about the time of General T. J. Jackson's death, and was named after that distinguished man, Stonewall R. Montgomery.

Mr. Montgomery's death was as dramatic as it was sudden. On October, 20, 1887, while in attendance as president at the annual autumn meeting of the Jockey Club, he delivered an address of welcome to the delegates of the Waterways Convention, then holding a session in this city. Hardly had his voice died away and his last word "welcome" found its way to the hearts of his hearers, when he fell to the floor, in what, at the time, was supposed to be a fainting spell, but all the aid tenderest love and medical skill could summon failed to restore him to consciousness. Without warning, the destroying angel had quickly done his work, at the very moment when a strong and vigorous constitution seemed to bid defiance to disease and death. His sudden, tragic end caused universal sorrow throughout the city, where he was beloved to a degree as falls to the lot of few men. Many and marked were the expressions of grief from all directions. Editorially the Memphis *Appeal* paid his memory the following tribute:

"His last word was 'welcome,' and it was appropriate. His heart had

always been an open door, and in his home he had a warm welcome for all who entered in. With him the latch string was ever on the outside and he illustrated in a jovial, whole-souled and unstinted way the traditional hospitality of his countrymen. . . . Brusque sometimes, as when business cares pressed upon him multitudinously, he was as genial as sunshine and happy hearted as a boy. Construction and design were easy to him and he could easily adapt these gifts to any needed purpose. He was a direct product of that now generally regarded distinctive Scotch-Irish race which has left its mark everywhere in the United States, furnishing as it has so many great merchants, successful bankers and renowned soldiers. Early in life he climbed the ladder that led to independence, while his contemporaries were fashioning their ambition. His energies were iron and could not be restrained. He planned well and always for success."

This just estimate of his personal character, from one who had long known him, shows the admirable qualities of his nature, and reveals the secret of his hold upon the respect and love of all who knew him. He was the synonym of all that is manly, frank, open-hearted and generous, of all that is noble in true friendship, of all that is honorable and honest in every relationship in life, and his memory is deeply enshrined in the hearts and memories of the people of Memphis.

MORGAN, ROBERT JARREL, was born in Putnam county, Ga., March 25, 1828. His ancestors were of the Morgan family of Revolutionary fame, in the State of Virginia. His father was a merchant and a planter, living in La Grange, Ga., where Robert J. was reared. He was educated at the University of Georgia, at Athens, Ga., where he graduated in 1848. He was admitted to the bar in 1850.

In 1851 he was married to Miss Mary Hawkins Battle, who lived but a short time after their marriage. He was married again in 1854, to Miss Martha Fannin Fort, daughter of the late Dr. Tomlinson Fort, of Milledgeville, Ga., being the second wife. Mrs. Morgan died at Memphis in February, 1886. Her two children surviving her are Mrs. Mary Lou Keightley, now of Leesburg, Fla., and John E. Morgan, a young man now in business in the city of Memphis. The late Mrs. Morgan was a lady of fine personal appearance and of the highest intellectual endowments and culture. She was noted in the city of Memphis for her literary attainments.

R. J. Morgan remained in Georgia in the practice of his profession until the spring of 1859, when he moved to Memphis in order to pursue his profession, and to enable him to increase his planting interests in the Mississippi valley.

Mr. Morgan previous to the war belonged to the Whig party and voted against secession. When it became evident that war was inevitable, he linked

his destiny with that of his own people, and, in the year 1861, he raised a regiment and went into the army. He continued in command of his regiment, the Thirty-sixth Tennessee, until the beginning of 1863, when, upon its consolidation with another, he was ordered by the secretary of war to report to Lieutenant-General Polk. From that time until the death of General Polk, he remained upon his staff; afterwards he was assigned to and performed other staff duty in the Confederate army.

Colonel Morgan returned with his family to Memphis after the war and resumed the practice of law. In 1867 he was elected attorney for the city of Memphis, and held that position until November, 1869, when he was appointed chancellor by the governor. He continued to hold this office, being twice elected by the people, until 1878, when his term expired and he voluntarily retired from the office. In 1880 Judge Morgan was chosen as presidential elector on the Hancock ticket, and made a canvass as such elector.

Judge Morgan has been a member of the Methodist Church more than thirty years. He was one of the original projectors of the Vanderbilt University, one of the original commissioners that organised it, and a member of its board of trust from the beginning. He has been twice a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Church south, and was appointed by that conference one of the commissioners to gather the negroes of the church into a separate organisation, and to set aside to them the property held by the whites in trust for them in the entire South.

Since Judge Morgan left the bench in 1878, he has been actively following his profession of law in Memphis.

During his whole life, and in all the walks of his life he has been held in universal respect and esteem. His physical presence is commanding and attractive. He has great force of character, a very high order of intellect, and a broad, strong, chivalrous nature, generous as he is brave, gentle as he is strong, and always genial, cheerful, considerate and kind, he has won his way in peace and in war to success in all his undertakings to the hearts of a host of friends and to enviable and enduring reputation. Still in the full vigor of mind and body he maintains his high position at the bar, growing gracefully older, with little of time's frost upon his head, and none of its chill in his heart.

His career as chancellor embraced the full flush and fruitage of his manhood, and eminently exhibited his powers. On the bench he was not the mere lawyer in the bondage of precedent, but he was a man scanning human motives with human eyes, and weighing human actions with human hands. Rare common sense was his distinguishing trait as a judge, and a nature fully imbued with equitable principles was his peculiar fitness for the office of chancellor. A friend describing him as "administering equity according to Methodist discipline, and the sermon on the mount." This description was intended to summarise a fine judicial character. It implies an understanding thoroughly in-

formed by the lore of the books, and a conscientiou ssympathetic application of legal rules for the attainment of justice. Add to these the knowledge of human nature, and the dominant common sense before alluded to, and we know how it was that he handled so well both the facts and the law of a case. The title of judge, which no doubt will cling to him through life, is a title which he has thus won faithfully, and may wear proudly.

NEELY, J. C. James Columbus Neely was born near Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C., on the 19th of April, 1826. His father was Moses Neely, a planter, who removed from North Carolina to Tennessee in 1833, settled in Madison county, and removed to Shelby county early in 1839. Moses Neely was a man of high character and integrity, and by force and energy acquired a fine estate in lands and negroes. He was a typical representative of the Southern planter before the war; a man of intelligence, energy and hospitality, and occupied a fine position in his county. Mrs. Neely, the mother of Mr. James C. Neely, was also born in North Carolina. Her maiden name was Jane Parks McDowell. Mr. and Mrs. Neely, the father and mother, belonged to families connected with the Revolutionary War, and were prominent in the State of North Carolina, and when they removed into the State of Tennessee, they brought with them a well assured name for the virtues and excellences of an old North Carolina family.

Mr. Moses Neely, the father of Mr. J. C. Neely, died in Shelby county in January, 1887, at the age of eighty-eight, honored and respected for his great worth of character. Mrs. Neely, the mother, died in July, 1886, at the age of eighty-two. She died as she had lived, an honored matron of great worth and intelligence.

Mr. J. C. Neely was educated in what was known in his day as the country old field schools. These schools were located in every neighborhood, and supported by the well-to-do planters, and gave a thorough training to the young male and female. Usually the teachers were well equipped for their work; most generally young college graduates, who began their career as country school teachers. Mr. Neely received in this way a good common school education, which has been useful to him in after life, and such an education as was furnished in his day by the prosperous planters to their sons and daughters.

He remained upon his father's plantation until 1854, when he came to Memphis, and formed a mercantile partnership with William Goyer, under the style of Goyer & Neely. This firm engaged in the grocery and provision business until the spring of 1862, when it was closed. It was a successful business firm and in it Mr. Neely acquired the experience and information that has subsequently made him one of the largest and most successful merchants in the southwest.

In the spring of 1860 Mr. Neely was married to Miss Fannie Blocker, of

De Soto county, Miss. They have had seven children, five of whom are now living. Mrs. Neely belonged to one of the finest families in North Mississippi, noted for their wealth and refinement. She is still alive, and noted in Memphis for the elegance of her appearance, her great worth and intelligence and hospitality.

In 1865 Mr. Neely established the firm of Brooks, Neely & Co., wholesale grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants. In this firm he has been the financial head from the day of its establishment to the present time. No business house in the entire South stands higher than the house of Brooks, Neely & Co. It does an immense business, and it is the pride of the house that it owns its own capital, and owes no one anything.

Mr. Neely has been connected during his business career, with many financial enterprises. He has been director in several railroad companies, in banks and insurance companies. His operations have been large and extensive, and the result of his great energy and activity has been the accumulation of a large fortune. His family and friends are now enjoying the fruits of his great success. He lives in one of the most elegant homes in the city of Memphis, and surrounded by all the pleasures and comforts of a refined taste, his family are liberal in their hospitality, and generous in their benefactions.

The distinguishing features of Mr. Neely's character are energy, activity, and quickness of perception. Gifted as he is with a fine physique and vigorous health, he has made great drafts upon it. The drafts have been honored, and he has used them with wonderful success.

Mr. and Mrs. Neely are members of the Presbyterian Church, and have been liberal and generous to it. They have reared their family in this communion, but have been liberal and kind to other churches, recognising a common brotherhood in the Christian world. It is the pride of the city of Memphis that her merchants are recognised all over the United States as among the most solvent and successful in the country. No man has contributed more to this reputation than Mr. Neely. His success has been remarkable, and his probity has never been questioned. No man stands higher, no man deserves to stand higher.

NEELY, HUGH MCDOWELL, was born in the State of Tennessee, in Madison county. His ancestors came from Scotland early in the eighteenth century and settled in North Carolina. They belonged to that sterling and thrifty race that has made its mark upon every community with which it has been identified. The Neelys are Presbyterians, inheriting their church associations from their Scottish ancestors. Mr. Neely's father was Moses Neely. He was born in 1799, and died in 1887. His mother was born in 1805, and died in 1886. Her maiden name was Jane Parks McDowell. Mr. and Mrs. Neely were born and reared near Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N.

C., famous in Revolutionary history for the first declaration of independence (1775), and were married in 1825. They removed to Tennessee in 1833, crossing the mountains in their wagons. They located in Madison county, and subsequently, in 1839, removed to Shelby county and located about fifteen miles from Memphis, near Germantown.

The Neely family belonged to the prosperous Southern type of planters, and were memorable for energy and enterprise. This trait of character, inherited from shrewd, thrifty and intelligent ancestors, developed in a larger degree in the children of Moses Neely. The Neelys of the present generation are consequently noted for their markedly honorable and successful careers. Moses Neely and his wife had nine children born unto them—two sons and seven daughters. One of the sons, H. M. Neely, is the subject of this sketch. He was reared at the homestead. The first school that Mr. Neely attended was the old type field school, that opened at 7 A. M., and closed at sun-down, and when in the hands of the teacher the hickory decided all violations of law, generally without right of appeal. As a student he held good positions in his classes. He received a good academic education, and for years after his manhood applied himself to books, and became a good scholar and a well read man.

In politics Mr. Neely was an old-time Whig, and was conservative in all his instincts. When the late war was imminent he opposed secession, but heartily linked his destiny with the South when the issue was made between the sections. He sought no position in the army, but, like many of the first young men in the South, shouldered his musket as a private in the Thirty-eighth Tennessee Regiment. Soon after his enlistment he was elected captain of his company, and the last year of the war he was assistant adjutant-general upon the staff of General John C. Carter.

Mr. Neely's regiment fought in all the battles in which the Army of Tennessee was engaged, and was under the command of Generals A. Sidney Johnston, Beauregard, Bragg, Joseph E. Johnson, and Hood. Mr. Neely's comrades-in-arms speak of him in the highest terms as a soldier. He was noted for his courage and his coolness in battle. At the close of the war he returned to his home, his fortune shattered, and he was compelled to rely upon his own exertions for a living. With his usual grit he accepted the situation, and with accustomed energy went to work to repair his fortunes. In 1865 Mr. Neely entered the firm of Brooks, Neely & Co., as a clerk, and was the next year taken into partnership. The firm of Brooks, Neely & Co. has been constantly in business in the grocery and cotton trade since its organisation, with marked success, and is justly regarded as one of the best and strongest mercantile houses in the Southern States. To this firm H. M. Neely has given untiring labor, and largely helped to make it what it is. He is president of the Phœnix Insurance Company, a successful home institution, vice-president of the Memphis National Bank, and president of two large real estate enterprises.

Frank Pattison

He stands high with the business community as a man of clear head and resolute will. His opinion is often sought upon important business matters by his friends, and his sound judgment is never questioned. He has reaped the reward of his energy and enterprise in a large and ample fortune and high social position. Mr. Neely was married August, 1886, to Mrs. Mary B. McCown, and in this happy marriage the community was gratified in the addition of such a couple to its social life. He is a gentleman of markedly fine address, attractive social qualities, and has an extensive acquaintance with the literature of the day; and by his fortune, his genial qualities, and his fine business character, has become one of the most notable men of the city of Memphis.

OMBERG, JAMES A. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Omberg came from Norway early in the present century and settled in Georgia. His mother's ancestors came during the eighteenth century from the north of Ireland and became residents of South Carolina.

He was born at Lawrenceville, Ga., in 1839. He prepared for a university course, first under the instruction of his maternal grandfather, and afterwards under that of Samuel Stevens, of Rome, Ga. Instead of entering the university, however, he accepted a situation as clerk in the Bank of Chattanooga, of which his uncle, William Fulton, was the cashier. He was then fifteen years of age. Soon after the Bank of Chattanooga formed a connection with the Bank of Memphis, and Mr. Omberg was made receiving teller of the latter. Shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War he became teller in the Commercial Bank of Memphis, but on the commencement of hostilities he enlisted in the Confederate army. He served to the close of the war, then returned to Memphis and resumed his position in the Commercial Bank. When that institution failed he was appointed the receiver and closed up its affairs. In 1869, on the organisation of the Union and Planters' Bank of Memphis, he became its teller, and continued in that position till 1879, when he was elected cashier of the Bank of Commerce, which position he still holds.

His native ability, sharpened by the experience which he acquired in the positions which he previously held, enable him to administer very successfully and satisfactorily the affairs of the Bank of Commerce.

In 1867 he married Miss Eliza Graham, of Memphis. They have one daughter and three sons.

PATTERSON, JOSIAH. Alexander Patterson, the grandfather of Josiah, came from the north of Ireland prior to the American Revolution, and settled in Abbeville district, S. C. He was an officer of the Revolutionary army, and was severely wounded at the battle of Cowpens. His son, Malcolm Patterson, was born in South Carolina, but in 1817 removed to Morgan county, Ala., where he married Mary De Loache. She was the eldest daughter of

John De Loache, who emigrated from Rutherford county, Tenn., to North Alabama.

Josiah Patterson, the youngest son of Malcolm and Mary, and the subject of this sketch, was born in Morgan county on the 14th of April, 1837. He was reared under the strict discipline of Scotch-Irish Presbyterianism. During his childhood and youth he labored on his father's farm, and thus acquired habits of industry, and attended at the old field schools, where the foundation of his education was laid. He received an academic course at the Somerville Academy, Alabama. After a brief preparation he was admitted to the bar April 19, 1859, and at once entered on a successful practice in his native county.

On the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate service as a first lieutenant in Clanton's First Alabama Cavalry, and was promoted to a captaincy for gallant conduct in the battle of Shiloh. After the fall of Corinth he was sent on detached service into north Alabama, where he operated, in conjunction with Captain Roddey, on the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, which was then in possession of General Buell's army. For the services rendered there he was highly complimented, in a general order, by General Bragg. On the evacuation of North Alabama by General Buell, he was promoted to a colonelcy, and assigned to the command of the Fifth Alabama Cavalry Regiment, which position he held to the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Corinth and Iuka, and operated with the cavalry of the Army of Tennessee in North Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee. After the battle of Chickamauga, and at the time when General Rosecrans was besieged at Chattanooga, he was ordered to cross the Federal lines, and cut off his communications by filling up the tunnel through the Cumberland Mountains on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, which he accomplished after a sharp fight in which a number of Federal prisoners was taken. About the same time he attacked, at Hunt's Mill, in Jackson county, Ala., a Federal force that were engaged in gathering supplies for Rosecrans's famished army, and completely routed them, capturing all their supplies and more than a hundred prisoners.

In April, 1864, he raised boats that had been sunk in the Tennessee River, and crossed that stream with his own regiment and Stewart's battalion and two pieces of artillery for the purpose of attacking the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, at Madison Station, Ala.; notwithstanding the place was protected by a stockade, the Federal force was completely routed, losing a number in killed and wounded, and more than one hundred and fifty prisoners, together with all their supplies. This fight took place within eight miles of General Blair's corps, which was then passing through North Alabama; a large cavalry force was dispatched in pursuit of Colonel Patterson, and overtook him at Fletcher's Ferry, on the Tennessee River. Meantime Colonel Patterson, anticipating an

attack, had thrown his artillery, prisoners, and captured property across the river, and had thrown up defensive works along the north bank. When the attack was made, about sunset, the enemy was exposed to the fire of the artillery on the south bank, and a destructive fire from the men behind the works. After three attacks, in which they were each time repulsed with severe loss, the enemy retired, and in the night Colonel Patterson, with his force, crossed the river without molestation. Within a few days after his return to the south side of the river, he was assigned to the command of the district of north Alabama, all the cavalry including his own regiment, exeept Stewart's battalion and a few detached companies having been ordered to report to General Forrest, who was then preparing to repel the invasion of Mississippi by a large force from Memphis under command of General Smith. Two regiments of Federal cavalry, stationed at Decatur, under command of Colonel Prosser, taking advantage of this condition of affairs, moved to Brooks's Cross Roads, in Lawrence county, a distance of about fifteen or twenty miles, and were engaged in stripping the country of all kind of supplies. Colonel Patterson promptly collected the various detachments under his command, numbering about two hundred men, and attacked Prosser's forces at midnight, completely routing and stampeding them back to Decatur.

Colonel Patterson was in front of General Wilson's cavalry when the celebrated raid was made by that force from the Tennessee River to Selma, obstructing his passage by felling timber in the mountain passes, burning bridges, and skirmishing with his advance at every available opportunity. It was his regiment that repelled the charge made by the Federal cavalry at Ebenezer Church. At the battle of Selma, notwithstanding he was suffering intense pain by reason of a sprained knee, he remained with his command; but the result of his lameness was his capture. He remained a prisoner only a few days, making his escape on the first night after his captors had left Selma. He at once returned to North Alabama and began the reorganisation of his command. Believing that President Davis would attempt to escape through the mountains of North Alabama to the Mississippi River, he held such force as he was able to collect in readiness to aid the fugitive, notwithstanding he was repeatedly summoned to surrender. He finally, on the 19th of May, 1865, surrendered, but not until he knew that President Davis had gone in another direction.

During a year after the close of the war, Colonel Patterson practiced law at Somerville, in his native county. In January, 1867, he removed to Florence, Ala., where he practiced with marked success until March, 1872, when he came to Memphis, where he has since resided.

He has always been in affiliation with the Democratic party. In 1882 he presided over the convention which nominated Governor Bate, and contributed largely to the healing of differences in the party, growing out of the settlement

of the State debt. He was a member of the Legislature of 1883, and contributed all his energies, and probably gave more efficient aid than any other man in the State to a satisfactory and equitable compromise and settlement of the bonded indebtedness of Tennessee.

One of the strongest elements of Colonel Patterson's character is his power to influence men—his vigorous intellect and his strong, ardent nature make him a leader. As a legislator Colonel Patterson was a great success. No man since the war has made a greater impression upon the legislation of the State. His thorough knowledge of the wants of the people and his intimate acquaintance with the laws upon the statute books, caused him to be of immense service to the State as one of its legislators.

Colonel Patterson takes rank with the best lawyers in the State. He has a strong, analytical mind, an ardent and impulsive nature, a commanding person, and with all a fine gift of language, added to these an untiring research after the facts and law of his cases. It is not astonishing that Colonel Patterson should rank as one of the leaders of the Memphis bar.

As a speaker before juries and upon the "stump," Colonel Patterson ranks among the first men in the State. When to these high qualities are added the qualities of his nature—kindness and liberality, and devotion to friends, it does not seem strange that he should be considered one of the leaders in Tennessee.

On the 22d of December, 1859, Colonel Patterson was married to Josephine, daughter of Judge Green P. Rice, of Alabama. They have three children—Malcolm R., Mary L., and Anna E. The son has been admitted to the bar, and is a partner with his father.

PERSON, MAJOR RICHARD J., who resides on an extensive plantation a few miles south of Memphis, is a representative of one of the earliest settlers in Shelby county. He was born February 5, 1843, and is the only lineal male descendant, with the exception of his sons now living, of Colonel William Person, who settled in North Carolina in the fore part of the eighteenth century. Colonel Person was of Welsh descent. His grandsons, William and Thomas Person, participated in the Revolutionary War, the former at one time being surveyor-general of North Carolina. Thomas Person, an uncle of William and Thomas, also took an active part in the War of the Revolution. He was a man of great local prominence and endowed Person's Hall, at Chapel Hill, N. C. In 1808 William, grandson of Colonel Person, with his four sons, Thomas, William, Benjamin and Richard J., located and received military warrants for a large tract of land in Shelby county, known as the Persons grant, a portion of which is still owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch. William, the second oldest of these four sons, fixed his residence upon these lands as early as 1821. He and his brothers built the first grist-mill in Shelby county. This historical building stood on Nonconnah Creek, four hundred

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rods below the Hernando road. William Person brought to Shelby county the first cotton seed ever planted within its limits. This fact becomes historically important when it is considered that Shelby county and its capital has greater wealth, grown exclusively from cotton, than, perhaps, any equal area on the globe. William Person was in many ways a peculiar and remarkable man. A recluse in habits, he resided almost alone, living most plainly and frugally in the deep solitude of his five thousand acres, which he owned in a single tract just south of Memphis. He was a great student of nature and of book, his mind being a rich store-house of knowledge of which his fellow-men of that period knew but little. He was charitable, gave generously to the poor, and was respected and honored no less for mental culture than for sterling worth of character. He died in the city of Memphis in 1865, in his seventy-second year, having been expelled from his home and his property plundered by the Federal soldiers. He never recovered from the effects of personal maltreatment then endured.

Richard J. Person, father of the subject of this sketch, was the only one of the four sons of William Person, sr., who married. He settled on a plantation about two miles south of the present residence of his son, in 1821, where he lived until his death in July, 1842. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary L. Plunkett, was of Irish and French descent. Her father, Achille Plunkett, was a representative of a prominent and aristocratic family for many generations, and still connected with the nobility of Ireland. He was born in San Domingo, from whence, with Colonel Gentillott, he was driven in the negro insurrection, during the latter part of the eighteenth century, and came to America. He was a gentleman of extended literary culture and after his arrival in America he became a professor in William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Va. He afterwards became a professor in Mordecai Academy, at Warren, N. C., one of the best educational institutions of the South. He died at Warrenton, N. C., in 18—. His two sons, Dr. John D. and Achille N., are also dead. The former settled near what is now known as White Haven, in 1836, where he practiced his profession until his death in 1874. Achille N. Plunkett left one son, William, who is a resident of Prairie county, Ark.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Person, widow of Richard J. Person, sr., removed to Warren county, N. C. Here the subject of this sketch was born and passed the first nine years of his life. His preliminary school education was received under that excellent and widely known teacher, George S. Phillips, of Fayette county, Tenn. In 1857 he entered the Kentucky Military Institute, located about six miles from Frankfort. He graduated in 1861, receiving the rank of captain in the Kentucky State Guards. The four years passed in acquiring a knowledge of the science of war, was quickly followed by four years of the fearful realties of civilised warfare, the deadly conflict of mar-

shalled armies, larger in numbers than had ever been arrayed against each other in the world's history. Although but a boy in years by education he was well prepared for such a struggle. His sympathies and feeling were naturally on the side of his State and in behalf of the Southern cause. Ten days after leaving the halls of learning, June, 1861, he joined, and was made lieutenant of a military company, and a few days later, when it was mustered in the Confederate service as Company B, of the Twenty-first Regiment, he was chosen captain. The Twenty-first, upon organisation, reported to General Cheatham, in charge of the camp of instruction at Union City. From the latter place it was removed to Columbus, Ky. Here the regiment remained in drilling, camp service and water batteries. Its first pitched battle took place at Belmont, Mo., November 6, 1861. In this engagement, one of the most hotly contested and bloodiest of the minor battles of the war, the Twenty-first bore conspicuous part, and by its dash and courage gained a proud record. After this encounter the regiment went into winter quarters at Columbus, where it remained until the evacuation of that city, when it was removed to Corinth. Just prior to the beginning of the Kentucky campaign, the Second and Twenty-first Ragiments were consolidated and became known as the Fifth Confederate Infantry. This was effected at Tupelo, Miss., at which time Captain Person became major of the new regiment, under Colonel J. A. Smith, who afterwards became a brigadier-general. This reorganised command was then assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division of Hardee's Corps, under that brave, popular and great military leader, Major-General P. R. Cleburne. By transfer, resignations and deaths in camp and field (the battle of Shiloh having been fought in the meantime) these regiments were much reduced when consolidated. It was now composed almost entirely of Irishmen, who in many battle-fields in which the regiment took part gave additional proof of the valor of a race associated with all that is true to allegiance and gallant in arms.

In the beginning of the Kentucky campaign, which began in August, 1862, the Fifth Regiment was detailed as escort to the pioneer corps of the main army of General Bragg, reaching Bardstown September 15. The first important service rendered by the regiment occurred at the battle of Perryville, October 7, where in single combat it met the Fifteenth Kentucky, Third and Tenth Ohio and other Federal regiments of General Lytle's brigade. It stubbornly withstood the onset, although losing heavily, and bravely maintained its position until relieved. Among the dead in this engagement Major Person recognised a former classmate of the Kentucky Military Academy (a field officer of the Fifteenth Kentucky Federals). The next great contest in which the Fifth Confederate took part was at Murfreesboro in December, 1862. In the Georgia campaign that followed, beginning in the spring of 1863, including the glorious but bloody details at Chickamauga, the disaster at Missionary Ridge, where the Fifth Confederate gallantly held the right until left alone,

the minor battles of Resaca, New Hope Church and Kenesaw Mountain, this command participated with a record for efficient service and soldier-like action second to none in the brigade. At the battle of Chickamauga the Fifth Confederate made an especially memorable and honorable record. It went into battle with three hundred and seventy-five men, and left one hundred and ninety-five killed or mortally wounded on the field, among the latter being six out of eight company commanders. It was the first regiment of the old Hardee Corps, commanded by Lieutenant-General W. H. Hill, to gain a foothold on the enemy's breastworks in the stubbornly contested Chickamauga battle of Sunday afternoon, thus breaking General Thomas's line, which speedily resulted in the complete rout of his forces. July 22, 1864, in one of the engagements before Atlanta, Major Person, who had been in command of the regiment from December, 1863, was captured. Under Major Person's command some of the most constant, perilous and effective fighting of this regiment was accomplished. By education, training and practical experience he had become a thorough soldier, was intrepid in action, respected by his men and gained the confidence of his superior officers. He was detained as prisoner of war at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, until after the close of the war.

After his release in July, 1865, he returned to Memphis, settled on the family homestead and immediately began the work of retrieving the misfortunes war had wrought. He commenced the cultivation of his cotton plantation, an occupation in which he has since continued, but his attention has also been directed to other business channels, in which more than a fair degree of success has been attained. He is a director and large stockholder in the Chickasaw Land Company, and director and vice-president of the Prospect Park and Belt Line Railway.

Socially Major Person is a most affable gentleman, while his wide experience makes him an entertaining companion. He is without prejudice in head or heart; is broad, progressive and liberal in his ideas, cheerfully lends his influence and extends a helping hand to deserving projects. He inherits the tastes which incline him to a rural life and upon his large plantation, for more than three-quarters of a century in the possession of his family, and in a home in which none but those of his own kin have ever lived, he passes a life most congenial to his nature and inclinations, taking especial pleasure in the breeding and rearing of blooded horses. He is a Democrat in political faith, keeps well informed upon public questions, and as a private citizen takes an active and intelligent interest in political affairs, but has never held or had a desire for official position. In the years of peace which have followed the war, he has wasted no time in vain regrets, nor grown morose over mistakes into which youth and inexperience betrayed him, but sensitive upon all points of honor, and honest in the smallest transaction, he has preserved a record in both public and private life which is without spot or blemish and above reproach. He

has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Annie E. Finnell, of Lexington, Ky., daughter of Leonard Finnell, journalist. This marriage occurred in March, 1863. His wife died in 1866 leaving one son, who died in infancy. Mr. Person was again married January 30, 1868, to Miss Alice Winchester, daughter of Major George W. Winchester, a leading lawyer of Memphis, a man of fine culture. He served in the Civil War as adjutant-general on the staff of William B. Bate, at present a United States Senator of Tennessee. Major Winchester was a son of Major-General James Winchester, of the regular army, one of the original purchasers of land where the city of Memphis now stands, and actively and prominently identified with the earliest history of the city. To Major Person and wife four children have been born: George W., Richard J., jr., Marie Louise, and Roy Erskine.

PETTIT, JAMES T., one of the leading business men of Memphis, was born in Tuscumbia, Franklin county, September 2, 1825. His father, Hugh Pettit, was a native of Amherst county, Va., but in early youth removed to Tuscumbia, where he followed the business of a planter, and died in 1834.

James T. Pettit's early opportunities for an education were limited. After the death of his father he went to reside with an uncle, who was a merchant in Madison county, Ala., and during the seven years of his residence there, he became thoroughly familiar with the mercantile business. After leaving his uncle he passed one year in school at La Grange College, Ala. He then engaged in the study of law, under Chancellor Towns, of Tuscumbia, and was licensed as a practitioner by Judge Lane, of Huntsville, Ala. Not desiring to submit to the privations to which the career of a young and impecunious attorney would subject him, he came in 1847 to Memphis, where he became a clerk in a dry goods store. In 1850 he became a dry goods merchant on his own account, and followed that business with success during five years. He then became a planter in Coahoma county, Miss., in which business he continued till the outbreak of the war between the States. After the war he returned home to Memphis, and became first a cotton factor, then a wholesale grocer, cotton factor and commission merchant, which business he still follows as one of the firm of Suggs & Pettit.

Mr. Pettit is a man of strong and firm convictions, and he is fearless in the avowal of them. He sets a high value on the good opinion of his fellows, but those who know him will never accuse him of deviating from the course which he believes to be right, or of sacrificing principle to secure the approbation of any one.

As a business man, Mr. Pettit enjoys, as he deserves, the esteem and confidence of all with whom he is brought in relation. An evidence of this may be found in that fact that he was twice made president of the Chamber of Commerce, and twice elected to the same position in the Memphis Cotton Ex-

John. E. Kandle

change. He is a successful merchant, and he has earned his success by the upright and honorable course which he has always pursued.

In 1850 he was married to the eldest daughter of Judge William Cooper, of Tuscumbia, Ala. They have two sons and four daughters, and Mr. Pettit regards the happiness and welfare of his family as the great object of his existence.

RANDLE, JOHN E. John E. Randle, proprietor of the Chickasaw Iron Works, and a member of the board of public works of Memphis, was born in Baltimore, Md., December 29, 1828, and is the son of William H. and Mary Randle, both natives of Baltimore; the former of English, and the latter of German descent. His father, for many years, was a hotel keeper in his native city, and died a few years after the birth of his son. His wife died May 3, 1840. Young Randle was thus, early in life, left dependent upon his own exertions for a livelihood. His education was limited to a brief period at the public schools, and at the age of sixteen he began an apprenticeship at the moulder's trade, in the Monumental Iron Foundry of Adam Denmead, Baltimore, with whom he spent five years, in acquiring a complete and thorough knowledge of his trade. In 1850 he went to Philadelphia, Pa., and secured employment in an iron foundry. In the latter city he was married, February 12, 1852, to Mary A. Conard, who, for more than thirty-six years, has been a devoted helpmate. They have had two children: one son, John, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Clara, the wife of N. W. Speers, jr., of Memphis.

In the spring of 1857, Mr. Randle, with his family, removed to Memphis, where he became foreman in Street & Hungerford's foundry, and remained in such capacity until the breaking out of the war. When the city was captured by the Federals, and placed under military rule, he was appointed military chief of the Memphis Fire Department, by Major-General Dana, who had charge of the city. He remained as such officer until the discontinuance of Federal control of the city, in 1865, when, with James W. Heath and John Hightower, both practical moulders, he established the Chickasaw Iron Works, at the present location, corner of Second and Winchester streets. Mr. Hightower died in 1870, and Mr. Heath, in 1878, and since the latter date Mr. Randle has been sole proprietor, although the original firm name of John E. Randle & Co., is still retained. The Chickasaw Iron Works ranks as the oldest in the city, and the leading enterprise of its kind in the southern country. Its success and standing are justly due to the practical experience and able business management of its founder, who, from the first, has had in reality its sole control. The specialties of the works are the manufacture of cotton presses and architectural iron work, but a general machine and foundry business form a leading feature of the productions, employment being furnished to an average force of over one hundred men.

Mr. Randle is a Democrat in political faith, and has taken an active part in party management. In 1873, after the death of Hiram Connell, he was elected a member of the school board, from the second ward, and served in such capacity for nine consecutive years. In the establishment of the present form of city government he rendered efficient service by his counsel, encouragement and support. August 2, 1884, he was appointed by Governor William H. Bate, a member of the board of public works, in which position he so efficiently discharged his duties, that on January 7, 1886, he was elected for a term of four years, running two hundred votes ahead of his ticket, his opponent receiving only fifteen votes in the entire taxing district. Such an expression of the people shows the confidence reposed in his honesty, such as no other incident could. In all the great improvements accomplished in the city, during the last few years, Mr. Randle is entitled to a large share of credit. He has devoted his time and energies to the work, regardless of the sacrifices involved, with the sole aim of advancing the city's prosperity, and has shown a public spirit such as entitles him to the grateful appreciation of the public.

Mr. Randle, since 1870, has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church, for several years has been one of its officers, and takes a prominent and active part in general church work. In the development of his business interest he has exhibited good business talent, great energy and honorable methods, which have been rewarded with a high degree of success. In every station he has been called to fill he has discharged every duty in an honest, manly, capable manner, and no citizen of Memphis, to a greater degree, enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people.

SAUNDERS, DUDLEY DUNN, M. D. The Saunders family, from which he descended, came from England, and first settled in the northern neck of Virginia, and were there when the War of the Revolution broke out. Virginia contributed a small navy of four vessels of war to this contest, and of these, two were commanded by members of the Saunders family, and a nephew of them, named Joseph Saunders, only twenty years of age was made lieutenant on the third. He in his old age moved to Giles county, Tenn., where he lived for some years, and then removed to North Alabama, where he died. When this small navy was ready for service, the State of Virginia promised half-pay for life to all officers and seamen who would continue in the service until the end of the war. The United States redeemed this promise (but after fifty years delay), and the first payment received by Joseph Saunders, including back pay, amounted to $13,500. The grandfather of Dr. Saunders (who was a nephew of said Joseph), was Rev. Turner Saunders, who was born in Brunswick county, Va., January 3, 1782, moved to Williamson county, Tenn., when the county was a cane-brake, and thence to North Alabama. The grandmother of Dr. Saunders was Frances Dunn, sister of Major David and Dr. Dud-

ley Dunn, who migrated, the first from Davidson county, and the other from North Alabama, nearly sixty years ago, to the settlement on Big Creek, in Shelby county, Tenn. The father of Dr. Saunders is Colonel James E. Saunders, of North Alabama, and his mother, Mary F. Saunders, is a daughter of Major Robert F. Watkins, who came to North Alabama, from Georgia. The doctor's father and mother are still living, at an advanced age.

Dr. Saunders was born February 26, 1835, in North Alabama. His early education was received in the school of Professor Norman Pinney, at Mobile, Ala., where he learned French, which has been very useful to him, especially in his studies abroad. His collegiate education was received at La Grange College, under the presidency of Bishop Paine. He graduated from the institution in 1852. His study of medicine commenced in the office of Dr. Josiah C. Nott, of Mobile, Ala., and by assisting Drs. Nott and Le Vert, in their private infirmary, his practical knowledge of his profession was much enhanced. He attended medical lectures, first at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and then in the Medical University of New York, in New York City, and received diplomas from both institutions. He was then elected house physician to Bellevue Hospital, where he resided, and had the advantage of experience and observation in one of the best institutions of the kind in the United States. After finishing his hospital course he went abroad, and remained some years in Europe. The greater part of the time was spent in clinical study in the hospitals of London and Paris. He returned to America in 1859, and settled in Memphis, Tenn., where he has been in the practice of medicine ever since, save during the four years of the war between the States, when he was acting as surgeon in the Confederate army. All his time in the army was spent in hospital service, either as assistant or medical director of hospitals of the Army of Tennesseee, or in charge of large hospital posts. He was also chief surgeon of the reserve surgical operating corps to assist the field medical corps on the field of battle. It was on such occasions the heavy surgical work was done.

He first married Kate S. Wheatley, in 1860, and after her death her younger sister, Mary E. Wheatley, daughters of Seth Wheatley. He has three children living.

Since Dr. Saunders settled in Memphis he has passed through all the yellow fever epidemics which have ravaged that city. He was president of the board of health during the terrible epidemic of 1878. He read a paper before the State Medical Society of Tennessee in 1882, giving the history of and his personal observations in all the yellow fever epidemics that have visited Memphis. He has always been an advocate for medical organisation, a regular reader of, and a frequent contributor to the leading medical periodicals of the country. He has been president of the Shelby County Medical Society, and of the State Medical Society, and he is now a member of the American Medical Association, and was appointed at the last meeting of the State Medical Society a

delegate to the International Medical Congress, which met in Washington City, in September, 1887. Soon after settling in Memphis Dr. Saunders was elected to the chair of surgery in the Memphis Hospital Medical College, and then resigned to devote more time to his private practice.

By this summary it will be seen that Dr. Saunders has labored during his whole life to promote organisation and advancement in the profession, and, promoted by his genial nature, to foster a spirit of fraternity among its members.

SHAW, DR. HENRY JACKSON, a physician of Memphis, was born in Robertson county, Tenn., in 1825, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah Shaw, the father of Scotch-Irish descent, and the mother of German parentage. Both were natives of North Carolina. His father was born in 1798 and came with his parents to Davidson county, Tenn., in 1802; a few years after the family moved to Robertson county in the same State. He was a surveyor by profession and for several years was county surveyor and colonel of the State militia. His wife, a Miss Binkley before her marriage, was born in 1798 and died 1881.

Dr. Shaw was educated in his native county and began the study of medicine under Drs. James and R. J. Mallory, after which he attended a course of medical lectures at the University of Louisville, Ky. In 1854 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and two years later graduated in the medical department of the University of Nashville, Tenn. He first began the practice of his profession near Thomasville, Tenn., where he remained until 1863. He then spent two years in Philadelphia and New York, studying various branches of his profession, and in 1866 located in Memphis, where he has since been extensively engaged in a general medical practice, and the success he has achieved has justly placed him in the fore rank of the physicians of the State. An earnest student, wide experience and natural love for his calling have been the agencies which have contributed to his present high professional standing. He has been an extensive traveller, having visited nearly every place of interest on the western continent and in Europe. In these various journeys several years of Dr. Shaw's life have been pleasantly and profitably passed, but have only intensified his love for the State and city of his adoption.

In mercantile pursuits Dr. Shaw has been no less successful than in professional life. In 1868 he became a member of the firm of Cole & Co., dealers in paints, oils, glass and painters' supplies, a business which has grown to be very extensive. He is also interested in the Cole Manufacturing Company, engaged in the manufacture of builders' materials. In both of these enterprises he has been financially interested since their organisation, but has never been actively connected with their management.

In 1859 he married Nannie W., daughter of Zachariah and Nancy Sherron, of Montgomery county, Tenn.

Early in life left dependent upon his own exertions, Dr. Shaw has made

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right uses of every opportunity presented for advancement, and is, in the best meaning of the term, a self-made man. Literary in his tastes, well informed by travel, study and observation, he is a broad-minded, cultivated gentleman, and is respected and esteemed no less for professional skill than as a genial, affable companion and an exemplary citizen.

SNEED, WILLIAM MORGAN, lawyer of Memphis, was born in Granville county, N. C., Aug. 7, 1848, and is a son of William M. and Louisa (Bethell) Sneed, both natives of North Carolina. His father, a planter, is of English descent and still resides in Granville county. Mr. Sneed's mother died in 1863 and his father afterwards married Mrs. Sarah A. Bullock, who is also deceased.

After obtaining a preparatory education at home, Mr. Sneed entered Chapel Hill College, N. C., but left before graduation to begin the study of law in the office of Judge William Gilham at Oxford, N. C., and was admitted to the bar in 1874. Soon after admission he came to Memphis and began the practice of his profession in the firm of McRae, Myers & Sneed, which existed until 1877 when the present firm of Myers & Sneed was formed. Mr. Sneed's legal business has pertained exclusively to a general civil practice, and his success has been such as to have already given him a prestige and standing which place him among the most prominent of the younger members of the Memphis bar.

The achievement of success in his profession has not consumed his entire time and attention. In active business channels he has become no inconsiderable factor in the material prosperity of Memphis. In 1885 he was elected president of the Woodruff Lumber Company, one of the leading lumber firms of the city. Since its organisation he has been one of the directors of and attorney for the State National Bank of Memphis. He is also president of the East End Railroad Company, which has already in successful operation six miles of road, running from this city to the Jockey Club Race Course. In the management of these business enterprises Mr. Sneed takes an active part and his efforts have largely promoted their prosperity.

He is a public spirited citizen and has contributed his full share toward every public enterprise he considered beneficial to the city of Memphis. Extremely modest and retiring in disposition, his present position of influence, both in his profession and the commercial community, has been gained by hard work and the possession of genuine worth.

SUGGS, LABORN BRUCE. Isaac Suggs, the father of L. B. Suggs, removed in 1832 from North Carolina to Tippah county, Miss., and there, January 6, 1840, the son was born. In 1842 the family moved to Shelby county, Tenn., and located on a plantation nine miles east from Memphis, on the State Line Road. In 1848 the father died and an elder brother, who was en-

gaged in building railroads and plank roads in this region, took charge of the education of the son. He sent him to the best school in the country till he was eighteen years of age, when he embarked in the business of purchasing cotton at points on the roads leading to Memphis, and shipping it to the city for sale.

When the civil war broke out he was at Saulsbury, Tenn., and early in 1862 enlisted in the Confederate service, in which he continued till the surrender. After the close of hostilities he embarked in the business of a wholesale grocer and commission merchant, which he has continued to the present time. He is now of the firm of Suggs & Pettit.

Mr. Suggs commenced business with small capital, and by his industry and sagacity he has acquired a competence. As an evidence of his good standing in business circles it may be mentioned that he is now president of the Memphis Cotton Exchange, and of the Memphis Brick and Manufacturing Company, and a director in the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, and in the Masonic Temple Association.

In January, 1871, he was married to Miss Anna E. Houston, daughter of Wilson Houston, of Marshall county, Miss. They have three sons and a daughter.

WOOD, WILLIAM H. William Henry Wood, whose death occurred in Memphis, January 1, 1887, was born in Albemarle county, Va., November 14, 1814, and was the son of Drurey and Matilda Caroline (Carr) Wood. His father, a tobacco planter and farmer, died in 1842. He was of Scotch descent, his ancestors having emigrated from Scotland to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and settled in Louisa county, Va. The wife of Drurey Wood was of Scotch-Irish descent, and survived her husband several years. They had fourteen children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the ninth in order of birth.

The early life of William H. Wood was similar in experience to that of a majority of the earlier planters' sons of Virginia. He became familiar, by actual labor, with all the varied work of such a life. His school privileges were limited to the private school of his native town, and a few months at a preparatory school at Charlottesville, near the University of Virginia. At the age of eighteen he left home, to begin life's battles for himself. He first settled in Hardeman county, Tenn., where for seven years he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In the mean time he had begun cotton planting in the State of Arkansas, a branch of business in which he soon achieved notable success. He remained a resident of Hardeman county until 1863, when he removed to Memphis. In 1866 he became a stockholder, and later, vice-president of the De Soto bank, an institution with which he was connected until its consolidation, in 1874, with the Bank of Commerce.

During the progress of the war his planting business was suspended, but as

soon as hostilities ceased he again turned his energies to the promotion and development of this great source of national wealth. His operations were principally confined to the counties of Lee and Phillips, Ark., but he retained his residence in Memphis, and from his position here successfully directed his extensive cotton interests until 1884, when failing health forced him to abandon all active work. From early manhood, until his retirement from business, he had been prominently identified with cotton planting, and after the war, when doubt and uncertainty prevailed among the cotton planters of the South, as to the profitable continuance of their business with free labor, Mr. Wood was among the first to demonstrate that cotton planting could be made a success with paid labor. The satisfactory results of his labors, in this direction, did much to establish faith and confidence in a line of business many, at the time, feared would be well nigh destroyed by the abolition of slavery.

Mr. Wood was a Democrat in politics, but never had a desire for political preferment. Against the majority of his party friends in the South, he was opposed to the war, and, before hostilities began, counseled every honorable concession of the issues involved, rather than the resort to arms. After the conflict began he remained loyal to his section, although it was a movement toward the settlement of great questions his judgment and counsel steadily disapproved. He believed, and openly asserted, as time demonstrated to be true, that secession was but a short road to abolition. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, and was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city. He was married June 17, 1834, to Benigna Polk, of Bolivar, Tenn., who died January 27, 1887. They had four children, two of whom died in infancy. The remaining two are Mrs. Napoleon Hill and Mrs. J. H. Martin, both of Memphis. Mr. Wood's success in life was due to the persistent thoroughness with which he prosecuted every enterprise, aided by good business foresight. His business record, of over half a century, was without flaw or blemish, while his private life was equally pure and upright. He was modest and unassuming in character, disliked all display, was domestic in his tastes, and ever found his chief comforts in the family circle.

GALLOWAY, HON. JACOB S., judge of the Probate Court of Shelby county, was born in Bergen county, N. J., February 14, 1838, and is the son of Rev. Samuel and Rebecca (Scudder) Galloway, both of Scotch-Irish descent, and natives respectively of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. His father, a graduate of Princeton College and Seminary, was an eminent minister of the Presbyterian Church. and for several years a member of the faculty of La Fayette College, Pennsylvania. Jacob S. Galloway's early education was received at home, supplemented by a full course of instruction at Princeton College, New Jersey, from which institution he graduated in 1858, taking the degree of A. B., and delivering the philosophical oration of

his class. Like many young men of his day, he came South, received a warm welcome from its generous and cultivated people, and determined to cast his life and fortunes among them. He first located in Athens, Ga., where he taught school until 1859, when he came to Memphis. Here he had become well established in his chosen profession as a teacher when the Civil War broke out in 1861, which for a time destroyed all business and professions. His sympathies were, naturally, with the Southern cause, and he accordingly enlisted in April, 1861, in Company A (Shelby Grays), Fourth Tennessee Regiment, and served in all the engagements in which his regiment was engaged, including the battle of Shiloh, where he was severely wounded, and afterwards detailed for lighter service, being assigned to the enrolling department, in which he served with the rank of first lieutenant until the close of the war. After the war he began the study of law in the office of Colonel Luke W. Finley and General Albert Pike, and was admitted to practice in 1866, in which he successfully continued until 1876, when, by the unanimous vote of both political parties, he was elected magistrate, in which capacity he served continually for ten years. During the yellow fever epidemics of 1878 and 1879 he remained in the city and rendered efficient service to the sick and dying, and in the maintenance of law and order. All the judges at that time being absent, he was elected at the September term of 1879, special judge of the Circuit Court, by the Memphis bar. He also efficiently served the county as coroner from 1879 to 1882. In 1882 he received the unanimous nomination of his party as its candidate for the State Senate and was elected by a large majority. He was again the Democratic candidate for the same office in 1884, but was defeated in the general overthrow of his party in Shelby county in that year. In 1886 he was endorsed by the entire bar of Memphis for the position of probate judge, received the unanimous nomination of his party for the office, was elected, and is now serving in that capacity.

Judge Galloway was married May 14, 1867, to Mary E. Tucker, who died of yellow fever in 1878. November 19, 1879, he married Mrs. Sallie R. (Tucker) Coffee. By his first wife he has three living children—one son and two daughters.

In politics Judge Galloway is a staunch Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. His political faith is the result of the most deliberate convictions. The cardinal principles of his party he believes to be right, and that the best results can be obtained by this rigid enforcement in national, State and local affairs. His allegiance to his party has ever been true and steadfast, and there is nothing in his character that would render "trimming" or vacillation possible, no matter how dearly his adhesion to his political views might cost him. In the councils of his party and in all honorable efforts to secure its ascendency he has ever been a helpful factor, especially is this true in local political affairs. The present form of city government he assisted to inaugurate, believing it to

be at the time and still a necessity, and that it was the best that in the emergency could be devised, but its tendency toward too great centralisation of power is a principle against which he has strong objections. Believing in the impracticability and the unconstitutionality of the State prohibiting the sale and manufacture of spirituous liquors, he opposed the adoption of the proposed prohibitory amendment to the State constitution, and in the campaign of 1887 when this question was submitted to the people he became the recognised leader of the anti-prohibition party in Shelby county, where a majority of over 6,000 votes was cast against the measure.

As a lawyer, Judge Galloway has been a close student and a hard worker, and has attained a well-earned reputation in his profession for a high order of ability. His faithfulness to every trust, integrity of character, legal learning and judicial qualities of mind thoroughly qualify him for the position he now holds, and has acceptably filled, not only to the satisfaction of the bar, but to all who have had business before him.

Personally he possesses those genial qualities which have made him extremely popular, while his inflexible honesty, fidelity to obligations, and a public and private record above reproach, have secured for him the confidence and respect of all who know him.

LATHAM, T. J. The chief moving force in the development of any city must be its men of courage, energy and brains, and among this class of men, who in the more doubtful days in the history of Memphis, contributed their full share towards building up the shattered fortunes of the city, none are entitled to more of credit than Thomas Jefferson Latham. In any summary of the mental and moral forces which, since the war, have made the city what it is, and have aided to give it not only a name for business enterprise but business integrity, his labors have formed no mean part. Coming to Memphis before it had fairly begun to recover from the demoralisation of four years of war, his great earnestness and tireless energy soon made him a marked figure in the busy life around him, and in many helpful ways his fortune became inseparably linked with the city's growth and prosperity. He was born November 22, 1831, and is the son of Edmund P. and Sabina (Daniels) Latham, of Weakley county, Tenn. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestors being among the earliest settlers of North Carolina. Both of Mr. Latham's parents are dead, his father having died in 1863, at the age of fifty-five years, and his mother in 1858, at the age of forty-seven years. With a thorough and careful preparatory education, he entered Western Military Institute in 1849, and graduated in 1851. In early life he exhibited a fondness for politics, and before he had reached his majority represented his county on the electoral ticket, and was on each subsequent one till the war. In 1855 he began the study of law at Dresden, Tenn., where he was admitted to the bar in 1857, and successfully prac-

ticed his profession until 1866. His first vote was cast as a Union Whig, the main principles of which party he warmly endorsed. He earnestly opposed secession, and during the hostilities which followed, while unfaltering in his devotion to the Union, he had no sympathy with much of the war policy of the Federal government. Upon the return of peace he separated from the body of the Union vote of the State on the question of disfranchisement, which he actively opposed, presiding at Trenton over the first conservative convention in West Tennessee after the war. Since the triumph of Universal Suffrage in 1868 he has taken no active part in politics, and has had no strict party alignment since the death of the Whig party. True to his early convictions in favor of a discriminating protective policy, a national currency, liberal government aid to internal improvement and education, he in national elections votes with the Republican party, while in local politics he ignores party lines and is governed solely by the fitness of the candidates.

In 1866 he came to Memphis, and after two years of practice at the bar, was appointed, in January, 1868, register in bankruptcy for this congressional district, a position at the time of onerous responsibility, requiring much legal acumen and a certain practical turn of mind few possess. The complicated provisions of the new law under which he was to act, without the benefit of precedent in rulings or decisions, surrounded his judicial office with perplexing difficulties. Under such circumstances his efficient administration, which secured for him the confidence and esteem of the legal fraternity and of all who had business before him, furnishes the best proof of the clearness of his mind and the well grounded fairness of his views.

In 1870 he was the choice of the conservative sentiment for Congress, the press of the city, and several papers in the country favoring his nomination. Though assenting for a time to the use of his name, when the convention convened and his nomination and election was almost certain, he refused its use before the convention. He often congratulates himself on what he terms his narrow escape from distasteful political entanglement which would surely have followed had he become a candidate.

In 1872, the duties of his office no longer requiring all his time, and his health imperatively demanding a more active life, he decided not to resume the practice of his profession. Investing liberally in Memphis enterprises, he was elected president and assumed active management of the Memphis Wood Works, which was rapidly becoming one of the best manufacturing institutions in Memphis, when it was consumed by fire. Under Judge Latham's management home manufactured packing boxes of every description were first introduced, superseding the thousands that had been previously shipped from the North. Since 1872 the manufacturing interest of the city has had no more warm friend and advocate than Judge Latham.

When, for causes in another part of this work clearly explained, Memphis

became overwhelmed with debt and mandamuses, and the appointment of a receiver became a necessity, United States Circuit Court Judge Baxter selected Judge Latham for the position. Here, as in every station he had been called to fill, he acquitted himself with marked credit, and earned the good opinion of every citizen of Memphis. His clear and searching report was complimented on all sides, and his labors, with the valuable aid of J. G. Handwerker, did much to settle the many vexed financial questions in which the city had become unavoidably involved.

During late years it is as president of the Memphis Water Company that Judge Latham has become best known. He unexpectedly purchased the works under a foreclosure sale, just after the second yellow fever epidemic had aroused an active spirit of sanitary reform, and many miles of sewer pipe had been laid. The suddenly increased demand on the water supply developed the inadequacy of the pumping machinery. In the alarm felt on all sides, few understood the utter impossibility of giving anything beyond partial relief until new and more powerful pumping engines could be constructed and erected. Amid all the excitement, criminal prosecution, and the almost savage war waged by the press, the cool, clear-headed president kept his equilibrium and good temper, while defending the company in the courts, and in the press; at the same time, as the result showed, pressing with all possible energy the completion of the new works, till relief came. It was during these fierce discussions that the genial and well balanced subject of this sketch, by his clear, even tempered, but forcible and unanswerable communications through the press and common council, gained the well earned reputation of a clear and forcible writer. Few men could have so successfully carried the company through such an ordeal, multiplying the number of his personal friends, and quieting opposition to the company until the real merits could be reached. Frankly admitting the urgent necessity for a radical improvement in the water supply, he disclaimed all responsibility for complaints, caused as he affirmed by the persistent refusal of the city government to meet his company on any fair basis. He repeatedly submitted figures and estimates to demonstrate that no company could or ever would promise to provide such a water service as Memphis should have, without some compensation for the public supply, and he now points for his vindication to the contract recently made by the city with another party on terms fully as liberal as his company ever demanded. He protests that had the same consideration been shown any of the many propositions submitted by his company, the city would have long since been satisfactorily supplied.

Ever since his residence in Memphis Judge Latham has taken a warm interest in local educational matters, and has given the subject much time and thought, and for several years has been vice-president of the Clara Conway Institute, an institution of which Memphis is justly proud. Soon after the passage of the law, in March, 1887, creating the Tennessee Industrial School

for the benefit of orphans, helpless and wayward children, he was appointed one of the board of the institution by Governor Taylor, and was by the board elected president. This school is in reality a continuation of the Randle Cole Industrial School, located at Nashville, the charter of which was surrendered, and the property, with large additions of lands, deeded to the State by Colonel E. W. Cole. Since his acceptance of the position as president, Judge Latham has devoted much time to the building up of this comparatively new but already flourishing school, which is recognised as one of the most beneficent of the State charitable institutions.

During his busy career Judge Latham has touched the commercial life of Memphis at various points, and wherever his energies have been directed he has been a valued factor. He was one of the incorporators of the Prospect Park and Belt Railway Company, and has been its president ever since. This company has already ten miles of road in successful operation, and has been the means of rendering valuable much of the suburban property around Memphis, and of enabling the laboring and less wealthy classes to enjoy suburban homes. He is also vice-president of the Chickasaw Land Company; president of the Peters Manufacturing Company; president of the New South Coal and Mining Company of Alabama; director of the Tennessee Midland Railroad now in course of construction; director in the State National Bank, and financially interested in several other minor corporations in Memphis and elsewhere.

So much for a bare and inadequate outline of the career of Judge Latham, a life crowded with events and crowned with rare success. It leaves untouched the personality of its subject and his method of thought and work, his inner relation and his social life. Much of this cannot be adequately described, but something may be said that may give a degree of personal acquaintance with one who, for more than two decades, has woven his life and his ever growing interests into the fabric of his city and State.

It is needless to say he is a tireless worker. Such results as have crowned his life come to no dreamer of dreams, and no mere luxurious dilettant. He is never idle and in his earnest, ceaseless activity is chiefly to be found the secret of his success. Originally gifted with the strong sense and clear foresight which have ever characterised the Scotch-Irish descendants, his business training has been a logical growth from the beginning. Each step prepared the learner for the next and left the way open behind him. He is a man of remarkably clear and well poised judgment. Everything submitted to him is carefully examined and well weighed before a decision is given. In matters of great interest and in time of deep excitement his equanimity is undisturbed and his judgment unclouded. No trust placed in his hands, no obligation that duty or business laid upon him was ever slighted. His honesty is of the character that needs no profession, but makes itself felt upon all with whom he

comes in contact. Throughout his life a man of the most exemplary habits and deportment, in 1871 he became a member of the Linden street Christian Church, where he holds consistent and active membership. His religion is the result of the clearest and most deliberate of convictions. Scholarly in his taste, he is a great reader, and even amid his active business career, keeps abreast of the current thought of the day, but without parade; is cultured without a trace of pedantry or a touch of imperiousness. For his friends he has a frank, warm and loyal attachment, as warmly reciprocated. Benevolent and kind of heart, his charities are extensive but unostentatious. He is a firm believer in that well directed charity which aids the needy to self help, the savior of self respect. Socially he is a pleasant, affable gentleman, and when he enters his home leaves business cares behind. His nature is hopeful and mirthful, while he is the broadest and most cheerful of optimists. He lives happily, and even out in the open busy world finds much that is good and has no fear of the bad. The domestic life of Judge Latham has been singularly happy. He was married in 1861 to Miss Mary H., daughter of the late Egbert Wooldridge. Their home life has been ideal in its congeniality, mutual love and esteem. Mrs. Latham is a lady of culture and refinement, a pure-hearted Christian woman, and prominently connected with church and charitable work in Memphis.

In this sketch of Judge Latham we have aimed to portray him as he is judged by those who know him best. We could say more in deserved praise, but could not say less and do justice to one whose steadfastness of purpose, integrity in business, fidelity to promise, and sagacity in all enterprises make his name a synonym for all that leads to success in business and good works.

EATON, HON. LUCIEN B. Mr. Eaton was born at Sutton, N. H., March 8, 1837. His father was a farmer, and one of the largest land owners of his section. The father's old home renovated and enlarged, is now known as "Eaton Grange," and is the summer resort of his children and grandchildren, scattered as they are from Massachusetts to California.

Young Eaton was brought up to the hardest kind of hard work until he left home to prepare for college. He graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1855, and at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., in 1859. While in college he taught school during the winters, and on graduating after studying law for a time, he became principal of a public school in Cleveland, O. This position he resigned to enter the Union army in 1861. He served throughout the war, holding the commissions of second and first lieutenant, captain, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel. While captain, he was for a long time brigade inspector on the staff of General Harker, who was killed in the assault on Kenesaw Mountain. He participated in nearly all the battles and campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland.

At the close of the war he settled in Memphis. He became interested in mercantile houses in this city, at La Grange, Tenn., and at Corinth, Miss., but devoted himself to the study of law. In 1866 his brother, General John Eaton, began the publication of a Republican newspaper, the *Memphis Daily Post*, and he became his assistant editor. Upon the election of the former in 1868, as superintendent of public instruction for Tennessee, he became both the editorial and business manager of that paper, and continued such until its publication ceased in 1870. In February, 1870, under the appointment of General Grant, he entered on the duties of U. S. Marshal, for the western district of Tennessee. This position he resigned April, 1877. Having been admitted to the bar in 1872, he entered on the practice of law. He, however, devoted much of his time to the purchase and improvement of real estate. He was one of the very few who had courage to buy real estate largely, after the epidemics of 1878 and 1879. He has amassed a fortune in buying and selling lands, and building and renting houses. He is one of the largest planters in Shelby county, as well as one of the largest property holders in Memphis. He also has large landed interests in and about Dayton, O. He is a prominent member of the firm of L. B. Eaton & Co., the owners of the oldest office furnishing abstracts of title to all lands in Memphis or Shelby county, and of the firms of L. B. Eaton & Co., and Eaton & Smith, engaged in the lumber business.

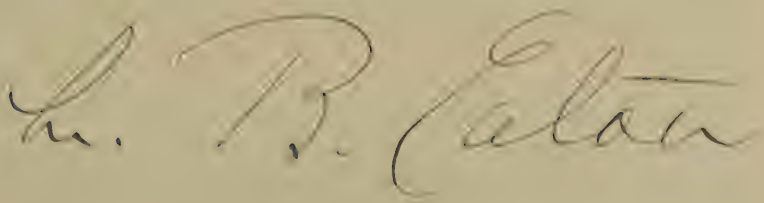
He is president of the Diamond Cotton Seed Huller Co., and has other large interests in various local corporations. He has been president and director of insurance companies and banks. He has served as a member of the Memphis city school board, and of the State Legislature. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, of the Tennessee Historical Society, of the American Public Health Association, and of the American Social Science Congress.

He was married December 26, 1867, to Miss Clara Winters, the daughter of Valentine Winters, a banker of Dayton, O. She died in 1885. Only one child of this marriage survives, Valentine W. Eaton, born November 1, 1870.

Mr. Eaton has always been a Republican in politics. He is a leader in his party, and in the hottest campaigns has borne the brunt of the fight. Business cares, however, have in late years prevented political activity.

Mr. Eaton's characteristics are a clear head, a wonderful mastery of the most varied and extensive business affairs, and indomitable pluck and persistence, and energy. While, however, apparently absorbed in land and money-getting, his greatest delight is in his books, of which he enjoys one of the choicest private collections in the city.

EATON, HON. JOHN, PH. D., LL. D., the distinguished educator, was for a time a resident of Memphis. He was born at Sutton, N. H., December 5, 1829, and graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1854. He was principal of a public school at Cleveland, O., until 1856, when he



became superintendent of the Toledo (Ohio) schools. This position he resigned in 1859 to study for the ministry at the Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary. In 1860 he was ordained a Presbyterian minister, and entered the army as chaplain of the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1862 he was detailed by General Grant as superintendent of contrabands and refugees. His was the first appointment of the kind in the service. This work was soon organised into a regular department, and he was commissioned colonel and placed in charge of West Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi. In this position he rendered invaluable services and in recognition of them was brevetted brigadier-general. In May, 1865, he was appointed the chief assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau and ordered to the office of General Howard, the commissioner at Washington, D. C. He resigned this position, and on January 15, 1866, established and edited the *Memphis Post*, a daily, tri-weekly and weekly Republican newspaper He was editor-in-chief of this paper until its discontinuance in 1870. He was, however, elected State superintendent of public instruction for Tennessee in the fall of 1867, and upon his removal to Nashville to enter upon the duties of that position his brother, L. B. Eaton, became the editorial and business manager of that paper. Amid great opposition and apparently unsurmountable difficulties, General Eaton, with characteristic wisdom and energy, organised and set into successful motion the first general public school system of Tennessee. He secured an attendance of 185,000 children in the new schools. His report of his work, published in 1869, is a book of rare interest. In March, 1870, General Eaton, without solicitation in his behalf, was appointed United States commissioner of education in charge of the Bureau of Education at Washington, D. C. In this position he fully met the high expectation of the country. His reports and works have received the discriminating applause, and have come to be regarded of the highest authority among the most eminent educators at home and abroad. While commissioner he organised the great educational exhibits at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876 in Philadelphia, and at the International Exhibitions at Vienna, and at New Orleans. On account of failing health General Eaton resigned his commissionership on August 1, 1886, and entered actively upon the duties of the presidency of Marietta (Ohio) College, to which he had been elected in 1885, and so continues.

General Eaton's whole life has been consecrated to the highest benevolence and to the broadest patriotism, and to going about doing good in every direction.

SNOWDEN, COLONEL ROBERT BOGARDUS, was born in the city of New York, May 24, 1836, at the residence of his grandfather, General Robert Bogardus. His father, John Bayard Snowden, was a descendant on his mother's side of the Bayard and Breese families, and on the father's side of the Rev. Samuel Finley Snowden, all of the State of New York.

Colonel Snowden's father was one of early settlers of Nashville, Tenn., and for many years was the leading dry goods merchant of that city. He was married in 1835 to Aspasia Imogene, daughter of General Robert Bogardus, of New York, who was an eminent lawyer of considerable wealth, a friend of Governor De Witt Clinton, and was associated with him in building the Erie Canal, that did so much to make New York city the commercial centre of this country. General Bogardus was a direct descendant of Dominie Everardus Bogardus, who came from Holland in 1633 with the early settlers of Manhattan Island, and built the first church on the point known as "The Battery," in the city of New York. In 1635 he married Anneke Jans, the widow of Roeloff Jansen, by whom he had four children. In 1636 Governor Van Twiller granted to Dominie Bogardus and his wife the farm known as "The Bowery," now in the city of New York, just west of Broadway, which has been the subject of much contention. The grant was confirmed in 1654 by Director Stuyvesant, governor of New Amsterdam, by a patent to Mrs. Everardus Bogardus. It was afterwards confiscated to the crown. In 1697 Governor Fletcher leased it to Trinity Church corporation. In 1708 Governor Cornbury granted it to Trinity Church, in fee, in Queen Anne's name. The validity of this patent by Queen Anne has been a frequent subject of discussion in the courts, and forms the principal feature in the claim of title by Trinity Church to this immense estate. In the War of 1812 General Bogardus was in command of all the State troops, with headquarters at Fort Hamilton.

Colonel Snowden's grandmother on his father's side was Susan Bayard Breese, who was the sister of Arthur Breese, the father of Judge Sidney Breese of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and Commodore Breese of the United States navy. She was also the aunt of Samuel Finley Breese Morse, the inventor of the telegraph. A sister of the mother of Colonel Snowden married Commodore Foxhall Parker, of the United States navy.

The subject of this sketch spent his youth in Nashville, Tenn. He graduated at the Western Military Institute in 1855, went soon afterward to New Orleans and engaged in the wholesale grocery business with the firm of Dyas & Co. In 1856 when the authorities of the city were threatened by the lawless roughs, or thugs as they were called, he joined the vigilance committee, and was engaged in the scrimmage that ensued around Jackson Square. In 1858 he returned to Nashville and established himself in business under the firm name of R. B. Snowden & Co., and was thus engaged in 1860, when the civil war cloud darkened the horizon. At the breaking out of hostilities between the Northern and Southern States he was a lieutenant in the old RockCity Guards, that formed the nucleus of the First Tennessee Regiment (Maney's regiment). At the organisation of the regiment he was made adjutant, and served with it in Western Virginia under General Lee, at Cheat Mountain Valley and Sewell Mountain, and with Stonewall Jackson in his celebrated winter campaign at Romney and in the valley.

After the surrender of Fort Donelson, and the fall of Nashville, this regiment was called back to the defence of Tennessee, and joined the army of General Albert Sidney Johnson, just before the battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing. After this battle he was made assistant adjutant-general and assigned to the staff of General Bushrod R. Johnson. He served as adjutant-general of this famous brigade through the Kentucky campaign, was at Mumfordsville, at the battles of Perryville, and after the return of the army was in the battle of Murfreesboro or Stone River, Tenn., where his conspicuous services won for him the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and he was assigned by the secretary of war to the comand of the Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment of Johnson's brigade.

Up to the battle of Murfreesboro R. B. Snowden was known only to the officers and men of Johnson's brigade of General S. B. Buchner's division, as a staff officer. He was ever active, vigilant, and at the post of duty. In that great engagement, however, he particularly distinguished himself. This brigade was in the hottest part of fight nearly all day long. More than once he seized the colors of a faltering regiment and rode to the front in an open field calling upon the men to follow. They never failed to respond. The line swept around like a great flame for a distance of nearly five miles, until night came on, and the two armies laid down to rest facing each other. It was a strange battle between Bragg and Rosecrans, resulting finally in favor of the latter, but the heroism and dash of the gallant adjutant-general were not forgotten. He was soon after promoted directly to the command of a regiment, which, under his admirable handling and skill, afterwards became distinguished in the Virginia campaign. This was one of the few instances during the war where a staff officer was advanced over officers of the line. For the conspicuous part borne by him in the battle of Murfreesboro, Colonel Snowden's name is placed upon the roll of honor in the official record of the Union and Confederate armies published by the war department at Washington. Colonel Snowden commanded the Twenty-Fifth Tennessee Regiment in the various bloody fights around Chattanooga, and the battle of Chickamauga, with the coolness of a veteran and the dash that characterised his eventful military career. He literally won his spurs, but was always as unpretentious in the saddle as modest in times of peace.

Johnson's brigade soon after the battle of Chickamauga was sent to East Tennessee to re-enforce General Longstreet in his attempt to take Knoxville; was moved thence to Petersburg, Va., and arrived just in time to prevent General Butler with a large army from taking the city, holding him in check until Beauregard came to the rescue with troops from North Carolina, when he was forced to retire, thus giving rise to the expression in vogue at that time of "the bottling of Butler." This brigade took part in all the fights around Petersburg and Richmond from this time until their fall; was in the assaulting column which re-established the Confederate line after the explosion of the mine

in front of Petersburg; was in the battles of Drury's Bluff, Chaffin's Farm, and at the attack on Fort Harrison, and led the night charge in the attempt to retake the fort; was at the fall of Richmond and was surrendered with the balance of Lee's army, to General Grant at Appomattox. In these engagements Colonel Snowden frequently commanded the brigade.

After the war was over he moved to New York city and engaged in business at No. 57 Broad street, under the style and firm of Snowden & Riva, importers.

In 1868 he married Annie Overton Brinkley, daughter of Robert C. Brinkley, and granddaughter of Judge John Overton, the original proprietor and founder of Memphis.

He moved to this city in 1870. Since then he has been identified with every movement for the advancement of the city's interests; was appointed by the governor one of the commissioners to report upon and recommend a basis of settlement of the city debt; has been frequently a delegate to conventions; was chairman of the water-way committee sent by the Cotton Exchange to the convention held in New Orleans in 1885; is at present a member of the executive committee for Tennessee; was one of the State commissioners at the Cotton Centennial Exposition. He was one of the projectors of the new lines of street railroad, and is one of the largest stockholders in the same. He was one of the early advocates of, and aided materially in the building of the Shelby county turnpikes, and is interested as director or otherwise in many of the numerous factories, banks, railroads, insurance and land companies, and is president of the George Peabody Real Estate and Improvement Company. He was very active in urging the repeal of the city's charter by the Legislature, which enabled Memphis to organise its present excellent municipal government and compromise its indebtedness. He also served on the committee that recommended the adoption of the present successful system of sewerage.

Colonel Snowden's ancestors were conspicuously identified with Princeton College. One of them, Samuel Finley, was the first president, and nine members of the Snowden family graduated from that institution. So he and his family have been closely connected with the army, the navy, the educational and commercial affairs of the country.

Since the close of the war he has sought no public position, and served in none save such as seemed to demand his time and labor. He is a man of large affairs and estate, but is quiet and domestic in his tastes, mingles freely with the world, is liberal on all proper occasions, and happiest in the presence of a few chosen friends and in his home life.

BRINKLEY, ROBERT CAMPBELL, was born in Chatham county, N. C., on the 28th day of May, 1816. He was educated at Bingham's School, an institution famous for sending forth into the world men equipped morally and intellectually for an honorable and faithful discharge of all the duties incumbent upon a good citizen. His father removed to a plantation near Jackson, Tenn., in 1836, and soon after his arrival thither, placed his son Robert in the law office of Judge Pleasant M. Miller, an eminent lawyer, whose name is well remembered throughout the State of Tennessee. The young student early won the esteem of his preceptor, whose friendship he always retained through life. After remaining a few years in this office he became a student in the office of Messrs. Foster & Fogg, Nashville, Tenn., carrying with him his diligent habits, and gaining by his quiet demeanor, the regard of all with whom he came in contact. He was admitted to practice in the autumn of 1839. The few years succeeding the panic of 1837 brought about an immense field of litigation. The banks for self-defence were compelled to enforce payments from their customers, and the pressure made by creditor upon debtor involved the entire country almost in universal bankruptcy. The Planters' Bank of Nashville, of whom Messrs. Foster & Fogg were attorneys, held debts and mortgages in every county in the western district, and at their instanee, so much faith had they in the business ability and integrity of young Brinkley, the bank appointed him, though he had just received his license, their agent to take charge of their business in the western end of the State. This trust he discharged most faithfully, giving to the bank entire satisfaction, and earning for himself a rich reward for his labor. His success as an efficient agent was not due to to the ruthlessness with which he prosecuted the claims of his clients, for no inducement held out by fame or money could have led one whose nature was so kind and loving as to bear down hard upon poverty and misfortune. The debtors to the bank looked on him as their friend, who, in the discharge of his duty, would grant every possible indulgence, and while thus helping the needy, more was obtained for the bank than could have been wrung by cruelty and oppression. His general practice also increased, and his success as a lawyer remained no longer doubtful. He never neglected the smallest duty, and was always ready for the trial of the suits in which he was engaged. There was no man of his age in the State of whom there was larger hope for eminence in his chosen profession. His marriage with a daughter of Judge Overton in 1841, caused his removal within a few years thereafter to Memphis, and vainly trying to prosecute his profession and at the same time give necessary attention to a large unproductive real estate, he soon found that the two duties were incompatible, and that one or the other must be surrendered. How much so ever he may have regretted to relinquish a profession for the practice of which he had so well qualified himself, well was it for the prosperity of Memphis that this alternative was presented, and at

this point in his life begins a public career full of noble deeds and generous conduct, which redounded more to the general good than to his own individual benefits.

A man so active and energetic could not be content without employment, and he constantly kept in view some object high and elevating. For many years he served as president of the Planters' Bank, in Memphis, the affairs of which he managed with singular success and fidelity, and he was also connected officially with insurance companies and other private corporations, and especially was he instrumental in helping and promoting all enterprises which were calculated to add to the wealth and population of the city. The condition of his estate, the most of it being unimproved, necessarily caused him to contract for numerous large buildings, some of which, notwithstanding the change of style in architecture, yet stand as monuments of his taste and liberality. There are various and mixed motives which give an impulse to human energy; and though in no instance can it be said that the element of self is entirely eliminated, perspicacity is required to differentiate the really public spirited man from one who, under the semblance of the name, is intent on the accomplishment of only selfish ends. Mr. Brinkley belonged to the former class, and his private estate was so administered as to benefit the community. A true public spirit identifies itself with everything that is likely to promote the general welfare—a false public spirit identifies everything with itself that is likely to bring individual profit. Tried by this test, the people of Memphis being the jury, the friends of Mr. Brinkley need have no apprehension as to the character of the verdict that would be rendered. All reference to upright conduct in the affairs of life, fidelity to trusts, fairness in dealing whether the amount involved one dollar or one hundred thousand, may well be dismissed, for on those points even an enemy, if he had one, could give only a favorable answer. His worth is written on the hearts and memory of those who knew him, and it is only of his public life that anything need be said.

The city of Memphis had reached such proportions in trade and population in 1845 that there were no misgivings as to its future growth, if energy should be exhibited by its citizens. Luckily men of this character were to be found, and without disparagement it may be said with truth that the subject of this notice more than any other one, was the most diligent worker, giving to the public more of his time, energy, and mind. The great problem was the difficulty of transportation to and from the country tributary to Memphis, the soil being such that artificial roads would have to be constructed. Macadam roads were thought to be without the range of possibility, as no stone material could be found in West Tennessee. Finally, at the suggestion of Mr. Brinkley, it was determined to make the experiment of plank roads. Charters were obtained, and through his energy, fortified by a most liberal subscription of stock from himself and under the management of Governor Jones, whom he had

prevailed upon to remove to Memphis, a few miles of road radiating from Memphis were constructed. A plank road now seems an insignificant affairs and indeed it is compared with present means of transportation, but in its day it was a wonderful improvement over the old dirt road, along the sides of which were strewn the remnants of old broken wagons and the carcasses of over-worked horses. The roads soon ceased to be used, and the stock became valueless, but the effort created among the people a desire for further improvement, and paved the way for a favorable reception of the proposition to construct the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Into this enterprise Mr. Brinkley entered heartily, and devoted to its accomplishment the last years of his life. The incorporators and directors of that road embraced a list of names which could not be excelled for worth, energy, intelligence, and integrity, and in the management of its affairs, the selfish spirit was entirely absent. The task they had undertaken was Herculean. The line of road extended from Memphis to Stevenson, and aside from the half million subscribed by Memphis, the only other chief resource was the stock subscribed by private individuals. The art of building railroads through construction companies and other devices whereby directors are enriched and stockholders impoverished, had not then been found out, or had it been known these were not the men to engage in practices so disreputable. Their object was to secure for the stockholders a good investment for their money. As a large portion of the road lay without the limits of the State, the aid rendered by the Tennessee act of 1850–1851 was only partial. The administration must have been splendid which secured with such limited resources results so grand. Governor Jones was the efficient president, but in order to relieve him of a portion of the onerous duties, the financial management of the western division was handed over to the Memphis directors, the most active of whom was Mr. Brinkley. The directors were men of character and wealth, and men of nerve too, who sustained this enterprise as if it had been their own private property. They never hesitated to endorse for the company, whether the amount was large or small, and until receipts began to come in after completion, their liabilities on account of the road, far exceeded the extent of their private fortunes. No remuneration, actual or contingent, was asked, expected, or would have been received, a fact almost incredible in the light of recent railroad management. When the time came for purchasing the iron for a part of the track, the necessary funds were placed at his disposal, and Mr. Brinkley was commissioned by the directors to proceed to England, there being no iron then on sale in this country. There he met Mr. George Peabody, through whose mercantile house the purchase was made, and between whom a cordial friendship sprung up which lasted during their lives. Their regard was mutual, and found expression in frequent friendly letters, unmixed with matters of business. The name of the Peabody House, built by Mr. Brinkley, was significant of his feeling for his friend, the great philan-

thropist. One circumstance, illustrative of the character of those men, may well be referred to in this connection. At the time of the purchase the price of iron was low, and as more would soon be needed, Mr. Peabody suggested that an additional amount be bought at same price, deliverable at a future time. The company had not authorised him to make any such contract, and Mr. Brinkley was not the man to exceed his authority. The railroad feeling was then rife, both in England and America, and Mr. Peabody was impressed with the idea that there would be a great rise in the price of iron, and urged Mr. Brinkley to make the purchase on his own account, assured that the company would take, and gladly take the purchase off his hands. Such, too, was Mr. Brinkley's impression, but he hesitated, being a stranger, about asking credit for so large an amount. Mr. Peabody doubtless appreciated the sentiment of delicacy, and finally a joint purchase of iron was made, with the understanding that the company was to get the benefit of the trade if it desired. The amount of the transaction is not remembered, nor how great a saving was made to the company, but the facts are doubtless in the memory of some of the directors, and especially within the knowledge of Colonel Sam. Tate, who was then treasurer of the company. Such instances of fidelity to clients are so rare, that they are worthy to be noted: a risk was assumed, and would certainly have been incurred had the price of iron fallen, and the fact shows the generosity and public spirit of the two men who declined to use the vantage ground for a large speculation upon a struggling company. The road was finally completed, and for many, many years Mr. Brinkley was an active director. He was also, for a time, the president of the Little Rock Railroad. In brief, it may be summed up, that from the day he entered Memphis until the hand of disease was laid upon him a few years before his death, he was actively engaged in furthering every work and enterprise which contributed to the general prosperity. His anxiety to lend a helping hand towards struggling industries, which failed from want of judgment in the projectors, often caused heavy pecuniary losses, and notwithstanding he suffered so heavily from the mistakes of people whom he tried to serve, the calmness of his demeanor was undisturbed, and he was never known to utter reproaches or harbor resentment.

A character so full of noble, unselfish conduct in public, could not be otherwise than beautiful in private life. Faults, of course, he had, but there was not anything in his composition which savored of the common vices. Envy, malice, fraud, injustice never found lodgment for a moment, in his bosom. Long, indeed, would be the list of widows, orphans, and other destitute persons; and large would be the amount, had a record been kept, of his acts of benevolent dispensation. Such calls were of daily occurrence, and no matter how absorbed he might be in business, the recital of woes received a patient attention, and suffering humanity was never repulsed. He was mild and forgiving, and his manner gracious and captivating; but he feared no opposition, and the

tenacity with which he held to his opinion, when he thought he was in the right, might be said to approximate an obstinate disposition. Firmness and gentleness were his chief characteristics.

Mr. Brinkley was twice married, his last wife being Miss Elizabeth Mhoon, of Alabama. The cares of business never obtruded within the family circle, where peace and happiness reigned. He was a model husband, father and friend—loving and loved. Devoted to his family, and domestic in his tastes, yet social duties were not forgotten, and his house was the seat of an elegant aud refined hospitality, where relatives felt at home, and friends and strangers were alwavs greeted with a cordial welcome.

KEATING, J. M. The man who worthily wields the tremendous power of the press must be sound of head and heart. To do it successfully he must climb from the bottom up all the steps of mechanical and business details. He must have large mental grasp, quick comprehension, extensive knowledge, the capacity to think rapidly, and write tersely and fluently; and he must have the earnestness and honesty and courage of his convictions. These are the qualities and qualifications which have placed J. M. Keating, editor of the *Memphis Appeal*, among the leading journalists of the country, and long ago gave him a position of honor and influence among his fellows. Through years of unremitting toil, step by step he has won well earned distinction in his profession by right of merit and achievement. The measure of that success was best expressed in the language of one who had been long and intimately associated with him in journalism, when he said to the writer of this sketch: "As a writer and thinker, in broadness of views, in scholarly attainments, in integrity and fearlessness of purpose, and in the varied qualifications essential to the successful management of a great modern newspaper, I consider Mr. Keating without an equal in the South." The career of one of whom this could truthfully be said, cannot fail to interest the general reader, while it has a double value to the people among whom his laurels have been won in fighting their battles, in promoting their material prosperity, and in advancing their moral and intellectual good.

He was born in Ireland in 1830, and was educated in the profession of printing. With that love of personal liberty which makes Irishmen the most wonderful, the most courageous, and the most pathetic people of history, at sixteen he was an enthusiastic Revolutionist. With Meagher, Mitchell and Davis, and other great literary men of the day, the boy Keating took his part in the Young Ireland Revolutionary movement from 1846 to 1848. But despairing of winning freedom for his country, he crossed the ocean in the fall of 1848 and made New York his home until 1855, when he removed to Baton Rouge, La., where he became superintendent of State printing. In 1856 he opened the publishing house of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Nashville, and had charge of it for some months, when he resigned and returned to Baton Rouge,

where he remained until 1858. In 1859 he came to Memphis, and there was first employed as commercial and local editor on the *Bulletin;* next on the *Argus* as city editor. After the civil war he established the *Daily Commercial*, which paper he subsequently merged with the *Argus*, and as the *Commercial and Argus* continued its publication until the latter part of 1867. In August of 1868, he purchased the interest of General Albert Pike in the *Appeal*, and his connection with this journal as editor and part proprietor, which has been continuous from that time to the present, has afforded him an opportunity for the display of his ability as a writer and molder of public opinion, which has gained for him national reputation. The *Appeal* in his hands became a vantage ground from which he has eloquently advocated all those large measures and enterprises that have led to the present development of Memphis, and fixed its permanent prosperity, while the intelligent integrity with which it has been directed in the discussion of the potent social, political, and economical factors which have agitated the country since the war, has given the *Appeal* a position of influence and power second to no paper in the South. During these years Mr. Keating has been a frequent and able contributor to several of the leading magazines of the country. In this field he has chosen the more practical and useful role of the writer who imparts knowledge bought by study, and gathering facts, rather than the originator of novel and startling theories. He commands attention by the clearness of his statement, the fairness of his arguments, and his earnest research. Of unbounded mental energy, and with a most retentive memory, he has stored his mind with so much useful information that few are ready to meet him in a discussion where the past can teach the present, or where knowledge is power. His contributions to literature outside of his daily newspaper work, cover a wide range of subjects. In 1879 he wrote a History of the Yellow Fever, which is not only a faithful and exhaustive account of the terrible visitations of this disease in Memphis, but is so complete and thorough in its treatment of the nature, character, and history of the disease itself as to call forth the enthusiastic approval of many prominent medical men all over the country. An example of Mr. Keating's concise and powerful grouping of facts, combined with smoothness and elegance of diction, is strikingly illustrated in the introductory chapter prepared by him for the Military Annals of Tennessee, entitled "Tennessee for Four Years the Theatre of War." He also wrote for the *Popular Science Monthly* a paper entitled "Twenty Years of Negro Education in the South," which aroused much discussion, and challenged the attention of the country.

For the last twenty years the subject of sanitation and public hygiene has received a large share of his attention, and the results of his earnest research have been preserved in several papers published by the American Public Health Association. An article on "The Value of Sanitation from an Economic Standpoint" was read at a meeting of that association, held in New Orleans in

December, 1880, and printed in its Transactions of that year. A paper on "The Cremation of Excreta and Household Refuse" was read at the annual meeting in 1882, and published by the association. "The Ultimate of Sanitation by Fire" was read at the meeting held in St. Louis in October, 1884, and printed in the Transactions of that year. The two last mentioned papers, according to the statement of leading sanitarians made at the meeting of the association held in Memphis in 1887, induced the health authorities to embark in the work of cremating all waste in the cities of Toronto and Montreal, Canada, in Pittsburgh, Pa., and Wheeling, Va., where many crematories have been established and more are in course of construction. They also lead to the invention of crematories for private houses in Wisconsin and Iowa. For the last two years Mr. Keating has devoted much time and care to the preparation of a History of Memphis, which will in itself be a lasting monument of his identification with the city. To him it has been largely a labor of love, although it has severely taxed his industry. The task could not have fallen upon one more capable or faithful, and its completion is looked forward to with deep interest as a valuable compilation of facts relating to one of the most historical of American cities.

While Mr. Keating has been a molder of political opinion and a trusted leader in party council, he has never permitted the partisan to strangle the patriot, nor used his well-recognised position of power to advance his private ambition. No editor has more uniformly kept himself out of his paper. Like all who have risen to greatness in journalism, he has realised from the beginning that the editor is a week-day preacher; that his mission is something higher than to sell his paper or puff local men and affairs. Believing that the journalist should be as impartial and impersonal as the judge, he has written for the public good, and while he has made many men distinguished, it has never been done with the expectation of public or party reward. But appreciation of the high value of his services to his party has been shown in many ways, and was forcibly illustrated in his candidacy for the position of public printer of the United States in 1886, when he was endorsed by the State Democratic Convention and the State Democratic Executive Committee, the Supreme Court of the State, all the members of Congress and both United States senators from Tennessee, the people of the State generally, including many Republicans, and the State Convention of Workingmen, sitting at Chattanooga. He has also been honorably mentioned for governor, and been solicited to become a candidate for Congress in his district several times. He was a member of the Cincinnati National Democratic Convention; has served in several county conventions and was chairman of the Congressional District Convention in 1878. But it is not as a politician that Mr. Keating claims and receives attention. He is absolutely free from political entanglements, and is thus able to discuss the questions of the day with no other motive than that which he

conceives to be the right. Journalism has been his profession, and he has devoted himself to his work with all the intensity of an ardent, persistent nature. His reputation has been fairly earned. It is not the result of a single brilliant stroke, but the fruit of earnest, continuous labor, extending over a quarter of a century or more. He is well-equipped for his work by experience and education. Beginning at an early age he performed a man's part and took a man's part, while the companions of his school days yet had no thought beyond their childish sports. He thoroughly mastered all the practical and complex duties of what is first a trade, afterwards a profession. At the case and in the press-room he stored away a valuable fund of information, which was afterwards to be of so much use to him as a director of the efforts of others. Passing naturally from one stage to another until he entered the editorial department, he at once understood the necessity for the exercise of the same methodical effort which has been so essential to a thorough mastery of the mechanical details. Patient and persevering, he was content to perform the drudgery which he found everywhere to do, until he could win the right, by virtue of experience and ability, to stand as sponsor to the public for the complete newspaper. No duty, however distasteful, did he dream of shirking. Good and bad, pleasant and unpleasant, zephyr and storm, sunshine and rain, were all alike to him. Afterwards, as night editor, his lamp still burned brightly, when all around shadows filled the gloom, and not until the whirring of the press brought to his waiting hands a complete proof of the careful work of the day, and it had been swiftly and thoroughly scanned, did he count his task complete. As special writer and correspondent he found opportunity for the exercise of other powers, and when at last he assumed control of a paper of his own, the public was at once made aware of his value and the fraternity of the wisdom of the course he had pursued. Having thus literally carved his way from the foundation to one of the most important and influential positions in the journalistic world, it is not strange that he should have a wholesome contempt for shams in and out of newspaperdom. His advancement has been of logical growth and naturally his manner of thought and writing is fashioned after the lesson of his life. His style is therefore forcible and clear, but characterised by a polish and finish, and a fearless originality typical of the man himself, while his personality delightfully pervades all he writes. The order of his mind is practical and utilitarian. He dallies little with the imagination and wanders seldom in the paths of fancy. His broad common sense is his distinguishing mental trait and he goes in his talk and his writing with an incisive directness to his object. No man more readily than he scents a danger or recognises a fallacy. The most intimate acquaintance with men and events, both of the past and to-day, seem to give him an insight into the future that is commonly spoken of as the intuition of genius, but what is really the inevitable logic of accurate knowledge.

His ability to see the right and courage to advocate it and exist in it have been thoroughly proven. He has been and is to be found in the van of democracy, where Democratic and not mere factional principles are involved. Loving his party to the extreme of an enthusiastic nature, he has always demanded of it that it be something more than an opposition; demanded that it have measures for the good of the whole Republic. The *Appeal* under his management has fearlessly led the fight against all fallacies of state and church, and by the consistency of its course has steadily grown in influence and power. It has never hesitated to attack a wrong, and while it has created many enmities which were vapid and unavailing, its justness and policy have in the end been confirmed by the outcome of events. There are few so thoroughly grounded as Mr. Keating in the variety of topics that the chief editor of a city daily must discuss, and he has the faculty of utilising the stores of his mind for the benefit of his reader, with ready fluency. He is not less versed in the liberal arts and lighter literature of the day than in the graver questions of politics and social economy. The ramification and development of religious beliefs are followed by him with intelligent interest. His articles in the *Appeal* in 1885–6, on the evolution controversy in many Southern Presbyterian synods, elicited complimentary mention from some of the ablest clergymen of that denomination. As the years go by his work bears more and more evidence of deep thought and elaborate investigation over a wide range of literature. It is the force of his younger days, the power that drove him forward to the perfection of every branch pursued, which now impels him onward to even greater things and finer finish as the master mind of a journal whose influence is keeping abreast with the growth of the New South. To him the impetus which has been given the various interests of this section is largely due. Like thousands of others who were obliged to commence life anew at the close of the war, he realised that the surrender of Lee forever settled the questions which were submitted by the North and South to the arbitrament of arms. Instead of glowering over the ashes of the dead past, he strove to hasten the era of good will which he knew must come before the Union as a whole or in part could reach the proud position among the nations to which it was entitled. A library might be filled with reprints of his appeals for mutual concessions, for conservatism, for work as the best panacea for sorrow. But through it all he remained as true as steel to the people of the South. He was never so eloquent as when defending them from the vindictive assaults of a blood-gorged victor, never so felicitous as when extolling their virtues, nor so sympathetic as when turning the light of his genius upon the gloom of the past. Nor were glittering generalities enough with Mr. Keating in his labors toward reconstruction. He was among the first to collect and classify statistical information regarding the resources of this section, and to point out in exact language the means to be employed that order might be brought out of chaos, that the horn of plenty might be emptied into the lap of poverty. Here his heart was in his work and every stroke of his

pen left its impression. To him belongs the right to claim a full share of the credit which is now so freely given the promoters of the New South. But if he is thus entitled to praise for the honorable part he has borne in augmenting the present prosperity of the South, what should be said of his loyalty and devotion to the people of Memphis during the yellow fever epidemic of 1878? At this trying period, when pale affright sat enthroned in the hearts of men and bred rank treason against all the ties of blood and affinity, amid dangers a thousand times more horrible than the battle field, he was among the comparatively few who remained at the post of duty, and among the sick and dying displayed a heroism as lofty as can be found in all the annals of war. From this distance, in point of time, and with the present prosperous and hopeful surroundings of Memphis in view, it is difficult for the Memphian of to-day to fully recall, much less adequately describe, the horrors of the epidemic of 1878. Memphis had before been visited by yellow fever, which prevailed with more or less violence, so that when it was proclaimed in the summer of 1878 its fatal significance was understood and the greatest consternation prevailed. Panic was general, and flight the rule among the wealthier classes. But the masses were compelled by the inexorable stress of poverty to remain and submit to whatever fate had in store for them. The Howard Association was the only charitable organisation then in existence. It was limited in membership and its object was solely to look after the sick and do what it could to save. How nobly its members addressed themselves to their work of devotion and self-sacrifice, is known the world over. But it was obvious from the first that even their efforts would be inadequate to meet the imperative requirements of the awful situation. Mr. Keating determined to remain in the stricken city and aid in saving life and alleviating human misery. He pointed out through the columns of his paper that depopulation, by promptly removing the people from the infected quarters of the city, was feasible and urged the establishment of camps in the surrounding country for those who were too poor to go further, and that those who had friends at a distance be assisted in reaching them. To this end he urged immediate organisation and called a meeting of those who were willing to address themselves to the task. At this meeting a Citizens' Relief Committee was formed, of which Mr. Keating became a member, and perhaps more than any single man, gave point and direction to it. This committee at once began their labors. Those portions of the city which were supposed at first to be the habitat of the disease were speedily emptied of their inhabitants, thousands being sent away by rail and scattered abroad, and other thousands, who had no other resource, went to the several encampments in the woods, which by his advice had been established, a few miles from the city. In all this work, the magnitude of which only those who have attempted to move large bodies of people from their homes by mere persuasion can appreciate, Mr. Keating was prominent. In person and through his paper he persuaded, en-

treated and frightened them into going, but too many refused to go and stolidly awaited their doom. Day by day the *Appeal* set forth the progress of the pestilence in a way that moved the charity of the civilised world. It required no exaggeration of statement or fanciful portrayal of the horrors of the plague to accomplish this result. It was impossible to exaggerate. The most disordered imagination or distempered fancy could not have produced a phantasm equal to the terrible reality. De Foe's fanciful narrative of the great London plague was more than reproduced in all its grotesque horrors. Through this fearful period Mr. Keating was sole editor of the *Appeal*, and for days the mechanical force was reduced to only one compositor, whom Mr. Keating assisted by setting type, at the same time acting as reporter and editor and performing his duties as a member of the Relief Committee now reduced to three members. Mr. Keating was mercifully spared to continue his work and be an inspirator to others. Such he truly was to all the noble band of philanthropists who toiled on in these dark hours of despair. "Had he fallen," said a fellow worker, "it would have been like blowing out a light in a cavern." "He was to me as my right hand during the epidemic," declared Dr. Mitchell, chief of the Howard Medical Corps. Within a month from the first announcement of the epidemic it had burst all bounds, spread over the entire city, and even into the suburbs and adjacent country. It seemed as if no living thing would escape its fatal breath. The Howards and the Relief Committee were soon reduced to a handful. The physicians and nurses who came from abroad but swelled the number of victims. The Memphis authorities, the police and the firemen were nearly all sick or dead. Added to all this the spirit of mob violence, always rife when social order is convulsed by sudden calamity, began to raise its head. The world was quarantined against the city—there was no possibility of help from without. In this state of affairs a meeting was called to take steps to protect the houses of the city from fire and pillage. It was attended by perhaps a dozen persons, among whom was Mr. Keating, calm, self-possessed and strong, giving the benefit of his invaluable counsel, and ready to assume his full share of responsibility and danger. As a result of this meeting an impromptu police force (composed largely of negroes) was organised, a system of signals for assembling in case of necessity was devised, and other precautionary measures adopted. The worst fears in this direction were however not realised. The plague unwittingly fought the battle of law and order. The fire fiend, the ruffian and the vagabond were confronted and conquered by death. So the weary months slowly passed away; the well nursing the sick, burying the dead and awaiting with what philosophy they might the attack of the pestilence. During all this dreary time the cheery voice of the *Appeal* rang out and inspired hope in the hopeless. Who shall measure the value of Mr. Keating's unselfish and heroic labors during these *dies irae?*—as measureless should be the appreci-

ation and affection of the people he served so well. When the epidemic had spent its force and thousands were dead and other thousands preparing to quit the city, Mr. Keating imparted strength to the irresolute and courage to the timid. The full strength of his ability as a writer and as a leader of public opinion was displayed in that trying period of gloom and doubt. The tide turned slowly. When it came back full and strong to his support he was prepared to meet it with answers to the questions which were everywhere asked. To remain and to restore the city was decided upon, but how? Early realising the relation of public hygiene to municipal growth he attacked the vicious sanitary methods then prevailing and revolutionised them. He aroused the people to a sense of the dangers of bad drainage, accumulated public and private filth, and the reeking vaults that honey-combed the city, and convinced them that the causes which led to the epidemics of 1867, 1878 and 1879 were to be found in these disease-breeding conditions. At a public meeting held in the theatre in the spring of 1879 he delivered an address on this subject with such effect that the Auxiliary Sanitary Association was at once organised for co-operating with the city authorities, large sums of money collected for its use, and the initial steps were there taken for a general reformation of sanitary affairs, and establishing a systematic municipal service for preserving the public health. Later in the same year he was found supporting with voice and pen those radical sanitary measures recommended by the National Board of Health, which resulted in the successful construction of the present admirable system of city sewers and the establishment of intelligent and efficient methods of prevention to the spread of contagious diseases. All the beneficent changes which have occurred in the old order of municipal regulations within the last decade have found in Mr. Keating a vigorous supporter in the face of a well organised and powerful opposition. These instances are cited merely as evidences of Mr. Keating's ability as a journalist, his unerring instinct in reaching a solution of public affairs, and his warm sympathy with the public in anything it may undertake for the general good.

Hard worker as he is Mr. Keating is genial and social in his nature, and keenly enjoys intercourse with his friends at the fireside or the banquet, and is ever ready to aid with his time and his labor, his presence and his counsel, whatever tends to social, moral, or intellectual advancement. For twenty-five years he has been the unflinching and logical advocate of the political equality of women and that they should stand in every respect the equals of men before the law in every State in the Union. His labors in this regard were especially recognised by the Women's Congress which assembled in New Orleans in 1885 during the Exposition then held there. He was introduced to this gathering of five hundred delegates by Miss Susan B. Anthony, as the life-long friend of women—all present rising and standing during the brief but interesting ceremony of introduction and reception. He is the earnest advocate

of education, claiming for women equal rights with men in the preparation to be attained in the schools, and the competitions of life. He strenuously maintains that the public welfare depends upon the supremacy of order and of law, and that constitutional restraints are the bulwarks of enlightened freedom. He believes in the capacity and integrity of the people, and as a leader of public opinion seeks always to convince the reason, and improve the conscience. His physical and mental vigor gives promise of many years of active usefulness. Of a sanguine and elastic temperament, his years of unremitting toil have yet left him in contrast to his white hairs a smooth and smiling front, and a capacity for the amenities of life far beyond that of much younger men. Sectionalism with its bitterness, the plague with its desolation, the thousand and one harassing details incident upon the direction of a great newspaper, have not taken from him his natural taste for literature, music, the arts and sciences, and in the daily grind of journalism he has found time for their cultivation. When not found employed at his desk, he may be found in the society of cultured men and women, or deep within the covers of a favored volume.

A part of the history of Memphis is the history of Mr. Keating's life for the last thirty years, and the city of his adoption has no truer friend, not one who has labored more earnestly or more wisely for her well being. He was with her in the buoyant hope of her earlier prosperity, and his sympathies and helping hand were hers when she lay prostrate in the power of the pestilence. He was with her in her writhings when creditors were crushing her in the folds of the law, and he was with her in the rehabilitation affected through her change of government and her marvelous work of sanitary reform. He watched with her in the darkness and now with joy walks with her in the light of what seems to be an assured and permanent growth and progress. No one has helped her more in her struggling against the evil or in her efforts to attain the good. His name is a household word among the people whose battles he has so valiantly fought and whose victories he has so helped to win, and to-day they recognise with gladness that in his maturing years his life of toil, under the incentive of high motives and worthy ambition, is crowned with the reward of a well earned position of honor, influence, and emolument.

Mr. Keating's domestic life has been one of singular congeniality and happiness. He was married to Miss Josephine Esselman Smith, of Nashville, in 1856, by the Rev. Dr. Edgar, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of that city. Mrs. Keating is a handsome, dignified, graceful woman of the highest cultivation, and thorough and real in all the work she has done in life. She was graduated first in her class from the Columbia Athenæum, Columbia, Tenn., and through her life has kept up her literary studies; has always been full of sympathy with her husband in his literary labors, and was of especially great assistance to him in the production of this "History of Memphis." Mrs. Keating is a fine linguist, and a highly cultivated musician, and as a vocalist, pianist and harper was very popular, and for years in great request in

Memphis, Nashville, and Baton Rouge. She sang in those cities in hundreds of concerts for the poor, for the churches, and for the Confederate cause, thus helping to contribute thousands of dollars for worthy and patriotic purposes. As a woman of energy and self-reliance she is a noble example of American womanhood. They have had two children—the oldest a son, Neil McLeod Keating, an artist of great promise, was a student in the Art League School, and also a member of the Art League of New York, and studied at Julien's School, in Paris—the youngest, a daughter, a pianist of note and an accomplished musician, studied in New York under the best masters, S. B. Mills, Madame Carreno, Richard Hoffman, Joseffy, and Mrs. Agnes Morgan. She also studied singing under Errani, who is in this country what Garcia was in Paris, the first among vocal teachers. Miss Keating possessing much of the restless energy of her parents, when she returned home after years of study, at once embarked in her profession, giving several preliminary concerts, assisted by the well known New York Philharmonic Club, the highest musical organisation of its class in the Union. As a teacher she has won especial distinction for thoroughness, having the same aversion to shams as her father. In her work she has been a fine example to women, and has thus admirably illustrated, as her mother did before her, the value, as her father has always advocated, of an occupation to make woman independent and elevate her above the contingencies of life.

Mr. Keating, let us add in conclusion, is a member of the Historical Society of Tennessee, a member of the American Public Health Association, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of the ancient order of Free and Accepted Masons, a member of the Chickasaw Club, an honorary member of the Memphis Typographical Union, and is president of the Memphis Branch of the Society of the Red Cross of Geneva, now recognised by every civilised government in the world as an international auxiliary in field, hospital, or battlefield, and also wherever in times of peace suffering is to be relieved and prompt succor is necessary to those afflicted by flood, cyclone, or blizzard, or overtaken by epidemic disease. He is also a member of the training school for nurses in connection with the Mitchell and Maury Sanitarium, and trustee of the Medical College of the University of Memphis that is to be.

QUINTARD, RT. REV. C. T., D.D. The Rt. Rev. Charles Todd Quintard, D.D., Bishop of Tennessee, is a descendant of a Huguenot family which left France on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The family fled to England and resided for a time in Bristol, England, where a son was born to them. The first record of a baptism in the family is recorded in the French Protestant Church, Du St. Esprit, New York, in 1698, as follows:

"Batême—Aujourhuy dimanche 25e Septembre, 1698, a Esté Batisé en cette Eglise par Monsr Peiret ministre, Abraham Quintard, fils de Isaac Quintard et

de Jeanne Fumé presenté au St. Batême par le Sr. Abraham Raizeau et Marie Raizeau parrain et marraine.

" ABRAHAM REZEAU, ISAAC QUINTARD.
" PEIRET, Ministre. MARIGE REZEAU."

The family owned an extensive property in the city of New York, but early in the eighteenth century purchased large landed estates in the town of Stamford, Conn., some thirty miles from New York. Here the father of the Bishop was born. There he lived until he reached the ripe age of ninety years, when he died in the room in which he was born. The father of the Bishop, Isaac Quintard, was a devoted member of the Episcopal Church. The family in this country had all conformed—indeed the pastor and congregation of the French Church, du St. Esprit, had all united with the Episcopal Church—and the church was consecrated to the service of Almighty God on May 30, 1803, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Episcopal Church, by the Right Reverend Benjamin Moore, Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

The Bishop was born in the room in which his father first saw the light, on the 22d of December, A. D. 1824. He was educated under the supervision of the Rev. James W. Bradin, a very learned scholar, and a most accomplished instructor. While the family resided in New York he was a member of Trinity School. His health was not strong and it was decided to keep him under tutors at home. He graduated from the office of Dr. Valentine Mott, the great surgeon of his day, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1846 from the University of New York. He entered Bellevue Hospital as an assistant physician. Here he continued for a year, when he was appointed one of the physicians of the New York City Dispensary. After a year or so of service at the dispensary he decided to join his relative and classmate, Dr. Wm. Nephew King, of Georgia. He began the practice of his profession in Athens, Ga., but a lucrative opening being presented he removed to Macon, Ga., and practiced as a co partner with Richard McGoldrick, M D. His health failing he removed to Roswell in Cobb county, where he married in 1848. He devoted much of his time to study and writing for the medical journals. In 1852 he accepted an invitation to the chair of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy in the Memphis Medical College. He delivered four courses of lectures in the Medical College, when he abandoned the profession of medicine and entered upon a course of theological studies under the Right Rev. James Hervey Otey, D.D. He was ordered Deacon in Calvary Church, Memphis, in 1854, was advanced to the priesthood in 1855, and was elevated to the Episcopate as the successor of Bishop Otey, being consecrated in St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, October 11, 1865.

During the Civil War the Bishop served as chaplain of the First Tennessee Regiment. His first experience as an army chaplain was at Valley Mountain, Cheat Mountain and Big Sewell, in Virginia. He held a daily service with

the members of his regiment and administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper as often as practicable. He was at the battles of Chickamauga, Perryville, Ky., Franklin, Murfreesboro and many others. He frequently acted as surgeon, both in hospital and in the field. He was elected bishop at a convention of the diocese which met in Christ Church, Nashville, September 6, 1865, and was consecrated by the Right Rev. John Henry Hopkins, LL.D., presiding bishop, assisted by eight other bishops, among whom was the late Bishop Fulford, Metropolitan of Canada. His first service in the Diocese of of Tennessee was held in Calvary Church, Memphis, on the twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity, 1865. The Rev. George White was rector of the Parish. He was assisted in the service by the Rev. Geo. C. Harris and the Rev. James J. Vaulx. The Bishop preached and confirmed a large class of candidates. At this time the Church in Tennessee was indeed desolate—every parish had its own memorial of sorrow; each separate heart kept the register of its own bitterness; scarcely a church edifice but had been ruined by the war; flocks were scattered and pastors disheartened. The Bishop addressed himself to the work of reconstruction. Bishop Otey, after making full proof of his ministry, had died on the 23d of April, 1863; the flocks had been cut off from the fold, and there was no herd in the stalls. Ruin, poverty and desolation abounded; the red heel of war pivoted on the hearts of the people. It was no small undertaking to which the Bishop gave heart and head and hands. The day he entered the House of Bishops, as a member of that venerable body, he wrote to his friend the late John Austin Merrick, D.D., asking him to join him at Sewanee to see what could be done in the matter of building up the University of the South.

This institution of learning had been founded by the Rt. Rev. James Hervey Otey, D.D., before the war, who was the first chancellor of the University. During the war all the buildings connected with the school were burned and the massive corner-stone of the main university building, which had been laid with imposing ceremonies in the presence of assembled thousands, only a few years before, had been broken up and carried away. This was the condition of affairs when Bishop Quintard and a few friends visited the spot in February, 1866. On the day following his arrival the Bishop caused a rustic cross to be made twelve feet high, and erected it on the highest point of the domain. Around this cross a little band assembled, while a few of the mountaineers looked on with lively interest, having witnessed in 1860 the grand ceremony of laying the corner-stone. The Bishop recited the Nicene creed, and kneeling on the ground, prayed Almighty God to give them grace to perceive and know what things they ought to do, and strength faithfully to perform the same. Then the woods were made to ring with that grand hymn which has come down through the ages, "Gloria in Excelsis." This was the beginning of the post-bellum history of the university. In 1867 Bishop Quintard visited

England. At the cordial invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Rev. F. W. Tranlett and other prominent clergymen of the Church of England, Bishop Quintard presented the claims of the university to English churchmen, who responded liberally to the Bishop's appeal. In 1868 the university was formally opened by Bishop Quintard, the vice chancellor, with three professors and eight students. In 1872, when Bishop Quintard resigned the office of vice chancellor, the number of students had increased to 225. Last year there were 333 students, with twenty-seven professors and instructors.

In speaking of the part Bishop Quintard had performed in the building up of this prosperous institution of learning, the *Missouri Republican* of January 27, 1888, says:

"The visit of Rt. Rev. Charles Todd Quintard, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Tennessee, to the city is a reminder of the great work that he has done—that he is still doing for education in the South. He is virtually the founder and father of the University of the South at Sewanee; for, though the idea was conceived by his friend, Bishop Otey, before the war between the States and the work of building begun, nothing but the site and the foundation remained in 1865, when Dr. Quintard returned from his service as chaplain, surgeon and nurse in the Confederate army. He began the work of creating the university at once by collecting a few earnest friends and planting a cross on the summit of the mountain, where the university now stands. From that day, in February, 1866, until now, he has been indefatigable in this work for the cause of higher education, and through his tireless energy, exerting itself both in America and Europe, the university has grown in strength and usefulness until it ranks among the leading educational institutions of the country. The 'New South' is inclined to be boastful of what it has done and of what it will do, but it will do well if it equals the indomitable spirit, the simple self-devotion of the little band of war-worn gentlemen of the Old South, who assembled around the cross that winter day on the war-scarred summit of the Sewanee Mountain."

We can find no more fit words to close this sketch of the life and labors of Bishop Quintard than those contained in the following address, signed by Revs. G. W. Dumbell, William C. Gray, and Charles F. Collins, and read at the diocesan convention, held at Sewanee in June, 1885, in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of his consecration:

"*Right Reverend Father in God:*

"Upon the occasion of having reached the twentieth year of your Episcopate, we, the clergy and lay delegates of the Diocese of Tennessee, in convention assembled, desire to approach you with the warm and heartfelt expression of our regard and affection for you as chief pastor, and personally.

"We wish to take this opportunity of placing on record a few thoughts that come to us with reference to the past. In doing so we abstain from entering into statistics, inasmuch as the committee on the state of the church having before them, in addition to the ordinary returns, the replies to your articles of enquiry, will doubtless present a fuller report than usual, and one covering to a certain extent the whole period of your incumbency.

"The time of your consecration was an eventful one; and, from the very nature of things, rendered the position to which God called you more than ordinarily difficult. The war was just over; almost all the churches had suffered; many had been well-nigh destroyed; the minds of the people were unsettled—a more unfavorable moment for the vigorous prosecution of church work, with hope of success, could hardly be imagined. Yet, because it was the

right and noble thing to do, and because the spirit that has never since flagged burned within you, and because you believed in your office and mission, you entered upon the work with an energy and vigor which no obstacles could withstand. If we try to make special reference to any matter, it is more to relieve our own consciences than that we for a moment think we can add to that honor which has long been conceded to you unanimously by those who have been eye witnesses of what you have done for this diocese.

"It is well remembered by some of us that at the earliest moment after your consecration you stated that Christian education was one great point for you to work to. The result has shown that you never forgot this. It is not too much to say that the University of the South owes its present efficiency, if not its very existence, to your unwearied perseverance, your prudence, and your foresight. At home and abroad you labored for the life and prosperity of this institution; and with regard to it alone, to say nothing of your many other works, it may, with truth, be said that those who seek your monument need only look around. This very day you have conferred holy orders upon six persons, who have been educated for their sacred office at S. Luke's Hall, that noble gift of a noble Christian woman, whose liberality, extended through you, has passed all ordinary bounds; and who, in other ways, has since conferred other substantial benefits upon the university.

"In the work of ecclesiastical building throughout the diocese, your churchly taste and knowledge are everywhere to be traced. There is hardly a building but what to-day is more ornamental, in a true and correct sense, and better fitted for its sacred purpose than, without your advice and help, it is at all likely that it ever would have been.

"Then, too, in the matter of securing sites for churches and parish buildings, your exertions have been invaluable; and, without them, or with only such endeavors in this direction as might have been reasonably expected from you, the result would have fallen far short of what we see to-day.

"It was you, Right Reverend Father, who first sought out holy and devoted women to work in this diocese, in that field in which they have rendered services which we gladly recognise as invaluable. The work carried on by the Sisterhood thus inaugurated is more and more appreciated; and it is impossible to overestimate the value of the Sisters in very many things that cannot be done efficiently in any other way.

"Under your guidance the question of work among the colored people has been, in its most perplexing features, practically solved; for they are represented in our conventions, and no grievances have arisen to throw trouble in our way.

"We desire further to place on record the fact of your uniform unselfishness; that you have ever been self-sacrificing, never self-seeking; no strings pulled for yourself, or with your own advantage ever for one moment in your view. Added to this have been the wonderful perseverance and untiring energy you have ever manifested under all circumstances, no matter how apparently discouraging.

"Dear Father in God, we have not said to you, in these few lines, all that we desired to say, nor as well or fully as we should have wished, but we do ask that you accept them as the earnest and heartfelt expression of our affection and regard, and we earnestly pray that you be long spared to preside over us in a diocese in which the wonderful harmony prevailing throughout is but another result of your loving consideration and fatherly control."

Bishop Quintard's high attainments as a scholar have been recognised by some of the leading educational institutions of this country and Europe. The degrees of A. M. and S. T. D. were conferred upon him by Columbia College, New York; while D. D. was bestowed by Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and LL. D. by the University of Cambridge, England.

HARRIS, SENATOR ISHAM G. No citizen is so well known to the people of Tennessee as Isham G. Harris, of Memphis, who, as governor, member of the House of Representatives, and for the last twelve years as United States senator, has faithfully represented his State and conscientiously discharged every public duty. He was born in 1818, and in early manhood was admitted to the bar and soon gained an enviable reputation in his profession. His first prominent identification with State and national affairs began in 1849, when he was elected a member of Congress, and from that time until the present he has been a conspicuous figure in the political history of the State and nation. In 1860 he was elected governor of Tennessee, and held the position until the close of the war. In a volume such as this it is impossible to do anything like justice to the character or work of Governor Harris, during that momentous period. In the four years of war which followed 1861, he was really equal to "an army with banners." He was the inspiration of the secession movement and its life. He seemed to have been born for the occasion, so admirably did he fit to its leadership; so thoroughly was his heart and mind attuned to it. A native of the State, he had been reared as a Democrat, in the school of strict construction, and held the constitution sacred as his guide. Its guarantees were the result of patient consideration of the rights, desires and hopes of all the people under varying circumstances of geographical situation, of climate, soil and productions. To menace it was to menace the existence of the Republic, and to make war upon it was to make war upon the life of the Federal government. The constitution was above Congress, above the courts, and above the executive. It was the instrument by which these, every one of them, existed. It was the bill of agreement of the people of all the States and their fiat, and while they might amend, alter or abolish it even, they could not violate it. The election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, by a party hostile to slavery, and therefore sectional, was regarded by statesmen of both parties, at the South, as a menace to the constitutional rights of those States, and they took alarm, a few of them too precipitately justifying extreme measures by the success of the Republican party. Tennessee was not of these. Governor Harris was not anxious for civil war, and in this he very accurately gauged the temper of the people of the State. He viewed the election of Mr. Lincoln with alarm, but was desirous, nay, anxious indeed, that no steps should be taken towards secession until some overt act of the Lincoln administration had resolved all doubts as to its policy towards the Southern States. When his advice was sought he urged the Cotton States,—as the extreme slave States were called,—to patience; but South Carolina, early in December, 1860, a few weeks after the presidential election, initiated the secession movement, which was quickly joined by the Gulf States, and the question of the separation of the sections and a civil war was thus irrevocably precipitated. Under these circumstances Tennessee was placed in a rather peculiar position, was likely to

be, from her geographical situation and the temper of her people, a border State, and also likely to be the theatre of action between contending factions and wholly at their mercy. The State was without a militia or military organisation of any kind, and without arms or armament of any available description. Realising fully this untoward condition of things, Governor Harris called the Legislature together in extra session and submitted, in a special message of singular clearness and force, his reasons for so doing. He carefully stated the exigencies of the time and the duty of the State as it was devolved upon her by her close political and social relations with the other Southern States, and he urged domestic harmony as essential to the prompt performance of that duty. He also urged the Legislature to provide for the organisation of the militia and the purchase of arms and equipments, that the people might be prepared to maintain and defend whatever position they should decide to take in the impending collision between the States. The governor believed that eternal vigilance was the price of liberty, and he was anxious that Tennessee should be ready for any emergency. The Legislature did not agree with him, but the failure to adopt his recommendations was, afterward, when war became flagrant, very deeply regretted, as was the vote of the people in February, 1861, refusing to call a convention. Had these urgent entreaties been responded to, the after results to the South might have been different. But notwithstanding the country accepted the vote of Tennessee, in February, as indicative of her intention to stand by the Union, in any event, Governor Harris did not. He was quite sure that the people could not be indifferent spectators of a drama in which the blood of kindred, the truth of their own history, and the honor and fortune of friends were involved; but for a time he could do nothing but put himself in readiness for what was to come, by the study of the situation and by noting all the movements then so rapidly culminating towards the inevitable. And thus, when the time came, he was ready. He answered President Lincoln's call for troops with the pithy reply that Tennessee would give thousands for defence, but not a man for the coercion of her sister Southern States. He again called the Legislature together in extra session, but pending its assembly he set about developing and organising the military strength of the State and putting himself in official communication with the provisional government of the Confederate States. He at once dispatched the Hon. W. C. Whitthome, then speaker of the House of Representatives of the State, to President Davis, at Montgomery, Ala., with instructions to present the state of affairs in Tennessee, the attitudes of her people, and the action taken and contemplated by him, and ask the loan of arms and for such other assistance as might be needed in maintaining the independent sovereignty which in a very short time they would declare for. Mr. Whitthome was directed to explain that the people were ready, with great unanimity and without regard to former party differences, were united, to resist the demands and authority of the Federal gov-

ernment, but were without adequate means to successfully meet any large force that might seek to cross her territory to attack the provisional government of the Confederate States. For this, and many other reasons, the State of Tennessee appealed to the Confederate government for arms and aid, but that meanwhile Governor Harris would exhaust all the energies and resources of the State in the work and duty of defence. This appeal was effective, and resulted in Mr. Davis commissioning the Hon. Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, as the commissioner of the provisional government of the Confederate States, to Nashville, where, a few days after the assembly of the Legislature, he was met by three commissioners appointed by that body by request of Governor Harris, and with whom a military league, offensive and defensive, was agreed to, by which the Confederate government obligated and bound itself to supply Tennessee with arms. Before the appointment of this commission, and at the opening of the Legislature, Governor Harris sent to both houses a message, marked by great zeal and ability, in which he outlined a determined, bold and vigorous policy, which found a hearty and immediate support from the Legislature and the people of the State, in its full military strength and its ample credit. He took immediate steps for the command of the Mississippi, the Tennessee and the Cumberland Rivers, the great water ways of the State. From the moment war had been mooted he realised the importance of certain strategic points on these rivers, and he at once set about fortifying them. The subsequent operations of both armies justified his prescience and caution. Cumberland Gap, the gateway to the eastern part of the State, and Nashville, the State capital, also received his prompt attention as points on the line of the State's defence. He ordered the militia into camps of instruction at Union City, Camps Cheatham and Trousdale, and in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, and thus began the work of raising an army, to support and sustain which he early secured the co-operation of the banks of the State. His energy and enthusiasm were unparalleled, and so contagious that in less than thirty days after he procured the Legislature's authorisation he had 25,000 men in the field, armed and equipped, under the direction of a general staff, and 25,000 more in process of muster, which within sixty days after the first call were ready for command. This work of the war governor of Tennessee made the immediate organisation of the armies of Buell and Grant a necessity to the Federal government, and proved that he fully comprehended the magnitude of the war then impending. It is doubtful if any other man of either side measured it more accurately. Although a strict partisan and eager for the ascendency of the Democratic party, he realised that partisan prejudice must give way to the public necessities, and he accordingly selected his general and field and staff officers from the most available material offering, without regard to party, appointing Gideon A. Pillow and William B. Campbell major-generals, because the first had served with that rank and the latter with the rank of colonel, in

the Mexican War. Following these in rank he appointed Colonels Sam. R. Anderson, B. F. Cheatham, Robert C. Foster, William R. Caswell, Felix K. Zollicoffer, and others, who had, in the Mexican War, won such recognition and precedence. These officers promptly and ably seconded Governor Harris's purposes and policy, and pushed the work of organisation, drill and equipment, and the building of fortifications on the line of defence indicated by Cumberland Gap in the East, and Fort Pillow on the Mississippi, in the West. Having thus accomplished all that he could within the limits of the State for the State's defence, and turned over its quota of troops to the Confederate States government, he turned his attention to the line of the Ohio; and though the Hon. W. C. Whitthome, his able coadjutor and commissioner, pressed upon Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, the necessity for General Buchner (in command of the State Guard of that State), occupying such positions along the Ohio as would secure him command of that river and make it the line of operations between the sections in the West. Mr. Whitthome was also authorised to say that in such contingency, or if necessary, in order to preserve her sovereign right to determine her neutrality,[1] he, Governor Harris, would direct all or such portion as necessary of the Tennessee troops then assembling at Union City and other camps near the Kentucky line, to march to the support of General Buchner, and that while in Kentucky they should be subject to the orders of the governor of that State. When Mr. Whitthome reached Frankfort he found that General Buchner, with the consent of Governor Magoffin and others, had been in conference with General McClelland, in command of the Federal forces at Cincinnati, and thence had gone to Washington to confer with President Lincoln as to the terms on which the neutrality of Kentucky would be secured by the Federal government, hence Governor Magoffin did not lend a favorable ear to the suggestions of Governor Harris, and Kentucky gradually drifted into a deplorable condition of neutrality and consequent distraction and division, and became for a time the debatable land between the contesting hosts. Tennessee was thus left to act alone for the two months of May and June, 1861. During that time Governor Harris not only pushed the organisation of troops but was careful to see that order was everywhere preserved, that the laws of the State were enforced, and that nothing like trespass was made upon the rights or property of the humblest citizen of the State. In July, 1861, by virtue of the votes of her people, Tennessee became a member of the Confederacy and adopted the permanent constitution of the Confederate States of America. As a result of this vote and the military league already entered into by the respective commissioners of the State and the Confederate States of America, the provisional army of Tennessee was turned over to the com-

[1] It was intimated at this time that both President Lincoln and President Davis were inclined to respect and guarantee the neutrality of Kentucky, which Governor Harris did not believe practicable or possible, nevertheless he was anxious to avail himself of it so long as it lasted or was permitted, which proved to be but a few weeks.

mand of the president of the Confederate States. This relieved Governor Harris of all immediate responsibility for the defence of the State, yet he continued as zealous a worker in the cause as before, and his labors were not in the least diminished. He continued to look after the welfare of the troops and to see that the men were made as comfortable as the resources of the Confederacy and the State would permit. No officer, certainly no governor in the Confederacy, labored as hard or so persistently as Isham G. Harris. He was the war governor of the South, as Andrews, of Massachusetts, was to the East, and Morton to the West. His judgment was seldom at fault, and the public and the troops had the utmost confidence in him. Tenacious of his own views he was always ready to submit to the higher authority of Richmond. When at one time it was proposed, on the part of South Carolina, to invite certain States of the North to send commissioners to meet others from the South, Governor Harris, though he did not approve of it, yielded his assent, because he believed that dissent might tend to divide and distract the counsels and actions of the Confederacy. He was always on intimate terms with the commanders of the armies operating in the State, appointed by the Confederate government, and was prompt to assist them in the development of their plans. From the fall of Nashville to the retreat of Hood, Governor Harris followed the fortunes of the Army of Tennessee. He was with it on the advance, the retreat, in the camp and in the battle field. He was constant in his care of, and devotion to, the soldiers of the State, neglecting no opportunity to provide for their comfort, or to recruit and increase their numbers. From first to last he mustered over 120,000 Tennesseeans into the Confederate service. From its fall until the close of the war Governor Harris never abandoned the hope of re-occupying Nashville. This hope inspired his every action, and this end his unceasing counsel. No offer of position, no aspiration for individual command could interfere with this strong desire. As the Federals believed the capture of Richmond would be the defeat of the Confederacy, so he believed the re-capture of Nashville was necessary to its life. He was firmly convinced that the re-occupation of Nashville by the Confederates, in 1862–3 or 4, would have transferred the line of battle to the Ohio, and made available all the resources of Tennessee and Kentucky for the Confederacy. "His policy at the outset of the war," says General W. C. Whitthorne, his ministerial agent and his close and intimate friend, "was readiness in preparation for any emergency. And his policy during the war was the preservation of the unity and harmony of the people, and a vigorous, aggressive warfare against the enemy." Governor Harris was a man of action, a man of uncompromising principles, of unquestioned integrity,[1] who believed in duty, and loved nothing so much as the per-

[1] This was especially evidenced in his scrupulous preservation of the school fund, which no stress or distress of the armies or government of the Confederacy, or of the State, could induce him to part with or invest in Confederate bonds. It was in gold when he received it, and in gold he turned it over to the newly established State government at the close of the war.

formance of it. He was careful and prudent in construing the law, but once construed he hewed to the line, indifferent as to where the chips fell. He was loyal to his convictions, to the people who trusted him, and was unswerving in his devotion, with body and mind, to the cause of the independence of the Confederate States of America. At the close of the war Governor Harris returned to Memphis and resumed the practice of his profession, but did not relinquish his interest and participation in political affairs. In 1877 he was chosen by the Legislature as a representative of the State in the United States Senate, and re-elected in 1883, and is still serving in this capacity. In this sketch of ex-Governor Harris, we have not given an extended account of his official life, which covers many years of continuous service, but have striven to give a fair and just estimate of his services during the most memorable period of the State. Here he gained national recognition and was thoroughly in accord with the sentiments of a large majority of his constituents. Few men have been more often honored by their States by election to high official positions, and through the many years of his political career it is not too much to say that public trust in his sturdy honesty of character has never been forfeited by any act of his. While many have differed with him on questions of public policy, no one who knows him has ever doubted the patriotic sincerity of his motives.

GASTON, JOHN. Peter Gaston, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer, and lived near Bordeaux, France, where he died at the age of eighty. The son was born there in 1828, and passed his childhood on his father's farm, but at the age of twelve he went to reside with an uncle, who was the keeper of a small restaurant in Paris. He was employed as a steward on ocean steamers, and in that capacity crossed the Atlantic Ocean about thirty times. He finally took up his residence in New York, and was during two years in the service of the celebrated Delmonico, of that city. From New York he went to Washington, where he was for a time in the service of General Lewis Cass. He then went to Apalachicola, Fla., in the employ of a Mr. Partridge, and opened there a hotel, which he conducted during one season. After that he became the steward of a hotel in Macon, Ga., and subsequently he served in the same capacity in Atlanta.

During a portion of the Civil War he was a volunteer in the Confederate army, in which he was wounded in the knee. At the termination of the war he came to Memphis, almost penniless. Here he was first employed as a waiter, but afterwards opened a small restaurant of his own, which, by reason of his skill soon became exceedingly popular. As his means increased he enlarged his business, and thus he rose step by step till he became one of the wealthy citizens of Memphis. He is now the proprietor of Gaston's Hotel, but he has partially retired from active business and resides in his suburban home

in the southeastern part of Memphis. There are few residences in Memphis that will rival this in elegance and the tasteful arrangement of its surroundings.

In 1867 Mr. Gaston was married to Mrs. Julia T. Meier. To them were born two children—Annie and John Patrick, of whom the daughter only is living. His wife died in 1881, and he undertook the care of his daughter and step-daughter.

He has made during his residence in Memphis, a character for energy and steadiness of purpose, enviable in the highest degree; and is noted for his business shrewdness and tact, and his determination to succeed. What he has he has earned. He owes nothing to speculation or fortuitous circumstances. He is the architect of his own fortune, and deserves as he enjoys, the respect of his neighbors and all who know him, as a man of sterling worth; a fine example of industry directed in channels of profit.

HARRIS, REV. GEORGE CARROLL, S. T. D., is the son of Elisha W. Harris, formerly well known throughout West Tennessee; his mother having been Miss Whittaker, of the Carroll family, of Maryland. He was born February 6, 1836, near La Grange, in Fayette county, Tenn., and remained in the old home until fifteen years of age, when his father removed to Louisiana, leaving his son for one season in the business office of Cherry, Terry & Co., then cotton factors on Howard's Row, in Memphis. He returned to school, and there remained until the autumn of 1855, when he became tutor in Greek and Latin in St. Thomas Hall, Holly Springs, Miss., at that time a flourishing institution of high grade. He retained this position two years, meantime becoming a candidate for holy orders, and studying theology. He was confirmed in Calvary Church, Memphis, by Bishop Otey; was ordained deacon by Bishop Green, in St. Andrew's Church, Jackson, Miss., April 25, 1858; was made priest in St. Mary's Church, Memphis, March 28, 1860, by Bishop Otey, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Helmuth, bishop of Huron. When ordained deacon he was assigned to duty in the old towns of Panola, Sardis and Como, in Mississippi diocese. After two months' service in those places he accepted a call to the Holy Trinity, Nashville, Tenn., at which point he remained four years. During the last year of his work there, and the first of the Civil War, he had charge also of the Church of the Advent in the same city, the rector, Rev. Dr. Quintard, having become a chaplain in the Confederate army.

In 1862 Mr. Harris passed through the lines of the Union forces to Mississippi, and there became rector of Grace Church, Canton, Madison county. He was married in August of that year to Miss Helen S. Johnstone, of the same county, and accepted the rectorship of the Chapel of the Cross, which he retained for several years, doing duty also as chaplain in the cavalry forces of Generals S. D. Lee and W. H. Jackson. His next regular charge was in Memphis, at which time he became dean of St. Mary's cathedral in 1871. He

remained in this work ten years, and, commencing with a roll of about fifty communicants, left the church with three hundred members. He received the degree of S. T. D. from the University of New York, in 1877.

While in charge of St. Mary's the yellow fever was epidemic for three seasons, 1873, 1878 and 1879, during all of which periods Dr. Harris remained at his post discharging his arduous duties as priest, oftentimes under the most trying circumstances. His work in these times of sickness and death was closely connected with that of the Sisters of St. Mary, who labored under his guidance and direction.

In the epidemic of 1873, which was not so deadly as the two subsequent ones, although fearful enough the short time it lasted, he was spared in good health and permitted to daily direct and govern those associated with him. The work he did during this trying period is best described by an extract from a pamphlet prepared by the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., giving the history of the Sisters of St. Mary during the epidemics of yellow fever in Memphis. Speaking of 1873 the writer says: "The work of the Sisters consisted in visiting the sick, supplying nurses, medicines and delicacies, speaking words of comfort and strength, offering prayer, and in some cases performing the last offices for the dead. They had under their charge some sixty cases, of which only eight terminated fatally. During that time Rev. George C. Harris, dean of St. Mary's cathedral, celebrated the holy communion daily, and the blessed sacrament was also reserved for the sick and dying."

The epidemic of 1878 was the most pernicious of all that visited Memphis. The struggle was long, the daily happenings terrible, and the demands made upon those remaining to aid and comfort the sick was something almost beyond endurance. Dr. Harris was taken with the fever late in August of that year, and although his case was a severe one, his life being despaired of several times, he was finally restored to sufficient strength to continue his labors.

In 1881 Dr. Harris resigned as dean of St. Mary's cathedral, returned to Madison county, Miss., and took charge of the Chapel of the Cross, and Rolling Fork Mission.

In addition to these charges Dr. Harris holds the following offices in church organisations: Dean of the Convocation of Jackson, secretary of the Diocesan Council Deputy General Convention, member of the standing committee, and one of the examining chaplains. Dr. Harris is also one of the trustees of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.

ROSSELLE, WILLIAM, for more than a quarter of a century connected with the press of Memphis, was born in 1814, in the town of Derby, England, historically renowned as the farthest advance made by the pretender in his attempt to regain the crown of England for the stupid successors of the Stewarts. From thence his father removed to Bunney, in Norman times *Bonne*,

Geo. C. Kenan

where his father was a farmer on that semi-feudal scale then still surviving in England. The father died when the subject of this sketch was but a child. While quite young he became a clerk in a large hosiery manufacturing concern in Nottingham. While thus employed he had an opportunity to witness the injustice inflicted upon the working men of that city by their employers, which enkindled within him that hatred of wrong-doing, and sympathy for the down-trodden so often exhibited in his writing. Disgust with his employment, a Republican from intellectual conviction, a hater of aristocracy, and an ardent admirer of Washington and the patriots associated with him, he left England and came to America in 1843, and first located in New Orleans. He soon after removed to Wabash county, Ill., and began work as a laborer upon a farm. Here he was taken ill with the "Wabash fever," and for several years thereafter his health was much affected by this recurring malady. He finally came to Cincinnati. Here he began his journalistic work, and was connected with various papers of that city. In 1857 he came to Memphis and secured a position on the *Appeal*, then edited by J. R. McClanahan and Leon Trousdale. He remained as local editor of the *Appeal* until the Federals took possession of the city. During the war he held a similar position on the *Bulletin*. Soon after the *Appeal* began to be again published in Memphis in 1865, he became its commercial editor, and continued in that capacity until 1880, when he became a member of its editorial staff. In April, 1887, ill-health forced him to retire from journalistic work. He was married February 14, 1853, to Mary Louise Moore *née* Bowers. Two sons, both of whom are living, have been born to them. In April, 1888, Mr. Rosselle removed from Memphis to Newport, Ky., and in announcing the fact the *Appeal* editorially paid the following deserved tribute to the veteran newspaper worker:

"Mr. William Rosselle, who for over thirty years was one of the editors of the *Appeal*, and who about a year ago severed his connection with it, will leave the city this evening on the steamer *Buckeye State*, for Newport, Ky., where he will hereafter make his home. For some time before and ever since his retirement, Mr. Rosselle has been confined to his room an invalid from diseases that owing to his advanced age he has not been able to fully overcome, but through it all he has retained the full use of his mental faculties, and has been able to follow the affairs not only of the city — for which he has done so much of useful work — but of the world abroad, of which he is so well informed. Mr. Rosselle has always been as young as his day in sympathy, and as old as his education and opportunity through years of laborious study. Wherever that study carried him in philosophic speculation, it was never so far but that he could return to the things of the day with the zest and interest of the youngest man about him. A ripe scholar, gifted as a linguist, a statistician who justly prided himself upon his accuracy and his judgment, Mr. Rosselle has left his impress for good upon the community for whose upbuilding he labored with unselfish fidelity for more than thirty years. A just man, he always tried to be fair in encounters with his opponents, and he exemplified the force and fine effect of honor in a career that his children may point to with pride. He always wrote within the limits of his convictions; no man could induce him to go a word beyond them, and these convictions, so far as the social life of the people, and their commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests are concerned, were wholesome and sound. No word he has written has ever come back to shame or plague him. He wrote with deliberation, and justified his com-

ment not by expediency or necessity, but by the truth. Broad and liberal in his views of life, a Democratic Republican in the generic sense of those words, his heart was ever open to the cry of the poor, and responded sympathetically to their plea. The toiling millions never had a more steadfast friend than he, nor one who within his means and power did more for their advancement, and the amelioration of their condition. The down-trodden, and those who are oppressed were his friends, and he advocated whatever would do them good, whatever would mitigate their lot, and ease the pains with which life was filled for them. His religion was to be good, and do good, and he exemplified in his daily life the command to do to others as he would have others do to him. Those who labored with Mr. Rosselle, and shared with him the ups and downs, the elations and depressions of the most exacting and laborious of professions, will bear willing testimony to his worth, to the gentleness of his nature, the serenity of his mind, the ripeness of his judgment, his integrity of principle, his readiness as a writer, and the fullness and completeness of his equipment for his daily tasks. No man connected with American journalism excelled him in these qualities, as no one of them surpassed him in industry and devotion to duty. His is a well rounded character, and a well rounded career. We part with him with deep, very deep regret, and we are sure the people of Memphis will join with us in a hope that his days may be lengthened in health and peace, and the rest he has so honorably earned.

FRAYSER, DR. JOHN R., was born February 15, 1815, in Cumberland county, Va., and there grew to manhood, or till he was twenty years of age. He is descended from a Scotch-Irish family. His grandfather Frayser, a Scotchman, came to America in 1801, and settled in Hanover county, Va., near Richmond, and engaged in farming. His son, Robert, father of the subject of this sketch, was a man of very strong character, and rose from the anvil to the bench, having been at first a blacksmith and afterwards judge of the court of Cumberland county. He died at Staunton, Va., in 1831, at the age of sixty-one years, leaving six children, one of whom, Robert, went to St. Charles county, Mo., where he became an extensive planter, and married Miss Spears, niece of Judge Edward Bates, who was a member of President Lincoln's cabinet. Another son, William, went from Virginia to Memphis, where he remained a few years, and then removed to Lexington, Holmes county, Miss., where he became prominent as a lawyer. He died there in 1842. A third son, Albert, was a merchant in Powhatan county, Va., Benjamin F., another son, graduated with honor at the University of Virginia, and was a successful practitioner of medicine till his death in 1853.

John R., our subject, was brought up on a farm in his native county, obtaining his earliest education in the "old field schools" of the neighborhood and for one year in the academy at Cartersville, Va. His tutors were Philip Leak, a very eminent teacher of that day, and Jesse S. Armstead, a Presbyterian minister. At quite an early age he formed the intention of studying medicine, and in the fall of 1832 entered the Medical University of Pennsylvania, where, on account of his extreme youthfulness, he was called "the boy" by his classmates, one of whom was William Gibson, son of Professor Gibson of the university. He graduated in medicine in the spring of 1834, and in the following year, being just twenty years of age, he went to Memphis, where he

has been ever since, every year and every month in the year. He was induced to settle in Memphis by the persuasions of two of his brothers then living there; one a merchant, and the other a lawyer and editor of a paper in the city. He landed in Memphis with just three dollars in his pocket, and stopped at the old City Hotel, of which Thomas D. Johnson was proprietor. He took the landlord into his confidence, told him that he was without money, and at once received his sympathy and a promise of help. He boarded for three years with Mr. Johnson, who became his warmest friend, and charged him only sixty dollars in money for three years' board, taking the balance out in practice in his family. He did not enter actively into practice at once, but up to 1840 was connected with a book store in partnership with Jeptha Fowlkes.

During the year 1840 he formed a partnership with Dr. Hugh Wheatley, who had solicited him to join him in the practice of medicine when he first came to Memphis. At the expiration of one year, Dr. Frayser entered into partnership with Dr. Solon Borland, who, after remaining with him one year, turned his attention to politics, moved to Louisville, and, after practicing medicine there for a time, went to Arkansas, took a prominent part in Democratic politics in that State, was elected United States senator, and afterwards appointed minister to Central America. At the beginning of the late Civil War he (Borland) entered the Confederate army with the rank of colonel, and died while in the service.

In 1849 Dr. Frayser formed a partnership with Dr. I. M. Chase, who continued with him till his death in 1859. He then entered into partnership with Dr. E. Miles Willett, which lasted till 1878, when he took as a partner Dr. B. G. Henning, his son-in-law, who is now a professor in the Memphis Hospital Medical College.

Dr. Frayser was married November 4, 1837, to Miss Pauline A. Brown, daughter of William Brown, a native of Virginia. Her mother was Miss Saunders, sister of Romulus M. Saunders, of North Carolina, who was a member of Congress from that State for several terms, and afterwards minister to Spain. One of Mrs. Frayser's half-brothers, Captain Henderson, was an officer in the United States army and adjutant on the staff of General Gaines. Mrs. Frayser was left an orphan at an early age, but was tenderly cared for by Mrs. Dunn, wife of Dr. Dudley Dunn, near Memphis. She received her education at Huntsville, Ala., and was a lady of unusual intellectual powers and unblemished Christian character. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Church from her sixteenth year to the time of her death, which occurred February 28, 1884.

The union of Dr. Frayser and wife was a most happy one, and from it were born seven children: (1). R. Dudley, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. (2). Gertrude, who died at thirteen years of age. (3). Emma L., born in 1846, now the widow of Colonel R. N. Smith, formerly of Nash-

ville, afterwards of New Orleans; they have three children. (4). Julia, now deceased. (5). Cornelia, born in 1852, now the wife of Dr. B. G. Henning, and mother of three children. (6). Pauline, widow of J. H. Black, deceased. (7). John C., born in 1857, now shipping clerk to Lynn & Lewis, New Orleans. (8). David, law partner of his brother, R. Dudley Frayser.

In politics Dr. Frayser was raised an old line Whig. He was a great admirer of Henry Clay, for whom he always voted. Since the war he has voted the Democratic ticket, though he has never taken an active part in politics. He has invariably refused to become a candidate for public office, although often solicited to do so. He was several times offered a professorship in the Memphis Medical College, but declined, believing that his duty to his clientele required his whole attention.

He became a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in 1837, but has never held any office in the order. As in politics he has been a quiet voter, so in the lodge he has been a silent member.

Dr. Frayser has been successful in acquiring and holding a very large practice, due alike to his acknowledged skill and attainments, and the fidelity and promptness with which he has always responded to the calls of the sick. For the accumulation of money he never displayed any special talent or desire. He has been fortunate, however, in being associated with business-like partners, and thus abundant financial rewards have accompanied his professional success. In the year 1866, his professional income alone was sixteen thousand dollars—perhaps the largest income of the kind ever enjoyed in Memphis. He has always dearly loved his profession, and devoted all his energies to its practice with becoming enthusiasm in the cause of humanity. One of his professional brethren in Memphis says of him: "Dr. Frayser is a man of high moral character, has stood at the head of his profession in Memphis for many years, and enjoys an enviable reputation." This tribute is simply a just one. There is not in Memphis a more honorable, upright citizen, nor one who enjoys, in a greater degree, the confidence of the people.

Dr. Frayser has passed through all the epidemics with which Memphis has been afflicted for the last fifty years, beginning with Asiatic cholera the first year of his residence there, and ending with the yellow fever in 1879. Dr. Frayser had the yellow fever himself in 1878, but was spared for further usefulness to his fellow-man.

PRESCOTT, JESSE PEARSON, was born in the city of Wheeling, Va., (now West Virginia) in 1827. His father, Jedediah Prescott, was a native of the State of Maine, born in 1797, came west at an early age, and after residing in Pennsylvania and Virginia a number of years, removed to Memphis in the year 1830, to assist in building the first saw-mill on the site now occupied by the Woodruff saw-mill, a short distance from the county jail. Returning

to Virginia the following summer, in the fall he brought his wife (*née* Sarah Pearson) and eldest and youngest sons, Warren and Jesse. The saw-mill referred to was burned February 1, 1835, and rebuilt within a year by Levi and Jedediah Prescott (brothers), who owned and operated it until 1845, when they sold it to Colonel G. B. Locke. The subject of this sketch never attended any but grammar schools, the only kind in Memphis in its early days. His last teacher was Eugene Magevney, that excellent and kind-hearted Irish gentleman, who trained the minds of many Memphis youths. Young Prescott after leaving school assisted his father as clerk and book-keeper. During a part of the year 1842 he received instruction in book-keeping under A. F. Crittenden. After several months spent in the employ of Colonel G. B. Locke as book-keeper, in the early part of 1846 he went into the grocery business with his elder brother, but in November of the same year retired and became principal clerk and book-keeper in the newspaper office of the *Evening Monitor*. Here he remained nearly a year, when he secured employment in the same capacity in the produce and grocery house of S. A. Norton. At the end of two years he went to Lake Providence, La., and for more than three years was book-keeper for his uncle, Dr. J. B. Prescott. In February, 1853, he entered the employ of J. H. McFall & Co. While residing at Lake Providence he married Miss Mary Ann Jeffries. In 1854 he returned to Memphis and became employed in the produce and grocery house of Cook & Co. In the mean time he had become interested with his cousin, O. F. Prescott, in the manufacture of soap and candles, and on leaving the house of Cook & Co., in 1855, he became actively interested in the business under the firm name of J. P. Prescott & Co. The first barrel of coal-oil brought to Memphis in 1858 by this firm was the first specimen of the oil brought to and used in the Southern States. In May 1858, Mr. Prescott's wife died, leaving him two boys, the eldest three years old, and the youngest an infant of only a few days, who survived his mother only six months.

The firm of J. P. Prescott & Co. in the spring of 1860 more than doubled the capacity of their soap works. In the commencement of the war, when the Mississippi River was virtually blockaded by the contending armies, all outside supply of the product of the firm was entirely cut off. This state of affairs naturally increased the demand upon the works of the Messrs. Prescott, and they were unable to supply their customers, although their works were exerted to the full capacity. This was continued until the Federal occupancy of Memphis, when they ceased manufacturing. During the war Mr. Prescott for a time was engaged in business with G. B. Massey, at Mobile, Ala., selling mostly imported goods that were run through the blockade at Charleston, S. C. Sometime during the year 1863 he joined a home military company of Mobile and did his full duty as required of him, in the two lines of fortifications surrounding the city.

He returned to Memphis in June, 1865, and early in the fall of that year resumed active business with his partner, O. F. Prescott, under the firm name of O. F. Prescott & Co. In January, 1867, he married Mrs. Eliza C. Booker, daughter of C. A. Mallory. For a few years after the war closed, business of all kinds was very good in Memphis, and the firm of O. F. Prescott & Co. received their share of it. During the war and after, coal oil, or kerosene, had become a prominent article of commerce, not only in the United States but also in Europe. We omitted to mention at the proper time that the Messrs. Prescott, in 1859, bought a coal oil lamp store, which was the first in Memphis, and in the fall of 1860 removed it to No. 40 Jefferson street. To keep pace with the demand they enlarged their stock greatly after the war, and made coal oil and oil lamps a leading feature of their business, in addition to their manufacture of soap and lard oil.

Mr. Prescott has filled several offices of trust and honor. In July, 1870, he was elected a member of the board of school visitors. He served for six months and was then unanimously elected alderman of the ninth ward. In 1873 he was chosen as a school director and has held this position by successive elections ever since, a period of fifteen years.

During the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 Mr. Prescott's son Walter died of the disease, while his wife and adopted daughter both had the malady, but fortunately recovered. No man more unselfishly and heroically labored to alleviate the suffering and distress on every hand than did Mr. Prescott during this never-to-be-forgotten period of the city's history, when the strongest and stoutest were ofttimes appalled. On July 17, 188–, Mr. Prescott's wife died, and by this dispensation he was left alone, his daughter Florence having just a year previous married Harry Lanham, then and still chief engineer of the Memphis Water Works Company.

Mr. Prescott has, since early life, been an occasional contributor to the press on political, social, or local subjects, and his articles were rarely ever declined. He has written much pertaining to the early history of Memphis, and furnished many columns of historical matter for the first issue of the *Avalanche* on its new perfecting press, July 10, 1887. He compiled a history of the yellow fever epidemic of 1873 for the Odd Fellows, and of 1878 for the Knights of Honor, which were highly complimented by his co-workers in those trying times.

When about twenty-two years old Mr. Prescott became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. While at Lake Providence he with other members organised a lodge of this order there, and was its first noble grand. He afterwards represented it in the Grand Lodge of Louisiana at New Orleans. On his return to Memphis he transferred his membership, always taking a zealous interest in the welfare of the order. He attended the Grand Lodge of Tennessee several sessions, and in October, 1869, while lying sick in his hotel he

was elected grand master of the Grand Lodge to serve for a term of a year. The next session convened in Memphis (October, 1870), to which he made his annual report of duties performed. He is still a member of Memphis Lodge No. 6, and Gayoso Encampment No. 3, I. O. O. F., and at this date is the presiding officer of the latter (for the second time), as will be seen in the society department of this work.

He has held all the positions of honor and trust in Odd Fellowship, was financial secretary of his lodge (No. 6) for over four years. He has been financial reporter of Chelsea Lodge No. 280, K. of H., since July, 1878, held all its funds during both epidemics, and has been financial secretary of Rose Lodge No. 405, K. & L. of H., since its first meeting, and was its originator. He has represented both of them in their respective State Grand Lodges at Nashville.

Mr. Prescott enjoys remarkable vigor of mind and body, and from his present robust appearance would seem to have many years before him. For more than half a century he has been a resident of the Bluff City, and no citizen is held in higher esteem, or is more secure, in the confidence and respect of the people with whom he has been so long and honorably associated.

TOPP, HON. ROBERTSON. In writing a history of Memphis it would be unfinished and incomplete without mention of the fine characters and energetic spirits who gave impetus to its growth, and to the development of the hidden and unknown forces of the geographical position which foreshadowed its greatness as a commercial city. At an early period Marcus B. Winchester, Isaac Rawlings, Edwin Hickman, Seth Wheatley, William and Robert Lawrence, Sam. Brown, John W. Fowler, and many other men of ability had already selected it as a home and field of operation in the life battle they were to fight. Each and every one contributed in different degrees to help the infant town in its struggle with other places which at that day were recognised as formidable rivals. All around was a wilderness. The Indian still roamed in his native forest, and it was uncertain whether the little village at the mouth of Wolf River would remain an insignificant hamlet, or grow into the wide streets and stately palaces which distinguish her to-day. It was at this juncture that Robertson Topp, a man of intellectual foresight and unflagging energy made this city his home, and did more than the combined efforts of all others, to impress upon the public mind that here was the site of a mighty city, which when the great valley should be filled with a teeming population would be the distributing centre.

Robertson Topp was born in Davidson county, Tenn., on the 20th of April, 1807. At the age of sixteen he left his home, entered the office of his brother, John S. Topp, then a distinguished lawyer in Lebanon, Tenn., and commenced under his guidance and tuition to prepare himself for the bar. When he had

finished his studies he practiced a while in Columbia, and in the twenty-third year of his age moved to Memphis, where he arrived in January, 1831. In his new home he soon made scores of friends, and fees came in rapidly. All the money he made he invested in lots in Memphis and land in the vicinity, and in six years after he had landed here he valued the property he had acquired at fifty thousand dollars. In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature from Shelby county. He served two terms in the Legislature but afterward being much occupied with his private business he declined a re-election. He had made a large purchase of South Memphis stock in addition to that which he owned before, and though still practicing his profession, was busy laying out and opening the streets of the new town of South Memphis which was an addition to the old town.

While attending the Legislature at Nashville Mr. Topp met the lady who afterwards became his wife, Miss Elizabeth L. Vance. They were married in April, 1837, and in the spring of 1841 they were living in their home on Beale street, where he lived the balance of his life. A handsome residence was built, surrounded by forest trees, and here he and his wife dispensed an elegant hospitality for years, entertaining all the distinguished visitors to Memphis, and from this home his young and beautiful daughters were married and went forth to take their positions in the world. This home he gave to his wife. It was a hobby with him through life, that women should possess property and incomes independent of their husbands, and in writing deeds to hundreds and hundreds of South Memphis lots he would say to the purchasers: "Make this deed to your wife, give your wife a home," and in very many instances this was responded to.

In July, 1841, he held the first public sale of town lots and in 1842–43 he commenced to build the Gayoso House. From 1831 to 1861 there was no scheme of public advancement, nor any political change in which Mr. Topp did not take part, and in all of which he responded freely, and gave his time, money and talents to their success. He studied intensely schemes for railroad building, believing in the importance of starting on its career that system of railroads, which was in the future to make Memphis a great railroad centre. He canvassed the route for subscriptions to build the Memphis and Ohio railroad, and having secured the means he gave up his private business and devoted himself to building the road to Paris, Tenn. Mr. Topp's schemes for building railroads extended far beyond the limits of Tennessee. Many roads have been built since which were talked of and written of by him during his lifetime. Robertson Topp towered among his contemporaries like an oak of the forest. Endowed with the highest order of natural gifts, his mind was richly stored with knowledge and his conversational powers were equalled by few men. His speeches were marvellous for their ability and sound logic; his legal arguments were luminous and exhaustive. Into whatever cause he

espoused he threw his whole soul and cared nothing for the consequences. The energy of his nature was irrepressible and his sanguine nature made him invariably hopeful. He was not a popular leader with the masses. He would not pander to their prejudices. He formed his own opinions and acted on his own convictions. Had he flattered the people, he would have been elected to any position.

In 1861 the great trouble of secession came upon the country and inflicted upon us the greatest war known in modern times. Mr. Topp was heart and soul a Union man; he was earnestly opposed to the disruption of the government, and objected to seeing the country come under the rule of the secessionists. He bestirred himself and did all in his power to avert the war, for he knew and felt that the strongest side would win. But fate was against him, other counsels prevailed, war was declared, and the first gun fired at Sumter lighted the torch which left the South in ruins. The war was hard upon all the people and was especially hard upon Mr. Topp in his private interest, as he had only two years before invested in plantations and negroes a very large amount of money. He went out to protect his property as well as he could; but in vain, he saw his possessions scattered like chaff before the wind, his cotton burned, his slaves set free and his fine lands turned out to waste. Soon after his property at home was seized for debt, locked up in chancery, and the efforts of thirty-one years of his life destroyed and crushed. Yet he was not dismayed, he turned his thoughts to new schemes for recuperation. A permit was obtained from President Lincoln to purchase cotton in the Southern States. Mr. Topp devoted himself in concert with others to purchasing large quantities of cotton which was seized by the Federal government, *has not yet been paid for*, and in all probability never will be. He had also a large quantity of cotton, his *private property*, which was taken under control of the officers of the United States army and sold, and the proceeds placed in the treasury; not one cent of which has ever been paid to his heirs. After the war, for years, a very unjust and onerous tax was imposed upon the Southern people, special in its nature and, therefore, unconstitutional. No man who raised cotton could escape from its collection. Mr. Topp conceived the idea of getting restitution from the United States government for the many millions thus forcibly and unjustly taken from the cotton planters. He undertook to bring the question of refunding this tax before Congress and before the Federal Courts, in Washington city. To this end he engaged the assistance of the greatest legal talent of the day, Judge Curtis, Senator Evarts, Judge Sharkey and others, and once more putting on the legal harness, which he had laid aside thirty years before, he prepared and qualified himself to practice in those courts, and passed winter after winter in Washington city, bringing this question before Congress and before the courts, but not one cent has been restored, and the rich government holds this day in its treasury the proceeds of this special tax

imposed upon the cotton planters. Whilst still struggling with alternate hope and depression about the question of refunding, and endeavoring to get his own suits set properly before the courts, believing in the justice of his cause and sanguine of success, he struggled on, making his own speeches and writing his own briefs, until his health gave way under the strain, and in the month of June, 1876, one spell of illness more severe than those preceding put an end to his life in his sixty-ninth year. He died at home surrounded by his family. His wife and his eight children still survive him. Colonel Topp was one of the ablest and most statesmanlike of the public men of Memphis, and would, had he turned his attention to politics, have no doubt been elected to the Senate. In the truest sense of the word he was one of the builders of Memphis, one of its most devoted and faithful citizens.

ALLEN, THOMAS HAMPTON. The subject of this sketch was born in Wilkes county, N. C., March 8, 1810. His father was Jesse Allen and his mother Hannah Hampton, of Surry county, N. C. In 1820 his father moved with his family to Giles county, Tenn.

When his father left North Carolina it was his intention to go direct to what was then called the "Western District," but finding that there were neither roads nor ferries in that new country, he purchased a farm in Giles county and settled his family until he could complete his journey further west. In 1821 he went on horseback to Memphis, and other parts of the "district," to inspect lands belonging to his father, and to pay taxes. While on that visit he selected a tract of land for a residence, adjoining the town of Somerville, Fayette county, Tenn., then just being laid out, and after making suitable improvements removed his family to that place in the fall of 1826.

In the year 1830, Mr. Allen, then about twenty years of age, accepted a situation as clerk in a store, and as assistant postmaster of the town of Somerville, at that time a larger place than Memphis.

In 1835, deciding to begin business for himself at Mitchell's Bluff, on the Tallahatchie River, in the "Chickasaw Cession," and "grow up with the country," after visiting that place, he went to Philadelphia the same year and purchased a stock of goods for his own account. He returned home by Washington City with a petition, written by himself, for a special post route, there being but one post route in all North Mississippi at that time, that from Memphis to Cotton Gin Port on the Tombigbee River. The petition was granted and he was appointed postmaster by the Hon. Amos Kendall, President Jackson's postmaster-general. The establishment of a special route and a contract for carrying the mails were awarded to Mr. Allen, and he was required to pay all the expenses of the same. A mail was made up and sent out from Mitchell's Bluff to Martin's Station, the day after his return to his new home. This was the second post-office established in North Mississippi, the first being Martin's Station, now known as Holly Springs.

Mr. Allen resided in Mississippi until 1840, nearly five years, embracing the flush times of 1835–36, and the hard times following the great panic of 1837, when so many merchants and bankers went down; saw the rise and fall of the great Brandon Bank, that lent their notes to any one who needed them, and the "Shinplaster" Banks, also the establishment of the Union Bank of Mississippi, with a capital of $5,000,000, raised through Nicholas Biddle, upon the bonds of the State of Mississippi, which bonds have never been redeemed. This bank was inaugurated for the relief of the people and to prevent their property from being sacrificed. One feature of its relief measures was to require, in many cases a sheriff's certificate that the property of the applicant for a discount had already been levied upon under execution at the time the note was offered for discount. This requirement was made of Mr. Allen once when he offered a note for discount.

At Mitchell's Bluff there were about fifteen stores, some very large stocks of goods, when the panic of 1837 came. Although he was one of the smallest of the merchants, by discounting the currency in use he saved himself, and was the only one who went through and paid his debts in full, and in May, 1839, was enabled to go to Philadelphia again to buy another stock of goods, and was offered the same terms given before the breaking down of the credit of the country. This stock was the last ever taken to that town.

The trade being diverted to the Mississippi River he followed it, and in December, 1840, settled at Fort Pickering. He was at the public sale of lots of that town, the attendance was large, and he was strongly urged to locate there by many of the planters all over the country, who freely pledged their support, which would have been given but for a resolution of the Memphis banks to discontinue accommodations to those who sent their cotton to Fort Pickering. The pledges were in good faith, but he received the support of only a very few independent planters, the others being obliged to use their credit in bank, failed to keep their promises. He had a post-office established and was appointed postmaster, which was discontinued when he moved to Memphis.

Being unable to compete with the whole town of Memphis, he determined to remove his business to that place, but finding that there was not an unoccupied house there, he was obliged to buy out a stock of goods in order to obtain a storehouse; this house was situated on Front Row, between Adams street and the first alley south of Adams. Afterwards, in 1843, he had a house built by Messrs. Z. Joiner and William Chace, in the same block, to suit his business, when he admitted Mr. E. M. Apperson to a partnership and continued with him until 1848, at which time he was himself admitted as a partner in the firm of Robson & Allen, of New Orleans. Mr. Robson died of yellow fever in 1853; Mr. Richard H. Allen retired in 1858; Mr. James M. Allen was admitted as a partner in the firm of Robson & Allen, and in 1859 the firm name was changed to T. H. & J. M. Allen & Co. It is estimated that

this firm lost by the war and the bankruptcy act of 1867 from about $900,000 to $1,000,000. Mr. J. M. Allen retiring in 1876, the name of the firm was again changed to Allen, Nugent & Co., and after four years, in 1880, Mr. Allen himself retired from the firm.

In about 1843 the Memphis Insurance Company was organised at his office, and he took $75,000 of its stock. He afterwards distributed it to other parties and served the company as a director until its affairs were closed up. In the same year he was elected a director of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Memphis. In one or two years afterwards the Planters' Bank of Tennessee opened a branch at Memphis, and he was appointed a member of its Board of directors. He was a stockholder in the first telegraph line entering into Memphis, that from North Mount Pleasant, Tenn., to Memphis, and served the company as its president until it was sold to Dr. Norvin Green. He was made a director in the Bank of West Tennessee, and was for one year its president, but at the succeeding election was left out owing to his absence at New Orleans, in his business house there. He assisted in the organisation of the Phœnix Insurance Company and served as its president for about six years. He was elected a director of the Bank of Commerce at its organisation and has served it in that capacity ever since.

Mr. Allen has been in business for fifty-two years on his own account, and in all that time has been out of regular business but two years, during the war, and was absent from his place of business but one day from July, 1865, to July, 1876—eleven years.

In 1877 his three sons, Richard Henry, Thomas Hampton, jr., and Harry, were admitted as partners in his business at Memphis, and in the firms established afterwards at St. Louis, New Orleans and New York. He and his sons now compose the firms of Thomas H. Allen & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants at Memphis, and Richard H. Allen & Co., bankers and commission merchants, at New York.

On June 30, 1847, he was married to Miss Elenor Hannah Shanks, of Memphis, and in that year he erected the house on Second street, in which they have ever since resided. Their children are: Mary Lewis, wife of Mr. John C. Latham, banker of New York city, and the three sons mentioned above.

KELLY MARTIN. One of the most successful and extensive railroad contractors in the United States is Martin Kelly, a citizen of Memphis. He was born in Galway, Ireland, in October, 1830, and came to America in 1846. He at once entered the service of his cousin, John Healy, a railroad contractor in New England, and worked during five years as a bridge carpenter. He was then made a foreman of grading and bridging, and at different periods was engaged on nine different roads in that capacity.

Martin Kelly

When work was commenced on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Captain Childs, the engineer of that road, who knew Mr. Kelly well, induced him to come south, and made him the instructor of the overseers in Madison county, Tenn., where the farmers, in the absence of contractors, had undertaken to build the road through their farms. He thus acquired the strong friendship of the people along the line of the road.

He was next employed on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, on which he did the first grading, laid the first rail, and was the first roadmaster. On the recommendation of General Sam Hays and the citizens of Jackson, he was made the paymaster of the hands on the repairs of that road.

He next entered again into the service of his old employer and cousin, John Healy, who with his partners was engaged on the construction of the Mississippi Central Railroad. On the completion of that road he ceased to be a salaried employee, and became a contractor. His first contract was on the road from Grand Junction to Jackson, Tenn. The second was between Humboldt and Paris, Tenn., nine miles. He became the partner of James Rice, of the firm of Rice, Davis & Co., in the construction of the road from Paris to Clarksville, Tenn. The firm then undertook the construction of the road from Paduca to Union City, Tenn. Several contractors had undertaken this and failed. The road was nearly completed at the breaking out of the war. The railroad company then owed the firm one hundred thousand dollars, of which not a nickel was ever paid.

At that time the citizens of Memphis were enlisting for the war, and Mr. Kelly was disposed to become a volunteer; but his friend, General Forrest, advised him to remain and care for his numerous female relatives.

During the administration of President Johnson, while John Loague was surveyor of the port of Memphis, Mr. Kelly was inspector of steamboats.

He was the first man employed by General Forrest, president of the Memphis and Selma Railroad, and was placed in charge of all the grading on that road in Alabama, and afterwards built several miles of the road by contract. By the failure of that enterprise he lost thirty-seven thousand dollars, which he always believed General Forrest would have paid him had he possessed the means to do so.

He then became a contractor on the Paduca and Memphis Railroad, which still owes him thirty-nine thousand dollars. He and his partners have since been heavy contractors on the following roads: The Memphis and Little Rock, the Cincinnati Southern, the road from Arkansas City to Pine Bluffs, fifty miles of road in Kansas, the road from Pensacola to Selma, the road from Columbus, Ky., to Cairo, Ill., the Northwestern, from Meridian, Miss., to New Orleans, two branches to Greenville and Lake Washington—sixty-three miles—the road from Memphis to Holly Springs, which was built with their own means and afterwards sold to the Kansas City Railroad Company.

At the present time Mr. Kelly, W. P. Dunavant, O. H. P. Piper, and several others, capitalists of Memphis, are building a railroad from Kansas City to Nebraska. Of this road W. D. Bethell is president, while Colonel Dunavant and Mr. Kelly are president and vice-president of the construction company. Mr. Kelly and his partners have just completed a heavy contract on the Memphis, Birmingham and Atlanta Railroad, and are interested in the extensive tunnels in Georgia that are to be completed in September, 1887. He is also a partner in the firm of P. McCadden & Co., wholesale grocers, Memphis.

Mr. Kelly has served acceptably the city of Memphis as treasurer, and has been during seven years an alderman.

In 1855 he was married to Miss Ellen Higgins, daughter of Timothy Higgins, an old and respected citizen of Memphis. They have two sons and three daughters.

MARTIN, GENERAL JOHN DONELSON, was born August 18, 1830, at "Clifton" on the Cumberland River, and near the Hermitage in Davidson county, Tenn. He was of pioneer stock. His mother's grandfather and father being the John Donelson, father and son, who came to Tennessee in 1780 and assisted in making the first white settlement in Tennessee. He was the second son of James G. Martin and Catherine Donelson.

In 1847 he enlisted and served through the Mexican War in Colonel B. F. Cheatham's regiment of Tennesseeans. He was a boy at that time and was attached to the headquarters of the regiment.

On his return home he began the study of medicine, and in 1852 graduated at the old University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and had the highest honor of his class awarded him. Shortly after graduating he began the practice of medicine in Washington, D. C., but after a few months moved to Memphis, where he soon commanded a large practice. In the spring of 1857 he was appointed surgeon to the Memphis Hospital, holding that position until 1860, and in 1857 was appointed by Mayor Baugh president of the boards of health. He was also physician to the jail during this time. Dr. Martin was also elected to the chair of *materia medica* in the Memphis Hospital in 1858 and filled that position until 1861.

He was not an "original secessionist," but when President Lincoln called for troops he deemed it his duty to meet coercion with force, and in the defence of home to take up arms. Within a month after the bombardment of Fort Sumter he raised and was elected captain of the "Hickory Rifles." This company was attached to the Fifty-Fourth Senior Tennessee Regiment. He was elected major of that regiment, but served with it only a short time when he resigned on being authorised by President Davis in July, 1861, to raise a regiment. In August following the second Confederate regiment was mustered into the service. This regiment was composed of companies from Arkansas,

Tennessee and Mississippi, and went at once to Randolph, Tenn. It took part in the engagements from Memphis to Columbus, thence to Bowling Green, and the retreat to Nashville, and was a part of the Second Brigade commanded by Brigadier-General John S. Bowen, of Albert Sydney Johnston's army. At the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing as it is called, Bowen's brigade was attached to the Reserve under the command of General John Breckenridge. On the 6th of April, shortly after the brigade went into action, General Bowen was wounded and Colonel Martin succeeded to his command and retained it during the whole battle. In this battle he had two horses shot from under him. Colonel Dunlap of the Ninth Arkansas Regiment reports "That the undaunted courage of Colonel Martin and the brigade saved what appeared to be a total rout on the left." After the battle, in consideration of the gallantry displayed, he was recommended by Generals Beauregard, Polk, Hardee, Breckenridge, Forrest, Wood, and by all the principal officers of Bowen's brigade who had fought under his command, to President Davis for immediate promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. Before leaving Corinth, to which place the army fell back after the battle of Shiloh, permission was obtained to disband the Second Confederate, it having been much depleted by losses in the battle, and in order to permit the companies composing it to enlist in State organisations. It was a gallant body of men and won fame both for its commander and its members. Colonel Martin, after a short furlough, was assigned to duty as post commander at Meridian, Miss., where he remained until July 28, 1862, when, at his own request he was relieved from duty.

On July 28, 1862, he was, by order of President Davis, assigned to the command of the Fourth Brigade in General Little's division, Price's army. This brigade was composed of the Thirty-seventh Mississippi, Colonel Robert McClain; Thirty-sixth Mississippi, Colonel W. W. Witherspoon; Fortieth Mississippi, Colonel W. B. Colbert; Thrity-sixth Alabama, Colonel J. F. Dondell, and a Missouri Battery.

These gentlemen all joined in an application to Mr. Davis to appoint Colonel Martin a brigadier-general to be permanently assigned to command of the brigade composed of their regiments. This application was also endorsed by General Price. General Martin was engaged with his brigade in the bloody battle at Iuka, Miss., on September —, 1862, his brigade bearing the brunt of that fight. The next battle was his last—Price and Van Dorn, it will be remembered, had in August and September, 1862, formed the design of retaking Corinth, Miss. For the purpose they united their forces, and on October 3, 1862, the first attack was made. The Fourth Brigade was ordered into action, and its commander, although sick and carried to the field in an ambulance, mounted his horse and placed himself at the head of his troops prepared to lead them into action. At the head of the Thirty-eighth Missis-

sippi Regiment he ordered the charge. Not a single company or man wavered, although at every step they met with most obstinate resistance. He had thus advanced to within twenty yards of the breastworks, waving his hat and cheering his men, when pierced through the bowels by a musket ball he fell mortally wounded. Scarcely a moment after, so impetuous and well conducted was the charge, the enemy became panic stricken, gave way and fled in wild confusion. The breastworks upon which he fell was what was known in the report of the battle as the "Old Confederate Breastworks," situated about a mile outside of Corinth. Colonel Martin is reported as having been a great favorite with his soldiers, and the rapid strides in rank he had made at so early a period of the war is proof of the confidence reposed in him by the general officers of the Confederate army.

In private life he was affable and courteous, was strong in his attachments, and had a host of attached and admiring friends in Memphis.

PHELAN, HON. JAMES, was the son of John Phelan, an Irishman who had come to America to escape the restrictions laid upon the Catholics in Ireland. The father of James Phelan was a native of Ireland, and was a descendant of one of the ancient families of that country. He was well educated and possessed an ample fortune, but having taken part in the unfortunate Battle of Vinegar Hill, he was compelled to fly from Ireland and came to America. "He resided for many years in New York and New Jersey, and during that time was an officer of the first United States Bank in New York, the Bank of Manhattan, and subsequently cashier of the Bank of New Brunswick, in New Jersey. Having lost his property by an ill-advised land speculation in New Brunswick, he determined to seek the reparation of his fortune in the South, and removed to Huntsville, in Alabama, about the time of the admission of that State to the Union."[1] The father of John Phelan was Dennis, who married a Lalor, and through this marriage the subject of this sketch was related to the great Irish orator, Richard Lalor Shiel. "Dennis Phelan was the great grandson of a brother of James Phelan, Bishop of Ossory, who with his clergy, went out to meet James II, in 1689, in his route against William III at the Boyne."[2] John Phelan came to America with two sisters and two brothers. The latter went to Australia and were never heard from again. One of the former married in Virginia, leaving a large posterity, and the other married in New York, but died childless. John Phelan married the widow of Robert Morris, who owned a line of sail boats that ran between Glasgow and New York. The fortune left her by her first husband, a Scotchman, was lost by the second, an Irishman. After these reverses John Phelan removed to Virginia, where he remained but a short time, removing again to Huntsville, Ala. Here he speculated in land and made three large fortunes, each of which was absorbed by security

[1] Bench and Bar of Mississippi.
[2] Historical sketch of Kilkenny.

James Phelan

debts. Here on the 20th of November, 1820, was born his third son and fourth child, James Phelan.

When twelve years of age the poverty of his father was so great that young James was compelled to earn his own support. He entered the office of the Huntsville *Democrat* as printer's apprentice. From here he went to Tuscaloosa, at that time capital of the State, and found employment in the office of the *Flag of the Union*. When only seventeen years old he was made foreman of the office. Having written some political letters to the Huntsville *Democrat* over a *nom de plume*, great curiosity was excited as to their authorship. When it was made known that the writer was a self-educated printer, the general admiration was increased. The editorship of the *Flag of the Union*, at that time the party organ of the Democratic party, becoming vacant at this time, friends of the young printer advanced him money enough to buy the paper himself. "As editor of the *Flag of the Union*, James Phelan controlled the politics of the State. The contests in which he was engaged were fierce and bitter, but he triumphed—elected the governors of the State and dictated the election of the United States senators. In 1843 James Phelan was elected printer over the most fearful opposition."[1]

Having accumulated money enough to study law, he sold out his interest in the printing business. After securing his license to practice, he married Miss Eliza Jones Moore, a daughter of Dr. Alfred Moore, and granddaughter of John Moore, one of Bishop Asbury's first ordained ministers in the South. A brother of his was Mark Moore, a distinguished minister, who was prominent in the early history of Methodism in Tennessee.

After his marriage young Phelan moved to Aberdeen, Miss. Here he formed a partnership with John B. Sale, a son of the distinguished Methodist minister of that name. The firm of Sale & Phelan did a large and lucrative business. The two were well mated. Both had that thorough mastery of the profession which comes alone from deep and profound study, a philosophic investigation into the development of the science of law, a comprehensive familiarity with its literature and unswerving industry. Both were men of literary culture and of extensive reading. Both were men of genial temperament and fond of Attic salt, but the physical structure of each was an index to the mental characteristics of each. Sale was large, portly, and ponderous. Phelan was tall, slender, agile, and as straight as an arrow. An Indian client once told him he should become an Indian and he would be made a chief. Sale's mind was broad, wide-reaching, thorough—it was cautious and painstaking, logical and conservative. He was once compared to an elephant making his way through a forest. At each obstacle he stopped, carefully examined it, walked around it, felt its weight and then removed it. A straw was laid aside as carefully as an oak, but the oak was laid aside as easily as the straw. Phelan, on

[1] M. C. Galloway, in *Appeal*, May, 1873.

the contrary, was nervous, quick, and alert. He went at once to the real point at issue, and his logic was like a piece of woven coat-of-mail. He overleapt the unessential and at once grasped the essential. The same authority first quoted compared him to a tiger after its prey, springing from jungle to jungle, from tree to tree. Each supplemented the deficiencies of the other, and they made it a rule to consult each other upon every important case. Phelan took an active part in politics without seeking office. He won his spurs in 1851 in the contest in which Henry S. Foote and Jefferson Davis were pitted against each other as candidates for governor of Mississippi. Phelan's "Review of Foote's course on the Compromise Measure" was printed in pamphlet form and circulated extensively. He met Foote in joint debate, and a personal difficulty was narrowly averted between them. The following passage has been quoted as one of the most fiery and brilliant pieces of eloquence uttered during a time when oratory was distinguished for its brilliancy and force:

"Is there a proud spirited Mississippian whose cheek does not scorch with the crisping crimson of unutterable indignation as he contemplates our noble State, in the attitude of a cringing supplicant, beneath the rod of northern tyranny, and begging on its knees in the national councils the crumbs that fall from the table of our Federal lord? Let anger redden the brow, and scorn whiten the lip of every man within whose breast yet lingers a single spark of genuine pride, at this proffered degradation of our honor and our honest fame. I know not how others may feel, but for myself rather than have offered thus to degrade our chivalric State, and to supplicate as a boon what we should have demanded as a right, I would have shattered the jewelled casket of our Confederacy, and scattered the clustering stars of our wide republic 'as a fig tree casteth its untimely figs when shaken of a mighty wind.'"

Phelan accepted a place on the Buchanan electoral ticket. He was an ardent Southerner and advocated secession years before it was attempted. In 1860 he was elected to the State Senate and by the Legislature he was elected to the Confederate States Senate. His course in the Senate was vehement and zealous. He advocated extreme measures. "He was arrayed against men who had held the first rank as politicians and popular orators, both in Congress and State governments, and one less dauntless might have shunned a controversy with men of such overwhelming reputations as Yancey, Clay, Barnwell and Wigfall, but Mr. Phelan at once took his place in the front rank and his speeches exhibited a profundity of research and vigor in debate which have rarely been equalled by the best trained parliamentarians."[1] Phelan took a prominent part in all debates upon the financial and constitutional questions which came up for discussion in the Senate. Gus Henry, of Tennessee, said that, off the floor he was loved and on the floor he was feared by every member of the Senate. This

[1] Bench and Bar of Mississippi.

was not wholly true, for a bitter feud which sprung up between Yancey and Phelan in Alabama, was kept alive at Richmond.

The greatest measure introduced into the Confederate Congress, the one whose consequences would probably have been most wide-reaching, was a bill introduced by Phelan. In 1863 he introduced a bill to impress and appropriate all cotton in the South to pay for it by the issuance of bonds, and to make this the basis of a foreign loan. It was supposed that this would break the blockade, supply the South with the munitions of war and force the recognition of the Confederacy by European powers. Phelan's argument was made in secret session and the Senate refused to grant him permission to print it. The measure was received by the cotton-planters with universal execration and Phelan himself was burnt in effigy at some places. This bill caused his defeat for re-election. The measure itself has since been generally discussed, and nearly always favorably, as the most momentous bill ever introduced into the Confederate Congress. The majority of writers take the ground that Phelan's bill would have certainly prolonged the war and possibly given the South the means of accomplishing a different result.

After his defeat Phelan was made judge advocate. At the end of the war, when it was rumored that two men from each State would be hanged "as a warning to traitors," Phelan was universally accorded one of the vacancies from Mississippi. He was pardoned by Johnson, returned to Aberdeen, renewed his partnership with John B. Sale, W. F. Dowd being admitted, and resumed the practice of law. In 1867 he removed to Memphis where he formed a partnership with Judge H. T. Ellett and Judge W. L. Harris. He died on the 17th of May, 1873, and was buried at Aberdeen, Miss. "As a lawyer Judge Phelan was brilliant and profound. The faculties of his mind were quick, energetic and grasping, and were always at his command. He had mastered every feature of the law, and his familiarity with the decisions of the courts loaded his vivid memory with an inexhaustible store of precedents, from which his genius was never at a loss to model an analogy. He was quick to perceive the substance and character of a proposition, and his powers of analysis penetrated readily the most complex questions of law and fact and resolved the most abstruse features into clear and unquestionable principles, and then, again, he would gather the scattered elements of abstraction and bind them into a synthetical hinge upon which conviction would pivot at his bidding. His argumentation was always logical and closely knit, and his presentation of his case was clear, forcible and convincing. His thoughts were embodied with the interest of his clients, and he clung to their cause with the ardor and fidelity of a zealot. As an orator Judge Phelan has had but few equals in the South. His command of language was remarkable and his diction was chaste, engaging and apt. His imagery and illustration were copious and brilliant, indeed, so varied was his metaphor that however often he might repeat his propositions, they

presented themselves with new force, and in such new and startling colors as to obviate even the resemblance of redundancy. He was exceedingly poetical in his taste, was fond of the tender and sentimental as well as the grand and sublime. The author met him but once, but he recalls from an indelible impression the beautiful application he made during that interview of Sterne's figure of the angel, the tear and the blot. Few men possessed in a higher degree than Judge Phelan, the mingled character of the lion and the lamb. Fearless, and when excited, fierce, he was generous, chivalrous and gentle; though he usually wore a cold exterior, he was warm-hearted and even tender to the helpless and unfortunate."[1] It is not generally known that the subject of this sketch was in the habit of writing verse. What he wrote was published anonymously, generally over the *nom-de-plume* of "Julian." His verses were distinguished by the accuracy of their rhythm and the faultless flow of the meter. "The Game of Poker" printed at the end of this article, was copied by all the Northern papers, and was frequently attributed to Bret Harte.

Some of Phelan's maxims are worthy of reproduction. Among those most often quoted were these two: "I avoid evil for my own sake, I avoid the appearance of evil for the sake of my children." "The incompetent lawyer makes the competent lawyer rich." The following are a few others: "Every American has a deep-seated conviction that he would make an excellent king." "Most people tell lies, not with the expectation of deceiving, but to escape the confusion of having nothing to say." "The confession of ignorance is the beginning of wisdom." "Egotism is merely a lack of prudence." "The devil formerly tempted woman, woman now would tempt the devil." Being told once that George Francis Train was at the head of the progressive movement of the age, he replied, "Yes, like a donkey on the track in front of a train of cars." In a speech to the women of the South during the war, he ridiculed those who shirked its dangers, and said that a southern woman should refuse to marry such a man, "even though he could powder her cake with diamond dust and pepper her soup with pearls" The following is an amusing illustration of his quickness at repartee. In a discussion with a son, he remarked that something he said might win the approval of donkeys, but nobody else. His pert interlocutor replied that he readily admitted his authority on this point, as he knew most about the habits of such animals. "I ought to, I raised them," was the unanswerable reply.

A biographical sketch of James Phelan will be found in Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography.

THE GAME OF POKER.

"You never told me that, before,"
"Play on, and never mind;"
"Shuffle the cards, and deal the hand,"
"I straddle on the blind."

[1] Bench and Bar of Mississippi.

I don't know what it was, Bill;
Nobody didn't know;
It's all forgotten, now, Bill;
'Twas a great while ago.
Sometimes I almost wish, Bill —
(I don't know why it's so);
That I had never picked it up,
A-lying in the snow,
For often, when I'm "broke," Bill,
And life is running low,
I feel it on my heart, Bill,
Where it laid long ago.
And sometimes when a-thinking, Bill,
(I wonder if it's so)?
I seem to hear that baby-cry,
That stopped me in the snow.
I reckon that I don't, Bill;
I'm only growing old;
They'd say that I was crazy,
If what I think was told.
But, Bill, you won't "blow" on me,
If I tell you, that I saw,
In jail, when once a-dying
On a freezing bed of straw,
That babe came to the pallet,
I felt its icy form
Creep closely down beside me
As if to keep me warm!
When chain'd within the dungeon's cell,
I've seen the iron band
That bound my wrist, and barr'd the door,
Snapp'd by its puny hand.
It crouch'd beside me then, Bill;
'Twas at the gallows-tree;
I saw it break the hempen rope,
That gave me chance to flee!
Don't swear, "'twas but a dream," Bill;
By G–d! it drives me wild,
To say I havn't seen and felt
That pale forsaken child!

"Your pool; don't jumble up the cards,"
"Bill, tell me how it war;"
"You saw my bluff; and raised the bet,
And beat me on a pa'r."

The flakes were falling thick and fast,
But where that baby lay,
As if to shew it to me, Bill,
The moon shone bright as day;
And tho' the drift had covered up
The road — as sure as hell —

No single flake that I could see
Upon that baby fell.
They've told me that an angel,
Or a something in the a'r,
Had kept it off the baby,
But I didn't see it thar;
It might'r been — for once a boy
Had told me 'bout a tale,
Of how some jay-birds cover'd up
Dead children in a vale.

"You have the edge; turn round your cards
So I can't see their face,"
"I go a chip." "What have you got?"
"Four deuces and an ace."

I never had no mother, Bill;
Nor home — but on the street;
What could I do with that poor babe,
A-dying at my feet?
I tried to play the bully, Bill,
And started from the place;
I swore I didn't care a damn
For that cold baby's face!
You would have tramp'd along, Bill?
By G–d! I couldn't go;
And leave alone, that helpless thing
To perish in the snow!
The moon shone full upon its face;
As if to watch it there:
And rested like a cold, white hand,
Upon its shiny hair!
I kneel'd down close beside it, Bill,
And holding still as death;
I felt upon my cheek, Bill,
The whisper of its breath.
I took it up as softly, Bill,
As it had been my own;
It stretched to me its arms, Bill,
And made a puny moan.
It didn't, hardly, have no clothes;
A bit of faded shawl,
A ribbon tied around its neck;
A slip — and that was all!
I put it in my bosom, Bill,
Beneath my ragged vest;
It thought I was its mammy, Bill,
And mumbled at my breast!
I gently rubb'd its tiny limbs;
I laid its cheek on mine,
And murmur'd to it baby-talk,
To hush its plaintive whine.

I press'd it closely to my side,
And thro' the livelong night,
Hoping to keep my body warm,
I tramp'd with all my might.
The wind grew freezing cold, Bill,
The snow fell thick and fast,
And struggling thro' the blinding sleet,
My strength gave out at last.
I couldn't do no more, Bill,
I feel I did my best,
To save the little icy thing
I sheltered in my breast!
A shiver took its stirless form,
It straightened out its feet;
A quiver — and its fluttering heart
Forever ceased to beat!
I laid it sadly on my lap,
Its eyes were opened wide,
And looking right into my face
It smiled — and so it died!
And there, beside a fallen tree,
Waiting the dawn of day,
I sat and watch'd the moon go down,
And held its lifeless clay!
Next morn I scratch'd as best I could,
A grave beneath the snow,
And in it laid the stranger babe
I found so long ago.
We don't know where we'll go, Bill,
But when I come to die —
(Give me your rag, and move that light
It shines right in my eye).
But when I come to die, Bill —
It can't be long, you know —
I'd like to like to lie beside the babe
I picked up in the snow!

— JULIAN.

PHELAN, JAMES, representative in the Fiftieth Congress, from the Tenth District of Tennessee, embracing the counties of Fayette, Hardeman, Tipton and Shelby was born at Aberdeen, in Mississippi.

An account of his family is given in connection with the biographical sketch of his father, Hon. James Phelan of Mississippi. In his blood there is that combination of the Scotch-Irish which has played a part so prominent in the history, not of the United States only, but of every section of the world in which it is found. Mr. Phelan received his earlier education in Kentucky, and finished his schooling at the University at Leipsic, which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He was distinguished during this period for that close application, and untiring industry which still remain the characteristics of

the man. While at the university these traits were manifested in the expenditure of almost an incredible amount of labor in the preparation of his thesis. Not content to produce a mere literary work of sufficient merit to pass the gauntlet of criticism, he endeavored always to present some original idea, or to bring to light some ignored fact bearing upon the subject in hand. On one occasion while preparing his thesis upon "The Life and Plays of Philip Massinger," he made two journeys from Germany to London, solely to consult books and papers for data not obtainable elsewhere. This thesis so laboriously prepared, attracted attention outside as well as inside the university walls. Before awarding its diploma or admitting a candidate for a degree to examination, the University of Leipsic, in fact every German university requires an original thesis or dissertation upon some subject. The above-mentioned thesis was handed in by the subject of our sketch, and was accepted. It was requested for publication by the editors of the *Anglia*, the Anglo-Saxon, or Old English magazine of Germany. Its publication brought on a controversy in the columns of the *Anglia*, between the author and F. J. Furnivall, now the President of the Shakespeare Society of England. After finishing his course at Leipsic Mr. Phelan returned to Memphis, where he was admitted to the bar, and began practice as a lawyer. He married soon after attaining majority Miss Mary Early, of Lynchburg, Virginia, a daughter of Dr. Robert Early. In 1884, his name was suggested by his friends, as a Democratic candidate for Congress. He did not enter the field, but two years later he received the unanimous nomination at the hands of the Democratic Convention, after a hotly contested canvass. At the election which followed, he was chosen by a large majority. His opponent was Mr. Zachary Taylor, of Tipton county, who had represented this district in the preceding Congress. Mr. Phelan's friends predict for him a brilliant public career. His training has been thorough and altogether practical, while he possesses personal qualities which make him preeminently a man of the people. Possessing the boldness and courage required for the presentation and maintenance of his views upon public measures, he is always ready to listen to the arguments advanced by his opponents. Among his constituents he is regarded as the representative of the new train of ideas which are finding expression throughout the South, and which concern the development of the natural resources of that section, and the advancement of the business and social interests of the Southern people, rather than the discussion of questions belonging to a past decade. In addition to the many affairs requiring his attention, Mr. Phelan has had an active business career. The sound judgment exercised brought its reward, and his ventures have uniformly resulted successfully. He is the proprietor of the *Memphis Daily Avalanche*, one of the most progressive newspapers in the South. His spirit infused new life into the paper, making it one of the model institutions of Memphis.

Upon taking his seat in Congress, he was assigned a place upon the Com-

merce Committee of the House. He is the author of a "History of Tennessee, The Making of a State," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1888.

The following are extracts from a letter which appeared in the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, in September, 1886.

"His (James Phelan's) family have for many years been leaders of Democracy. The earliest ancestor in the United States was a Capt. John Phelan, who participated in the battle of Vinegar Hill, and was driven out of Ireland at the point of the bayonet. A lineal descendant and ancestor of his was a brother of James Phelan, Bishop of Ossory, which was the earldom of Thomas Butler, a distinguished soldier committed to the tower by Cromwell for fighting in the rebellion. The father of the nominee was James Phelan, Confederate Senator from Mississippi, whose brother, John D. Phelan, was attorney-general of Alabama, speaker of the House of Representatives, and supreme judge of the State. One of Judge Phelan's sons, Ellis Phelan, was recently Alabama's secretary of state. The family, though Irish, have a touch of Scotch blood through the present Jim Phelan's grandmother—the source from which comes their striking bulldog tenacity of purpose. It is a happy combination—the warm, rich Irish blood which impels one to the defence of his friends and his honor, and just enough of the Scotch to make him stick. On his mother's side he is related to the Moores of Alabama, one of the leading families of the South. An aunt is the wife of Governor O'Neal, now the governor of Alabama. If there is anything in blood—and there is much in blood, though nothing in empty titles—Jim Phelan is one of the best. And yet, he is a regular plebeian, one of the most pronounced in the country—what is generally known as "a people's man." He was born that way, and comes honestly by it through heredity. He is one of the kind whom, from boyhood, everybody referred to as "the Judge," and was called "old Jim" before he was ten years of age. His perfect simplicity of character and lack of affectation, are the qualities which attach his friends to his personal fortunes. To see him walk along the street, the "prow" of his wool hat "set diggin' upward" (not turned up) at an angle of forty degrees, one would take him for a young farmer, who had driven a load of corn to town and was hunting a purchaser. Tall, angular and furthest removed from a dude, he wears his clothes as if other hands than his own had adjusted the wardrobe. The *Appeal* says, 'he comes dangerously near the borders of genius,' and I imagine he was more surprised than any one else to hear it. W. D. Howells says there is no such thing as genius, but I prefer the only sensible definition of that quality, to-wit: That genius is energy. In this view he is a genius. He is a thorough business man, a man of affairs, successful and eminently practical, as his canvass for Congress has established. The sturdy farmers of the district having heard of him as a graduate at home, and afterward of the great Ger-

man university at Leipsic, when meeting him face to face for the first time, considered him a paradox—"a spirit antithetically mixt." In Germany he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy—the youngest foreigner who ever took a degree at Leipsic. And yet he had never been to "Yur-up." He simply went to Europe a Southerner and came back an American—one of the best educated in the State. He is a hard and laborious student and is preparing the history of Tennessee for the Commonwealth series, now being published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. He will go to Congress, not according to what is (or was several years ago) Mr. Watterson's definition of a genius of the present age, to-wit: "a hellerverfeller in high heel boots, spike tail coat, and stovepipe hat," but as a heavy weight champion. As a popular hero and ideal he will attract at once more than the recognition usually accorded most new members. As a worker in committee, I predict that he will step to the front at a bound—a plain, blunt man, who loves his friends, and the kind that his friends delight to honor. His qualities as a statesman must yet be tested, though he has accomplished enough to give an earnest of the future. His faculty of remembering names is remarkable. A prominent Fayette politician says he knew the name of almost every man in that county. The same characteristics that won the working men of the city won the hearts of the country people. Some of them had remarked that as a rule, they "had no use for those city fellows," but after seeing him they said Jim Phelan was more like a farmer, than any man in Memphis. His friends claim that he made no single mistake during the canvass, though several times he went contrary to their advice. They said he was daring too much, but the result justified the audacity. His methods are peculiarly like guerrilla warfare. His attacks have been surprises, and so far irresistible."

* * * * * * * * * *

"Jim Phelan now about twenty-nine years of age, has grown up with the young men of Memphis, and they all believe in him. Though recognised as the young men's candidate, he is equally popular with most of the oldest and most influential merchants, business and professional men in the city. At first it was claimed that his competitor would command the support of what is known here as Front Row. But Front Row knew itself better, for "the old boys" stuck to him as earnestly and worked as ardently for him as any of the younger element. He sticks to his friends with admirable tenacity, and very properly expects of them the same unselfish fidelity and devotion in return."

* * * * * * * * * *

"He made the utmost out of every public and personal issue that was sprung during the canvass. Warm hearted and impulsive, his voice in conversation is as gentle and melodious as a woman's—a voice that melts and sinks deep down into the heart of the listener, whose friendship he would conciliate. As a public debater it is clear and distinct, needing only a small measure more of cul-

tivation or better still the school of practical experience, to give it at all times as it generally has, the proper tone and modulation. When stirred up to respond to any reflection on his private or partisan consistency, the tone adopts a ready sympathy, the sound seeming an echo of the sense, and eye and voice and gesture act in unison together. It is then he clinches his fists, drops each partially into the mouth of its corresponding pantaloons pocket, and punctuates his sharpest points by withdrawing them alternately with the forefinger sticking out straight and stiff, and thrust at the audience as one should do in the act of firing with both hands, and one at a time, a couple of pistols into the crowd confronting him. It is an incidental and mechanical gesticulation, and entirely unstudied (if, indeed, he has ever thought of it) and very expressive when accompanied by the fire aroused in the dark gray eyes flashing from beneath the beetling brow. One marked feature of the oratory is the unmistakable candor—the manner evincing the most thorough conviction—the unaffected earnestness of the speaker. To make others in earnest, one must himself be terribly in earnest. At times, when first rising to speak, Phelan is stricken by "buck ague," but he gets better as he goes along, the temporary diffidence rather adding to, than detracting from his utterances. In public or private, on the stump or on the street, on the stage or in the study, he is bold as a lion with respect to his conclusions or the expression of them. There is nobody who seems, looks or acts less like the bulldozer, yet the devil himself couldn't bulldoze him. His qualities as a leader, the reader may realise from what is known of Jim Phelan already, are marked by a sound, evenly balanced judgment, fertility of resource and quickness and clearness of decision."

TREZEVANT, JOHN TIMOTHY. There is no character more prominently associated with the history and progress of Memphis than the subject of this sketch. None have been more closely identified with its onward march from its infancy until the present time. He was born in Sussex county, Va., October 8, 1814. His parents were Dr. John Trezevant, of Charlotte, S. C., and Ann Bell, of Sussex, in his own State, who were married April 7, 1803. At the age of six he was bereft of both, and was reared by an elder sister. His education completed, he, when seventeen, opened and successfully taught a school, continuing four years, and removed to Memphis in 1835. Here he began the study of the law, where, after admission to the bar, he continued in active practice until 1852. At this time he embarked in railroad pursuits, the subsequent occupation of his life.

On the 31st of January, 1838, he married Eleanor Louisa Beattie, of Caroline county, Va., from which union sprang a numerous issue, the most of whom now reside in and near Memphis. The period of his residence here was fifty-two years, and those familiar with the incidents of the times, well know that thirty-five years of that life were unselfishly devoted, with unabated energies

to the advancement and development of the then promising village, until it reached its present proportions as a great commercial metropolis.

Favored with a classical education and a mind stored with learning and peculiarly fitted to instruct, his writings and his conversations were always ennobling and profitable. His research and investigation were thorough, accurate and extensive. The immense stores of his broad and brilliant intellect were poured out freely for the public weal without reward or emolument. His gifted intellect and ready pen conceived and planned many of the columns which now support the commercial structure of this city. These form Colonel Trezevant's monument to-day.

While sharing in all the movements that brought to Memphis the four railroads, converging here at the outbreaking of the civil war, his particular energies and greatest pride were enlisted in behalf of the line to Louisville, then known as the Memphis and Ohio. It is said indeed, that this road was his creator, springing from the following incident. In those days our eastern mails and freights were transported altogether by way of Pittsburg, and thence by other means to Philadelphia and New York. This mode of communication was so slow, unfrequent and irregular, that the hopeful citizens of this ambitious little town assembled to consider some way to expedite the mails, at least, when it was gravely proposed to petition the general government to abandon the steamers and institute an "overland mail" service between Memphis and Louisville, which the government was assured would greatly reduce the fifteen days time then required by the water route. "No," said Colonel Trezevant, "we will build an air line railroad to Louisville and deliver the mail in fifteen hours." The proposition provoked incredulous smiles from the group of modest but ambitious merchants, but none discouraged the ardent spirit of young Trezevant. He pressed his purpose and demonstrated its possibility with such an array of logic that doubt became conviction, the meeting caught the enthusiasm of the confident speaker, and the "overland mail" was forgotten. Trezevant and the late Robertson Topp assumed the leadership of the new enterprise, and toiled with it persistently until the iron bands completely linked the two cities, and the mails were delivered in "fifteen hours."

Colonel Trezevant always declined political preferments, but was twice elected mayor of the corporation, then known as South Memphis, a district entity. The dividing line between the two corporations was Union street, and he headed the movement, looking to the consolidation of both. This having been effected he withdrew from official life, and always afterwards refused to reenter.

In the bitter political contests preceding the late war, he was an earnest supporter of the American Union. He deplored the precipitation of the secession leaders, and counseled peace and moderation, pleading that the country might be spared the horrors of a civil conflict, and with all the energies of

his ardent spirit, he rushed to stay the sweeping secession tide. For a time such counsels prevailed in Tennessee, but when the war finally burst upon us, Trezevant no longer halted, but took his stand by his people, his native South land, and remained with them throughout the sunshine and shadow of that unhappy period.

To every trust he was faithful and true, and wherever he found his duty, performed it with unfaltering consistency.

He was the survivor of his generation and died in Memphis on the 25th of May, 1887, at the age of seventy-three, when, yielding to the inevitable call, he found "rest at last."

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